ANALYSIS:
BASELINE ASSESSMENT 24 PROVINCES OF TURKEY
SEPTEMBER–NOVEMBER 2018

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM)

International Organization for Migration (IOM)
The UN Migration Agency

REPUBLIC OF TURKEY
MINISTRY OF INTERIOR
DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF
MIGRATION MANAGEMENT

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

18,598 interviews with key informants were conducted between 12 September and 13 November 2018

IOM•OIM

MIGRANTS' PRESENCE MONITORING IN TURKEY
BASELINE ASSESSMENT ROUND II
SEPTEMBER-NOVEMBER 2018

International Organization for Migration (IOM)
The UN Migration Agency

DTM

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BASELINE 2

| MAY | JUNE | JULY | AUGUST | SEPTEMBER | OCTOBER | NOVEMBER | DECEMBER |

BASELINE 1
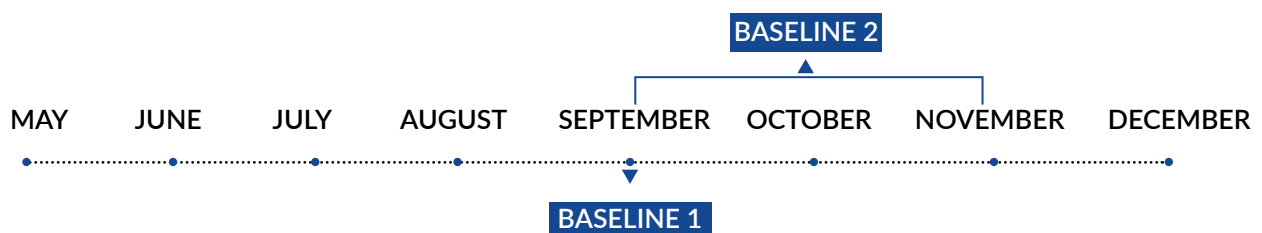
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CBO	Community Based Organizations
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
DGMM	Directorate General of Migration Management
DTM	Displacement Tracking Matrix
EU	European Union
GoT	Government of Turkey
IP	International Protection
IOM	International Organization for Migration
KII	Key Informant Interview
LFIP	Law on Foreigners and International Protection
LGBTI	Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons[1]
MPM	Migrant Presence Monitoring Programme
PDMM	Provincial Directorates of Migration Management
SASF[2]	Social Assistance and Solidarity Foundation
SSC[3]	Social Service Centre
TCG	Turkish Coast Guard
TP	Temporary Protection

Cover photo: Hundreds of Syrian women and children line up to receive a hot meal at one of the food kitchens supported by IOM in Gaziantep, Turkey © IOM (Photo: Muse Mohammed)

1. An acronym that is here also used as shorthand for "persons of diverse sex, sexual orientation and gender identity."

2. Social Assistance and Solidarity Foundations (SASF) are organizations established under the administration of governorships. SASFs aim to assist people in need, including asylum-seekers and refugees, and provide them with cash support, non-food items and assistance for education. There are 40 SASFs operating in Istanbul.

3. Social Service Centres (SSC) are organizations operate that operate under the Provincial Directorates of the Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services. SSCs are responsible for identifying people in need and providing them with protective, preventive and supportive services. There are 17 SSCs operating in Istanbul.

INTRODUCTION

Turkey's central geopolitical location on the Eastern Mediterranean Sea Route and its proximity to countries suffering internal crises (e.g., Iraq, Syrian Arab Republic, Afghanistan) has placed the country under sustained migratory pressure. Currently, more than 3.9 million foreign nationals[4] are present in Turkish territory. To gain valuable insight into the presence, flows, locations, intentions and vulnerabilities of refugees and migrants living in Turkey, International Organization for Migration's (IOM) Migrant Presence Monitoring Programme (MPM), part of the global Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), conducted an MPM Baseline Assessment. This Assessment tracks migrant presence in Turkey and creates a database that enables the Government of Turkey (GoT), humanitarian aid organizations and other migration-related stakeholders to understand and address the scale and complexity of the current migration flows to and through Turkey as well as the stock of refugees and migrants present in the country.

3.9 Million Migrant and Refugee Population

The Baseline Assessment, which took place between September and November 2018, was conducted in 24 selected provinces of Turkey, including Ağrı, Aksaray, Aydın, Bilecik, Burdur, Bursa, Çorum, Çanakkale, Edirne, Eskişehir, Gaziantep, Isparta, İzmir, Kahramanmaraş, Kırklareli, Kocaeli, Konya Mersin, Sakarya, Samsun, Şanlıurfa, Trabzon, Van and Yalova with the engagement of 16 team leaders and 32 enumerators.

In line with established methodology, the data collection of Baseline Assessment consists of two phases: Baseline 1 and Baseline 2. Baseline 1 is the initial phase of the Baseline, during which the MPM team gathers official data on migrant presence, at provincial and sub-provincial level, in coordination with the DGMM. Unlike Baseline 1, Baseline 2 focuses on collecting data on migrant presence directly from the field. During this phase, the MPM team gathers data through Key Informant Interview (KII) methodology, where Key Informants[5] include both government officials (e.g., mukhtars) and other community leaders (e.g., neighbourhood (urban) and village (rural) local authorities). Similarly to Baseline 1, Baseline 2 data collection also focuses on migrant presence, but it does so at neighbourhood and village levels. The results of both phases are then compared to reveal discrepancies and information gaps which the MPM team analyses for further insights. For example, the Baseline provides valuable insight into tracking changes in migrant mobility and identifying migrant figured per category, including estimated numbers of irregular migrants.

IOM's MPM Programme, including this Baseline Assessment, is coordinated jointly with the Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM), the lead national agency charged with managing migration issues in Turkey. The methodology and operational implementation of the MPM Programme activities are based on IOM's DTM model which seeks to improve the information management capacity and aims to ensure that information and data on migrant/refugee presence are collected and corroborated in accordance with the applicable procedures.[6]

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4. Note that this report uses the terms 'migrants' and 'foreign nationals/foreigners' (and related derivatives) interchangeably to reflect both IOM internal standards and adherence to the Turkish Law on Foreigners and International Protection (LFIP) and the Regulation on Temporary Protection.

5. Note that in order to be considered a 'Key Informant,' the participant must demonstrate good knowledge and awareness of the migrant population in their area (province, sub-province or neighbourhood/village).

6. https://displacement.iom.int/reports/turkey- per centE2 per cent80 per cent94-migrant-presence-monitoring-situation-report-june-2018

DTM

KEY FINDINGS

Across the 24 surveyed provinces, Baseline 2 data recorded the presence of 1,584,162 migrants, while Baseline 1 data recorded 2,012,971 migrants. The findings below discuss the reasons for the discrepancy of 428,809 individuals between the two data sets at the national level.

According to the findings, refugees and migrants tend to move to areas with higher migrant presence with access to services provided by the local authorities and aid organizations. Migrant networks established by certain nationality groups in specific areas have also been shown to attract a further inflow of refugees and migrants of these nationalities to these areas. In addition, the search for job opportunities is one of the primary reasons for increased internal mobility of the migrants.

Mukhtars stated that all nationalities surveyed during this Baseline, particularly the Syrian nationals, reported that metropolitan areas, such as Istanbul, Bursa and Izmir are attractive destinations because of better employment opportunities and more liberal views on issues of sexual orientation and/or religious beliefs.

Çanakkale, Aydın, Edirne, Kırklareli, İzmir, Ağrı and Van provinces accommodate high rates of migrant mobility as people (primarily Afghans and Syrians under temporary protection) attempt to irregularly cross to Europe or other provinces through their sub-provinces or border points, according to official records. However, it should be noted that intercepted irregular migrants may be transferred to removal centers in other provinces, directly deported and/or subjected to administrative obligations in other provinces.

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

According to the Provincial Directorates of Migration Management (PDMM) in Kırklareli, Çanakkale and Edirne provinces,[7] many refugees and migrants choose to complete their registration process in these provinces but then often move on to live elsewhere (particularly Istanbul).

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7. These provinces have low migrant presence, speeding up the registration process. Further, the provinces are also close to Istanbul, which offers more job opportunities but is closed for registration due to high migrant population density.
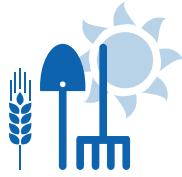
During the summer months, Isparta and Burdur provinces experienced an increase in the number of migrants, particularly among Syrian nationals. The latter were moving to neighbouring provinces (especially Antalya) and to rural areas where work opportunities in the agricultural sector are more abundant. There is also evidence of seasonal migration towards Çanakkale, which reportedly attracts a large number of migrants seeking seasonal employment in the agriculture, construction and tourism sectors (especially Ayvacık and Bozcaada sub-provinces).

Eskisehir is preferred by migrants of diverse sex, sexual orientation and gender identity (LGBTI) due to local community's open-mindedness. As such, the migrants are less likely to face persecution based on their sexual orientation; according to Key Informants, this is one of the main reasons migrants tend to pivot towards the province.
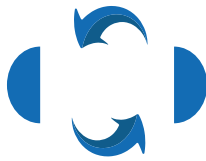
Mukhtars and various informants living in border villages in Van and Ağrı provinces reported that the influx of Afghan and Pakistani migrants, which gained momentum starting January 2018, has slowed down since June 2018; subsequently, the influx has been decreased to a certain extent due to enhanced security measures and counter-terrorism operations.
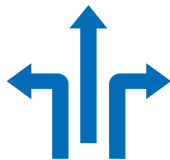
Located in proximity to provinces where employment opportunities, and education and healthcare access are available, Yalova province is preferred by Iraqi and Iranian nationals. These two nationalities also prefer Yallova for settling because there is already well-established community of Iraqi and Iranians living in this province.

Mukhtars in Çorum province noted a surge in the number of Iraqi nationals in the province due to the existing network of Iraqi migrants.

Since Bursa province offers more economical living conditions and better employment opportunities in industrial and agricultural sectors compared to other provinces in the region, it is an increasingly popular destination for migrants, especially Syrians.

Due to an influx of Afghan migrants into Turkey which has been gaining impetus since January 2018, Afghan presence has been growing in cities that had already been hosting large population of Afghan nationals, especially in provinces of Konya, Aksaray, Trabzon and Bilecik. This finding was confirmed by the mukhtars and other Key Informants interviewed.

BACKGROUND

For years, Turkey has experienced high migratory pressure due to its geopolitical location on the route from the Middle East to Europe, and the continuing crises in its neighbouring countries (Syrian Arab Republic and Iraq).

With the Syrian crisis entering its ninth year, the unprecedented scale of destruction inside Syrian Arab Republic's borders forces millions of its people into continued displacement both inside and outside the country. Turkey, which shares its longest land border with Syrian Arab Republic (approx. 822 km), currently hosts nearly 3.6 million Syrians under temporary protection (TP) across all provinces.[8] Of these, only 143,452 (approx. 4 per cent) reside in the 13 camps located across southeast Turkey, while the remaining 96 per cent live in urban, peri-urban and rural settings, with the majority spread across the border provinces, such as Gaziantep, Şanlıurfa, Hatay and Kilis, as well as larger provinces, including İstanbul, İzmir and Bursa.[9]

In addition to Syrians, Turkey hosts more than 300,000 asylum applicants and refugees of different nationalities, including Iraqis, Afghans, Iranians and migrants from a number of African nations.[10] Another distinct category of migrants in Turkey are holders of residence permits (based on work, education or humanitarian residency) counting around 850,000.[11] In total, through existing systems, there are 3.9 million refugees and migrants of different categories recorded in the country.

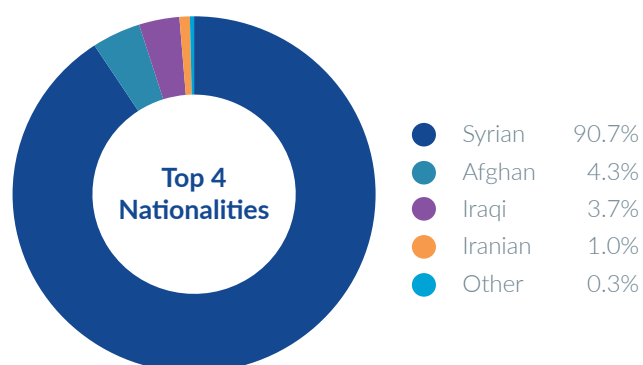Due to enhanced border control along the European Union's (EU) borders with Turkey

Figure 1. Top 4 Nationalities in Turkey

Syrian		90.7%
Afghan		4.3%
Iraqi		3.7%
Iranian		1.0%
Other		0.3%

(Bulgaria-Turkey and Greece-Turkey), the main migration flows have been displaced from the Central to the Eastern Mediterranean Sea Route in 2015 and 2016. With the length of its maritime boundaries estimated at approximately 6,500 km, Turkey plays a key role as a transit country for the migrants heading towards EU countries. In 2016, approximately 390,432 refugees and migrants, majority of them Syrian, crossed to EU countries by sea and land (with Greece as the first country of arrival).[12] Another 186,768 refugee and migrant crossings to Europe were recorded in 2017, and 144,166 for 2018.[13] In addition, statistics of the Turkish Coast Guard (TCG) estimate that approximately 91,611 irregular migrants were stopped in their attempts to cross to Greece in 2015, with another 37,130 in 2016; 21,937 in 2017 and 26,678 in 2018. TCG reported 4,389 incidents between January 2015 and November 2018 with 620 fatalities recorded at sea.[14] According to the DGMM 1,240,842 irregular migrants were recorded between January 2005 and November 2018.[15]

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8. https://migration.iom.int/reports/turkey- per centE2 per cent80 per cent94-migrant-presence-monitoring-situation-report-december-2018

9. https://migration.iom.int/reports/turkey- per centE2 per cent80 per cent94-migrant-presence-monitoring-situation-report-december-2018

10. https://migration.iom.int/reports/turkey- per centE2 per cent80 per cent94-migrant-presence-monitoring-situation-report-december-2018

11. https://migration.iom.int/reports/turkey- per centE2 per cent80 per cent94-migrant-presence-monitoring-situation-report-december-2018

12. http://migration.iom.int/europe?type=arrivals

13. http://migration.iom.int/europe?type=arrivals

14. https://www.sg.gov.tr/baskanliklar/harekat/faaliyet_istatistikleri/duzensiz_goc_istatistikleri.html

15. http://www.goc.gov.tr/icerik3/duzensiz-goc_363_378_4710

However, the numbers of irregular migrants have been increasing, especially in the recent years. In comparison to the 2015 figures (146,485), an increase of 19 per cent was recorded in the number of irregular migrants during 2016 (174,466) and 20 per cent in 2017 (175,752) and 83 per cent in 2018 (268,003).[16] In addition, as of December 2018, 6,138 migrant smugglers have been apprehended across Turkey.[17]

As such, while migrant numbers increase on the Central and now West Mediterranean Sea Routes, the number of both newly arrived migrants and refugees into Turkey as well as those already in the country, continue to be significant in terms of both humanitarian context as well as longer-term policies.

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16. http://www.goc.gov.tr/icerik3/duzensiz-goc_363_378_4710

17. https://migration.iom.int/reports/turkey- per centE2 per cent80 per cent94-quarterly-migration-report-october-december-2018

METHODOLOGY

● Syrian ● Iraqi ● Afghan ● Iranian ● Georgian ● Azerbaijani ● Turkmen ● Somalian ● Uzbek ● German

Figure 2. 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, whether on-site or en route.

BASELINE ASSESSMENT

This Baseline Assessment provides a valuable tool for tracking changes in refugee and migrant mobility as well as a better understanding of their status and figures, including estimated number of irregular migrants. This Baseline Assessment thus aims to compile data on migrants' presence in Turkey and present it for the use by the GoT and other migration-related policy makers and actors, including donors and humanitarian aid organizations.

The Baseline Assessment consists of two phases: Baseline 1 and Baseline 2. Baseline 1 is the initial phase of the Baseline, during which the MPM team gathers official data on migrant presence, at provincial and sub-provincial level, in coordination with the DGMM. Unlike Baseline 1, Baseline 2 sees the MPM team collect data on migrant presence directly from the field. The data is collected through Key Informant Interview (KII) methodology, where Key Informants[18] include both government officials (e.g., mukhtars) and other community leaders (e.g., neighbourhood (urban) and village (rural) local authorities). While Baseline 2 data collection focuses on migrant

presence, similarly to Baseline 1, it does so at neighbourhood and village levels. The results of both phases are then compared to reveal discrepancies and information gaps which the MPM team then analyses for further insights.

The Baseline Assessment was conducted in 24 of Turkey's provinces, including Ağrı, Aksaray, Aydın, Bilecik, Burdur, Bursa, Çorum, Çanakkale, Edirne, Eskişehir, Gaziantep, Isparta, İzmir, Kahramanmaraş, Kırklareli, Kocaeli, Konya, Mersin, Sakarya, Samsun, Şanlıurfa, Trabzon, Van and Yalova with the engagement of 16 team leaders and 32 enumerators.

BASELINE 1

Baseline 1 was conducted in September 2018. During this initial phase of the Baseline Assessment, the MPM team gathered official data, recorded by DGMM and other Turkish government agencies on migrant and foreign nationals' presence across the 24 surveyed provinces. The data is broken down according to five categories:

● TP status holders,

● International Protection (IP) status holders,

● Residence permit holders,

● Work permit holders and

● Irregular migrants.[19]

The data is organized per province/sub-province and shows the so-called 'top five' nationalities among the migrants present per area. All other nationalities are grouped under the 'other' category.

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18. Note that in order to be considered a 'Key Informant,' the participant must be understood to have good knowledge and awareness of the migration population in their area (province, sub-province or neighbourhood/village).

19. Please see 'Key Definitions' section for further clarification on a specific status.

BASELINE 2

The data collection activities for Baseline 2 began concurrently with Baseline 1 in September 2018 and concluded in November 2018. During Baseline 2, the MPM team gathered data on migrant presence directly from the field by conducting KIIs in each surveyed location. Unlike Baseline 1, Baseline 2 data is gathered on neighbourhood/village level to ensure the necessary granularity available for analysis. In addition, Baseline 2 focused on gathering data on all migrant nationalities but does not inquire about the status of the migrants. Regarding the timing of migrants' arrival to Turkey, the data distinguishes between 'in 2015 or before' and 'in 2016 or after.' This distinction is in line with migration trends of the past years and specifically relates to the unprecedented increase in the number of refugees and migrants entering Europe. The numbers peaked in 2015, when an estimated 1,046,599 migrants arrived to Europe, primarily using the so-called East Mediterranean Sea Route (i.e. Eastern Route) through Turkey (approx. 857,363 individuals). However, this number then decreased dramatically starting from 2016 onwards (approx. 381,387)[20], particularly on the Eastern Route after the EU Heads of State/Government and GoT agreed on the EU-Turkey Statement aiming to end irregular migration flows to Europe through Turkey. The analysis in relation to their arrival date to Turkey is included in the scope of this report at provincial level.

Key Informants are primarily mukhtars, who are, in the Turkish administrative system, responsible for administering neighbourhoods/villages and are considered the primary sources for the purposes of this Baseline Assessment. Where possible, however, interviews were also conducted at various institutions and with different persons to increase data reliability and corroboration. In provinces with higher levels of migrant presence such as Şanlıurfa and Gaziantep, at least three different Key Informants were interviewed in each neighbourhood, including representatives of local Community Based Organizations (CBOs) and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), migrant community leaders, opinion leaders, health professionals, religious leaders, teachers, local administrative units, social workers, traders/shopkeepers and hotel/motel owners. The interviews generally took place in the Key Informants' offices or workplaces. MPM enumerator team also visited public places to make direct observations so as to triangulate the information obtained during the interviews.

The KIIs are pre-planned so that the MPM team can obtain more accurate information. In addition, the questionnaire also includes several questions that enable the MPM team to determine each Key Informant's reliability and knowledge on the migrant situation in their area. During the face-to-face interview, the MPM team also explains the objective and scope of the Baseline Assessment and obtains the Key Informant's consent to the interview.
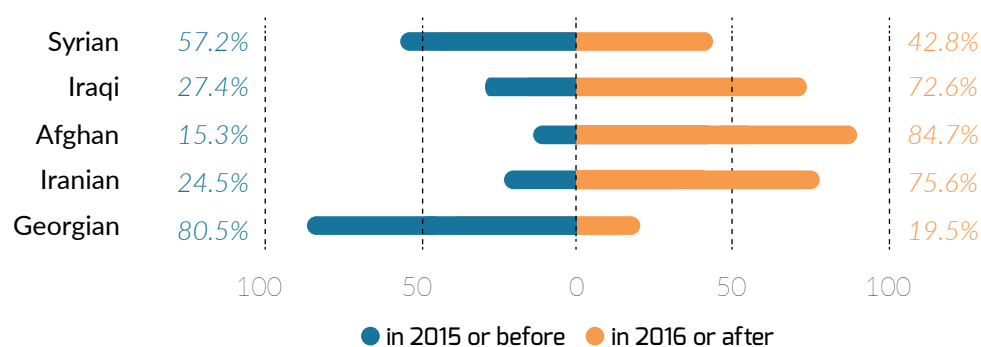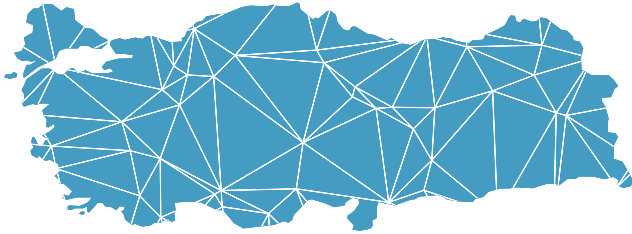

Figure 3. Arrival Date Breakdown of Baseline 2 Top 5 Nationalities for 24 Provinces

20. In 2015, almost one million refugees and migrants reached Europe, most of them utilizing the Eastern Mediterranean Sea Route through Turkey. (Source: IOM)

COVERAGE

The Baseline 2 phase of the Baseline Assessment on migrants' presence in the 24 provinces was conducted between September and November 2018. Baseline 2 assessed 16,590 locations in the select 24 provinces in Turkey, out of a total of 50,411[21] mahalles in Turkey, giving an overall coverage of 32.9 per cent. Baseline 2 engaged a total of 16 team leaders and 32 enumerators whose main task was to conduct KIIs and collect primary data from the field. A total of 16,590 mukhtars and approximately 1,400 other Key Informants were interviewed in September-November 2018. Of the 1,400 Key Informants who were interviewed, 131 have been included in the Baseline 2 dataset, based on a number of criteria set to establish each Key Informant's reliability as a source.

Out of total 50,411 mahalles across Turkey, data collected for:

| 16,590 Mahalles | 328 Sub-provinces | 24 Provinces | 16 Team Leaders, 32 Enumerators |

Map 1. Distribution of study provinces[22]

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21. According to the public records, published by the GoT, see more at https://www.e-icisleri.gov.tr/Anasayfa/MulkiIdariBolumleri.aspx

22. Disclaimer: This and all subsequent 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.

PROVINCE BASED ANALYSIS

AĞRI PROVINCE

B1

7,206	71.2%	Afghan
1,262	12.5%	Pakistani
925	9.1%	Syrian
217	2.1%	Iranian
517	5.1%	Other

B2

Syrian	69.1%	847
Afghan	16.4%	201
Turkmen	6.9%	84
Azerbaijani	4.0%	49
Other	3.7%	45

Figure 4. Nationality Breakdown of Baseline 1 & 2 Figures and Percentages for Ağrı

10,127	1,226

Figure 5. Baseline 1 & 2 Total Presence Figures

Legend: Baseline 1 ●   Baseline 2 ●   Percentages ●

Comparison of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 Datasets

Following analysis of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 datasets for Ağrı province, the findings revealed a discrepancy of 8,900 individuals between the two datasets. Specifically, Baseline 2 data suggested 1,226 migrants were present across Ağrı province, whereas Baseline 1 data found a total of 10,126 migrants.

Further discrepancies were also noted when comparing demographic information (i.e. nationality). Based on the findings of Baseline 1,the largest group of migrants in Ağrı province is composed of Afghan nationals who account for 71.2 per cent (or 7,206 individuals) of the total migrant population surveyed during Baseline 1. This is contrary to the results of Baseline 2 which suggest that Syrians are the largest foreign national group in the province, corresponding to 69 per cent (or 847 individuals) of the total foreign population surveyed during Baseline 2.

171 foreign students attending Ağrı İbrahim Çeçen University were interviewed during Baseline 2 and are included in the provincial-level figures.

*100 per cent of migrants in Ağrı province came in 2016 or after (Baseline 2).*

Key Observations

According to the statements of the mukhtars, Ağrı province may largely be used as a transit point by the great majority of Afghan, Pakistani, Burmese, Iranian and Bangladeshi nationals. Although it seems that the large majority may be registered in the province, most migrants reportedly use Ağrı city as a transit point due to the lack of employment opportunities locally. It is thus likely that after registering, the migrants decide to move to other provinces; this may also be the reason for the discrepancy between the official data (Baseline 1) and the data gathered on-site (Baseline 2).According to mukhtars,areas preferred by foreign nationals registered inprovince but living elsewhere are metropolitan cities such as İstanbul, İzmir and Bursa. Meanwhile, those remaining in the province (and predominately Syrian), often resort to solicitation

Population	: 536,285
Area km^2	: 11,099
Mahalle/Village	: 660

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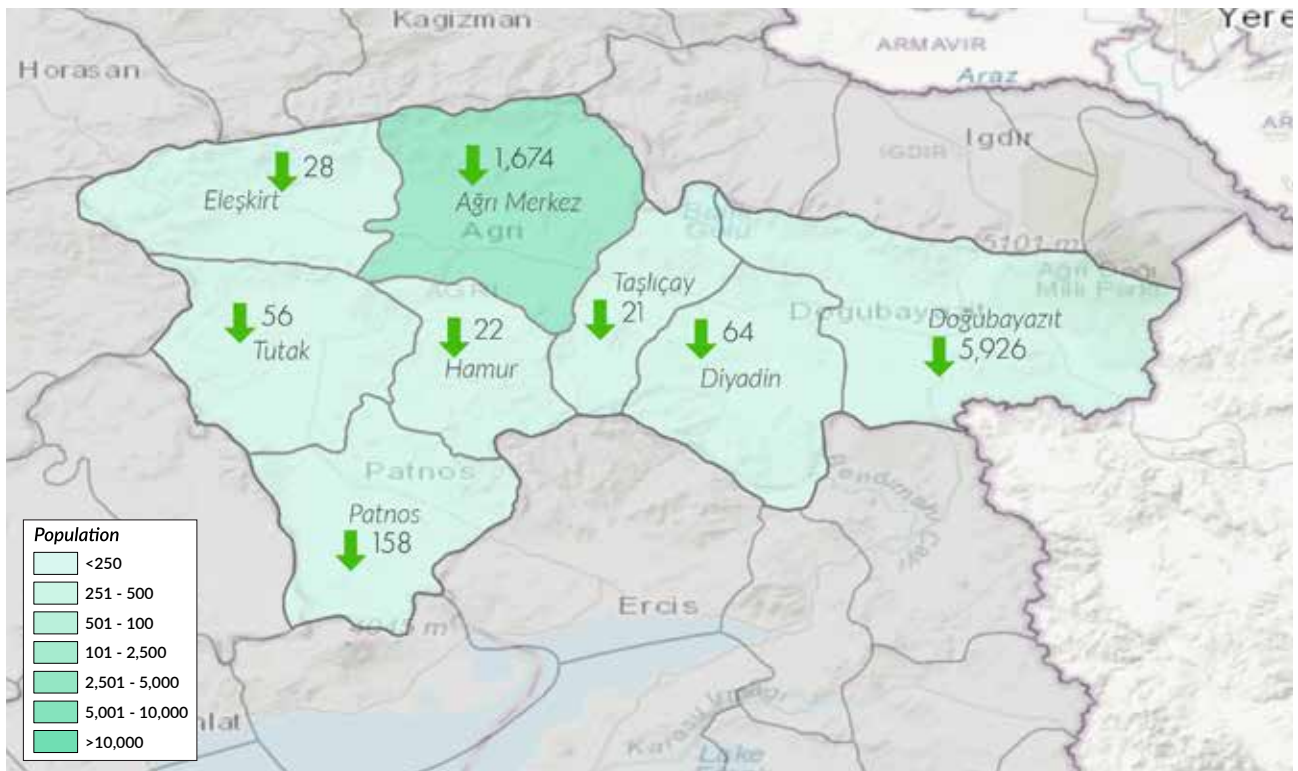
Map 2. Density Map Showing Baseline 2 Presence in Districts of Ağrı

for money or food to sustain their daily needs, according to other Key Informants interviewed. Another key observation was the reported change in the overall trend to migration mobility in the province: mukhtars noted that there had been a remarkable slow-down compared to 2018. This was likely due to an increase in counter-terrorism operations in the rural areas along the border of Ağrı province with Islamic Republic of Iran and enhanced security measures.

In regard to irregular migrants, Baseline 1 figures indicated that among the so-called 'top five' nationalities, 8,431 individuals have entered or exited the province irregularly. According to the statements of other Key Informants, a great majority of foreign nationals enter Turkey illegally through the villages of Uzunyazı, Ortaköy and Esenler in Doğubeyazıt Sub-province of Ağrı. In response to the question which provinces are

Migrant Presence at Sub-provincial Level

Baseline 1 findings recoded migrant presence in all eight sub-provinces of Ağrı province, with the lowest migrant population reported in Taşlıçay sub-province; however, Baseline 2 results showed no migrants in that sub-province. Accordingly, Baseline 2 findings showed migrants are present in only seven of the eight sub-provinces with the lowest numbers recorded in Diyadin sub-province. The sub-province with the largest group of migrants was not specified in Baseline 1, but it was recorded as the Ağrı Central sub-province in Baseline 2 with a total estimated 856 migrants.
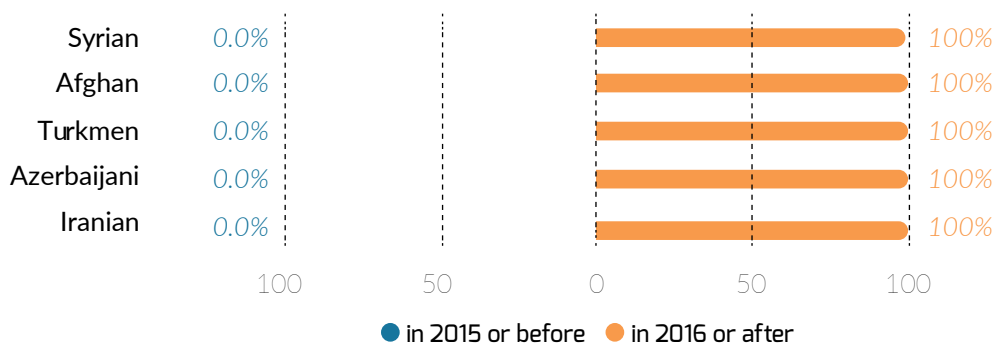

Figure 6. Arrival Date Breakdown of Baseline 2 Top 5 Nationalities

AKSARAY PROVINCE

B1

8,020	59.3%	**Afghan**
2,453	18.1%	**Syrian**
1,388	10.3%	**Iraqi**
406	3.0%	**Iranian**
1,266	9.4%	**Other**

B2

Afghan	64.5%	9.142
Syrian	16.6%	2,249
Iraqi	9.3%	1,313
Iranian	2.5%	349
Other	7.1%	1,011

Figure 7. Nationality Breakdown of Baseline 1 & 2 Figures and Percentages for Aksaray

13,533	**14,164**

Figure 8. Baseline 1 & 2 Total Presence Figures

Legend: Baseline 1 ●   Baseline 2 ●   Percentages ●

Comparison of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 Datasets

Following analysis of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 datasets for Aksaray province, the findings revealed a discrepancy of 931 individuals between the two datasets. Specifically, Baseline 2 data suggested 14,464 migrants were present across Aksaray province, whereas Baseline 1 data found a total of 13,533 migrants. When comparing demographic information (i.e. nationality), both Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 found the largest group of migrants in Aksaray to be Afghan nationals who account for 59.26 per cent (or 8,020 individuals) of the total migrant population according to Baseline 1 and 63.21 per cent (or 9,142 individuals) according to Baseline 2.

865 foreign students attending Aksaray University were interviewed during Baseline 2 and are included in the provincial-level figures.

100 per cent of migrants in Aksaray province came in 2016 or after (Baseline 2)
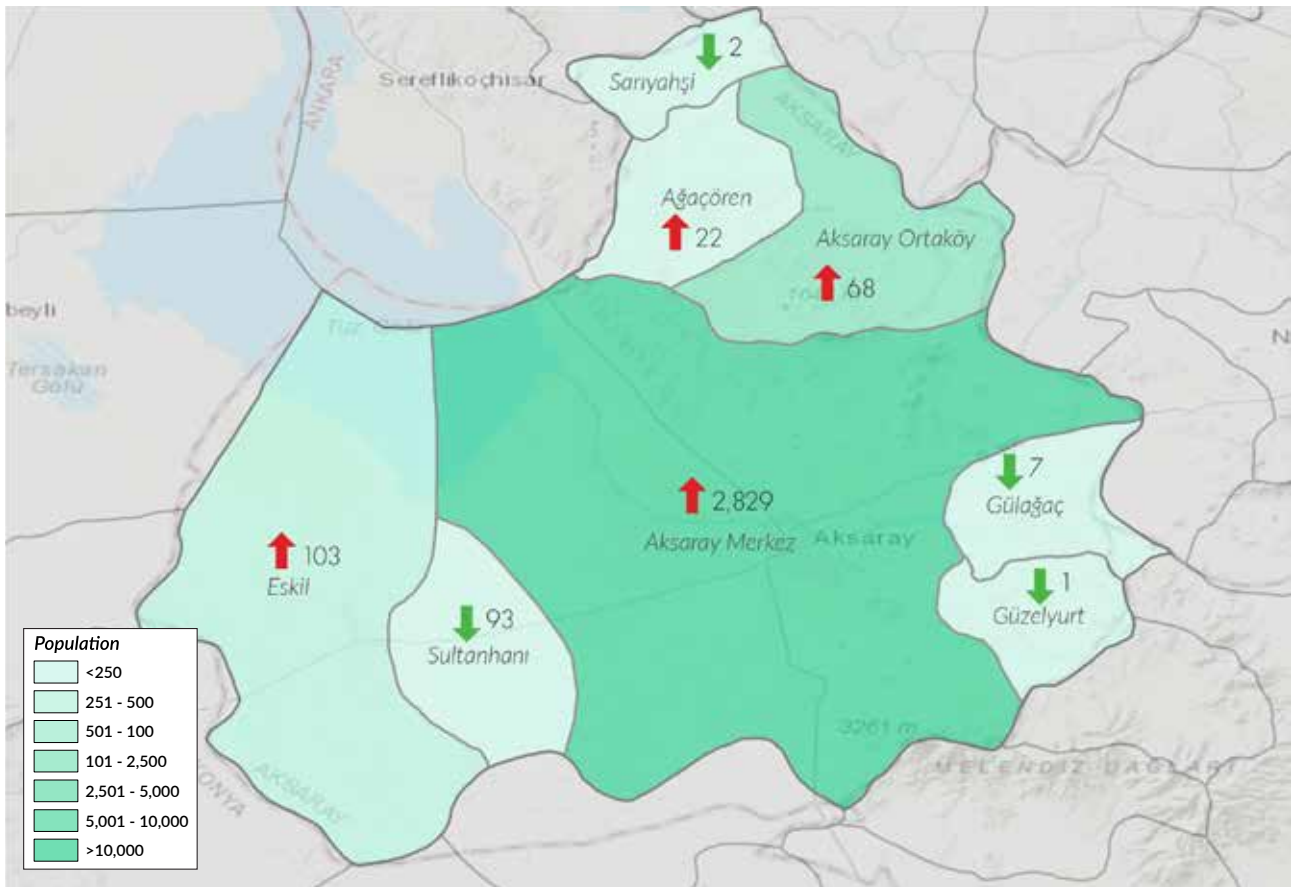
Key Observations

According to the feedback from mukhtars and other Key Informants interviewed, Aksaray province has witnessed a substantial surge in the number of Afghan nationals, particularly since June 2018. Supporting this argument, a comparison of the current results and those obtained during previous MPM Baseline Assessment conducted between June and September 2017[23] suggests that there was an increase of 2,118 persons among the Afghan migrant population living in Aksaray province. This surge was reportedly rooted in the existing network of migrants in Aksaray. In addition, it was reported during KIIs that Afghan nationals were given priority in accessing job opportunities in both rural parts and central

Population	: 402,404
Area km^2	: 7,659
Mahalle/Village	: 329

Chart 2. General Information on Aksaray

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23. The previous Baseline Assessment can be found here: http://migration.iom.int/reports/turkey-dtm-baseline-assessment-report-round-2-november-2018?close=true.

Population
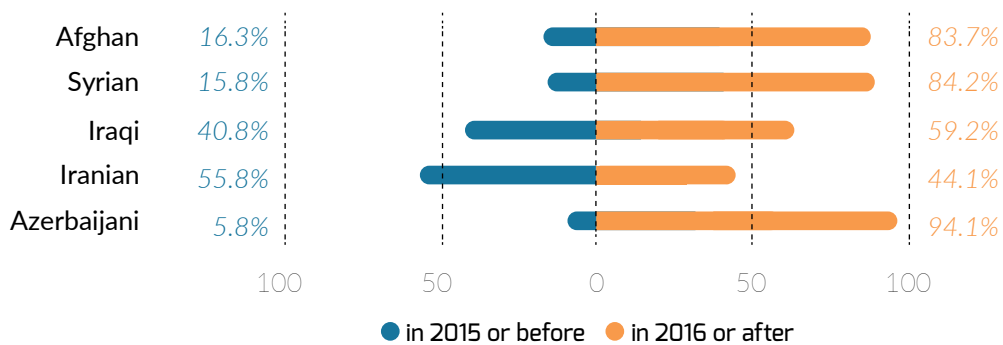|	
	<250
	251 - 500
	501 - 100
	101 - 2,500
	2,501 - 5,000
	5,001 - 10,000
	>10,000

Map 3. Density Map Showing Baseline 2 Presence in Districts of Aksaray

sub-provinces of Aksaray, and migrants of other nationalities were observed moving to other cities, as they were unable to find employment in the province. Mukhtars suggest that, since Aksaray accommodates better economic conditions compared to other provinces, it continues to receive Afghan migrants from neighbouring provinces.

Migrant Presence at Sub-provincial Level

Both Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 results demonstrate that migrants were present in all eight sub-provinces of Aksaray province. While the sub-province with the largest group of migrants was not specified during Baseline 1, Baseline 2 found the largest presence in Aksaray Central sub-province (approx. 12,137 individuals). Meanwhile, Sarıyahşi sub-province was found to have the lowest number of migrants in Baseline 1; this is contrary to the findings of Baseline 2, which found Güzelyurt sub-province to be a host to the lowest number of migrant.

	in 2015 or before	in 2016 or after
Afghan	16.3%	83.7%
Syrian	15.8%	84.2%
Iraqi	40.8%	59.2%
Iranian	55.8%	44.1%
Azerbaijani	5.8%	94.1%

● in 2015 or before ● in 2016 or after

International Organization for Migration (IOM)
The UN Migration Agency

DTM

AYDIN PROVINCE

B1

9,328	51.3%	Syrian
1,545	8.8%	British
377	7.8%	Afghan
364	3.5%	Iraqi
3,461	28.5%	Other

B2

Syrian	79.0%	5,544
British	6.7%	467
Azerbaijani	2.2%	156
Belgian	1.8%	125
Other	10.3%	722

Figure 9. Nationality Breakdown of Baseline 1 & 2 Figures and Percentages for Aydın

18,387	7,014

Figure 10. Baseline 1 & 2 Total Presence Figures

Legend: Baseline 1 ●   Baseline 2 ●   Percentages ●

Comparison of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 Datasets

Following analysis of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 datasets for Aydın province, the findings revealed a discrepancy of 11,373 individuals between the two datasets. Specifically, Baseline 2 data suggested 7,014 migrants were present across Aydın province, whereas Baseline 1 data found a total of 18,387 migrants.

When comparing demographic information (i.e. nationality), both Baseline 1 and 2 found the largest group of foreign nationals in Aydın province to be Syrians who account for 51.3 per cent (or 9,440 individuals) of the total foreign population according to Baseline 1 and 79 per cent (or 5,544 individuals) according to Baseline 2.

421 foreign students attending Aydın Adnan Menderes University were interviewed during Baseline 2 and are included in the provincial-level figures.

76.5 per cent of migrants in Aydın province came in 2016 or after, while 23.5 per cent arrived in 2015 or before (Baseline 2).

Key Observations

During KIIs, mukhtars and other Key Informants, including CBO/CSO representatives, noted a strong element of seasonal migration present in the province, related to both harvest and tourist season. Accordingly, the inflow of seasonal migrant workers starts to increase during early spring (i.e. March and April) and decreases again after September.

In addition, interviews with Aydın PDMM revealed that Didim and Kuşadası sub-provinces accommodate high rates of irregular migrants.

This is because the two sub-provinces are one of the key hubs for irregular crossings towards Europe and potentially other provinces of Turkey.

Population	: **1,080,839**
Area km²	: **8,116**
Mahalle/Village	: **671**

Chart 3. General Information on Aydın
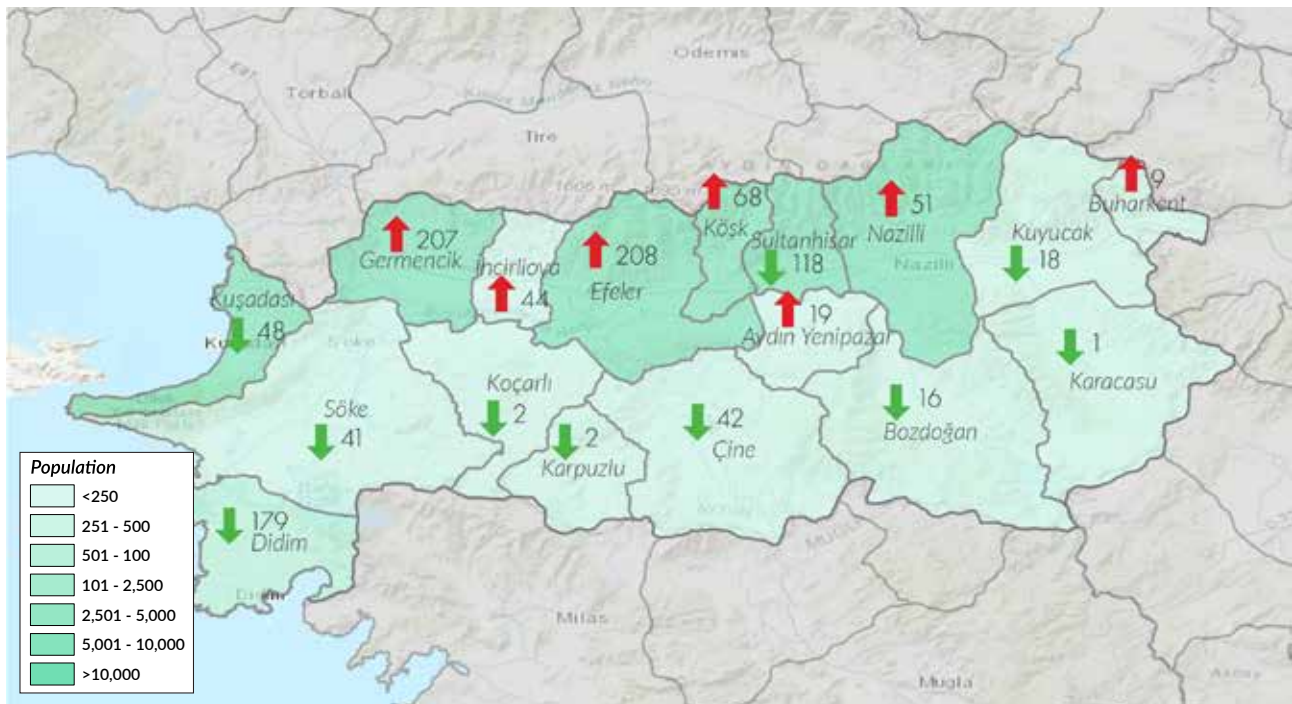
Map 4. Density Map Showing Baseline 2 Presence in Districts of Aydın

Irregular migrants are largely Syrians and Afghans and, according to Baseline 1 data, in total count approximately 3,991 individuals. Another key finding came out of KIIs conducted with the officials from Aydın Provincial Directorate of National Education, suggesting that approximately 2,000 foreign students were attending primary and high schools in the province. This means that a large proportion of the local migrants are students.

According to the statements by the mukhtars, nationals of countries such as Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom began to sell their real-estate, and Aydın city was no longer a popular destination for them as it used to be in the past.

Migrant Presence at Sub-provincial Level

Baseline 1 findings recorded migrant presence in all 17 sub-provinces of Aydın province; however, according to Baseline 2 results, migrants are present in only 16 sub-provinces with no presence recorded in Karpuzlu sub-province.

The sub-province with the largest group of migrants was Kuşadası during Baseline 1, whereas Baseline 2 marked the largest presence in Efeler sub-province (1,545 individuals), likely due to its central location. Meanwhile, both Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 found the lowest number of migrants in Karacasu sub-province.
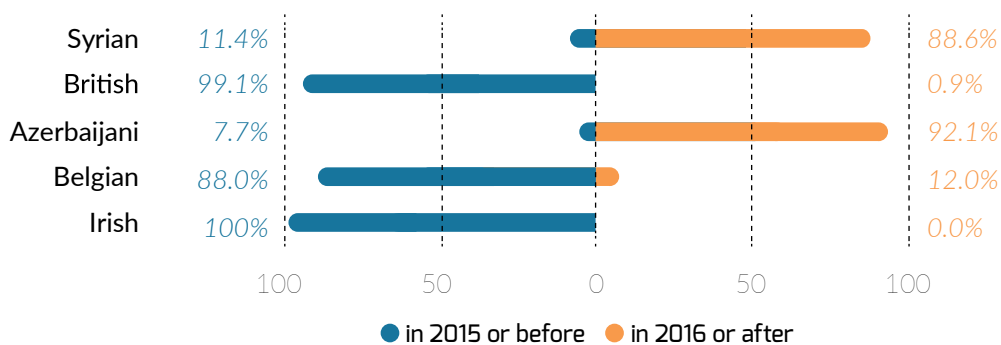
Figure 11. Arrival Date Breakdown of Baseline 2 Top 5 Nationalities

International Organization for Migration (IOM)
The UN Migration Agency

DTM

BİLECİK PROVINCE

B1

2,466	43.1%	Iraqi
1,515	26.5%	Afghan
614	10.7%	Syrian
265	4.6%	Kirghiz
861	15.6%	Other

B2

Afghan	58.0%	1,851
Syrian	18.9%	602
Iraqi	7.6%	244
Iranian	5.7%	182
Other	9.8%	314

Figure 12. Nationality Breakdown of Baseline 1 & 2 Figures and Percentages for Bilecik

5,721	3,193

Figure 13. Baseline 1 & 2 Total Presence Figures

Legend: Baseline 1 ● Baseline 2 ● Percentages ●

Comparison of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 Datasets

Following analysis of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 datasets for Bilecik province, the findings revealed a discrepancy of 2,528 individuals between the two datasets. Specifically, Baseline 2 data suggested 3,193 migrants were present across Bilecik province, whereas Baseline 1 data found a total of 5,721 migrants.

Further discrepancies were also noted when comparing demographic information (i.e. nationality).

Based on the findings of Baseline 1, the largest group of migrants in Bilecik province is composed of Iraqi nationals who account for 44.1 per cent (or 5,721 individuals) of the total migrant population surveyed during Baseline 1. This is contrary to the results of Baseline 2 which suggest that Afghans are the largest migrant population in the province, corresponding to 58 per cent (or 1,852 individuals) of the total migrant population surveyed during Baseline 2.

87 foreign students attending Bilecik Şeyh Edebali University were interviewed during Baseline 2 and are included in the provincial-level figures.

96.8 per cent of migrants in Bilecik province came in 2016 or after, while only 3.2 per cent arrived in 2015 or before (Baseline 2).

Key Observations

Key Informants, including CBO/CSO representatives, highlighted an overall increase in the number of Afghan nationals during 2018 in Bilecik province compared to the previous Baseline Assessment round. At the same time, mukhtars suggested that the number of Iraqi nationals has been decreasing, which was likely due to the limited employment, education and healthcare opportunities available in the province. Moreover, mukhtars noted that Christian migrants of various nationalities live in neighbouring provinces such as Yalova and Eskişehir where they can visit churches. However, migrants under international protection registered in Bilecik come to the

Population	: 221,693
Area km²	: 4,307
Mahalle/Village	: 306

Chart 4. General Information on Bilecik
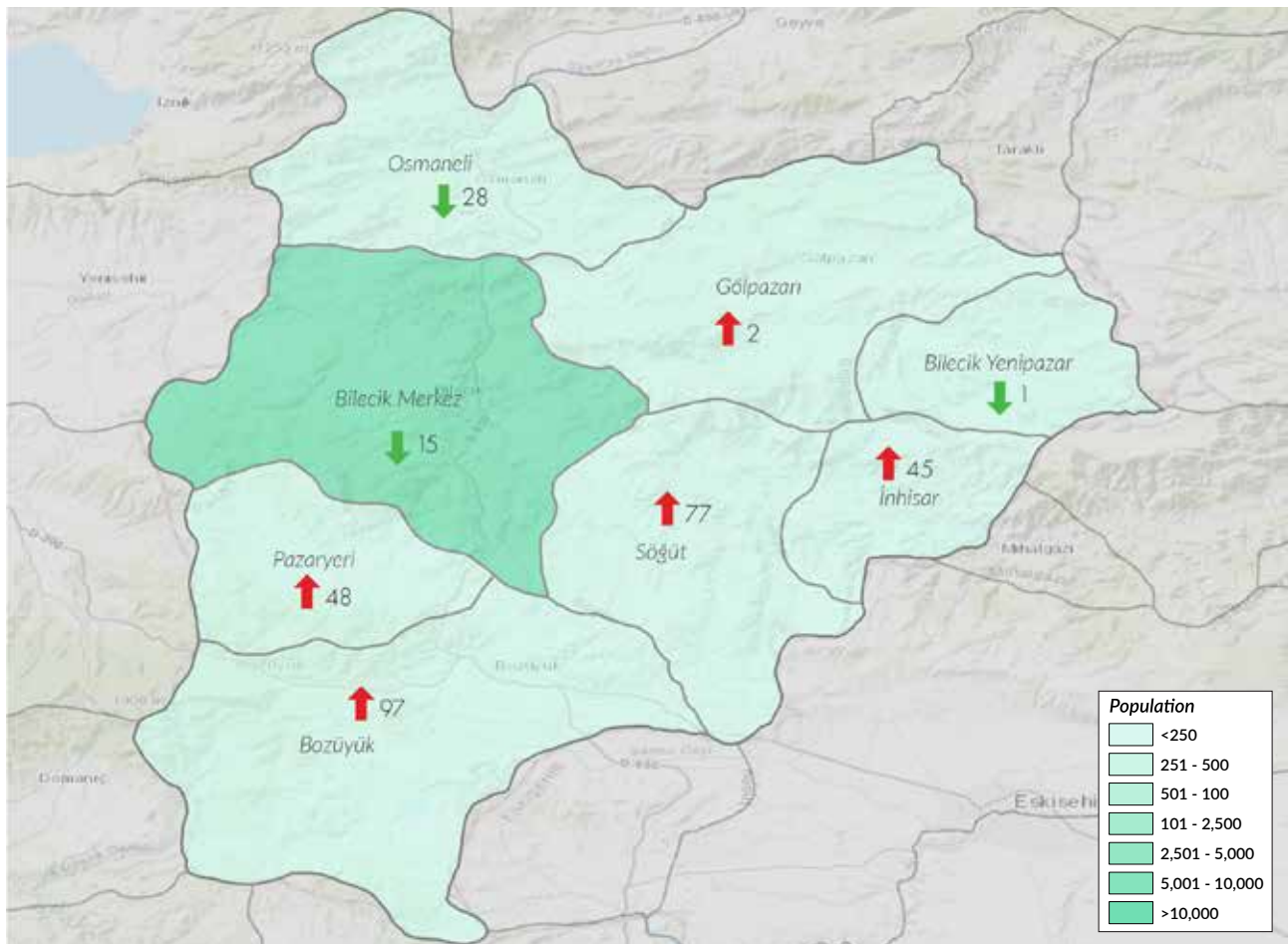
Map 5. Density Map Showing Baseline 2 Presence in Districts of Bilecik

province as part of their 'periodical presence reporting' obligation, fulfilled by providing fingerprint/signature to the local authorities.[24]

Migrant Presence at Sub-provincial Level

Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 findings revealed migrant presence in all eight sub-provinces of Bilecik province. While the sub-province with the largest group of migrants was not specified during Baseline 1, Baseline 2 findings suggestthat Bilecik Central sub-province hosts the largest migrant population (approx. 2,515 individuals). Both Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 data suggest that Yenipazar sub-province hosts the lowest number of migrants.
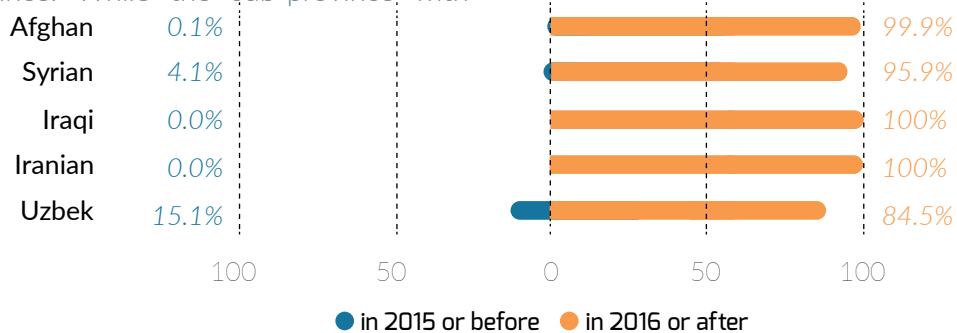
Figure 14. Arrival Date Breakdown of Baseline 2 Top 5 Nationalities

24. According to LFIP and the Regulation on Temporary Protection, foreigners under international protection are, upon registration, referred to specific provinces in Turkey, in which they must then reside. Similarly, foreigners under temporary protection are obliged to reside in the province where they are registered but are not assigned an alternative province following their registration. While a periodical presence reporting obligation (fingerprint/signature) is enforced on international protection holders in Turkey, temporary protection holders are exempted from this obligation. Some among them, however, engage in secondary movements inside Turkey despite their obligation to reside in their province of registration (temporary protection holders) or referred provinces (international protection holders). For further information please visit http://www.goc.gov.tr/icerik/law-on-foreigners-and-international-protection-lfip_913_975

International Organization for Migration (IOM)
The UN Migration Agency

DTM

BURDUR PROVINCE

B1

8,819	69.5%	Syrian
1,203	9.5%	Somalian
981	7.7%	Iranian
738	5.8%	Afghan
944	7.5%	Other

B2

Syrian	69.9%	5,231
Somalian	10.8%	807
Afghan	8.6%	645
Iranian	7.2%	536
Other	3.5%	260

Figure 15. Nationality Breakdown of Baseline 1 & 2 Figures and Percentages for Burdur

12,685	7,479

Figure 16. Baseline 1 & 2 Total Presence Figures

Legend: Baseline 1 ●   Baseline 2 ●   Percentages ●

Comparison of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 Datasets

Following analysis of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 datasets for Burdur province, the findings revealed a discrepancy of 5,206 individuals between the two datasets. Specifically, Baseline 2 data suggested 7,479 migrants were present across Burdur province, whereas Baseline 1 data found a total of 12,685 migrants.

When comparing demographic information (i.e. nationality), both Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 found the largest group of foreign nationals in Burdur province to be Syrians who account for 69.5 per cent (or 8,819 individuals) of the total foreign population according to Baseline 1 and 70 per cent (or 5,231individuals) according to Baseline 2.

207 foreign students attending Burdur Mehmet Akif Ersoy University were interviewed during Baseline 2 and are included in the provincial-level figures.

100 per cent of migrants in Burdur province came in 2016 or after (Baseline 2).

Key Observations

During KIIs, Key Informants including mukhtars and CBO/CSO representatives reported a substantial migrant flow from Burdur province towards metropolitan cities in the region, particularly to Antalya, in search of employment in agriculture and tourism industries. This is because. according to local mukhtars, there is a lack of regular and sufficient employment in Burdur province. Meanwhile, officials from Burdur PDMM suggested that some migrants under international protection came to Burdur only to fulfil the 'periodical presence reporting' obligation.

Population	: 264,779
Area km²	: 6,887
Mahalle/Village	: 319
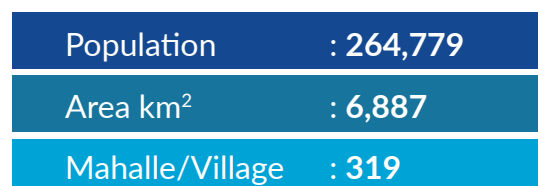
Chart 5. General Information on Burdur
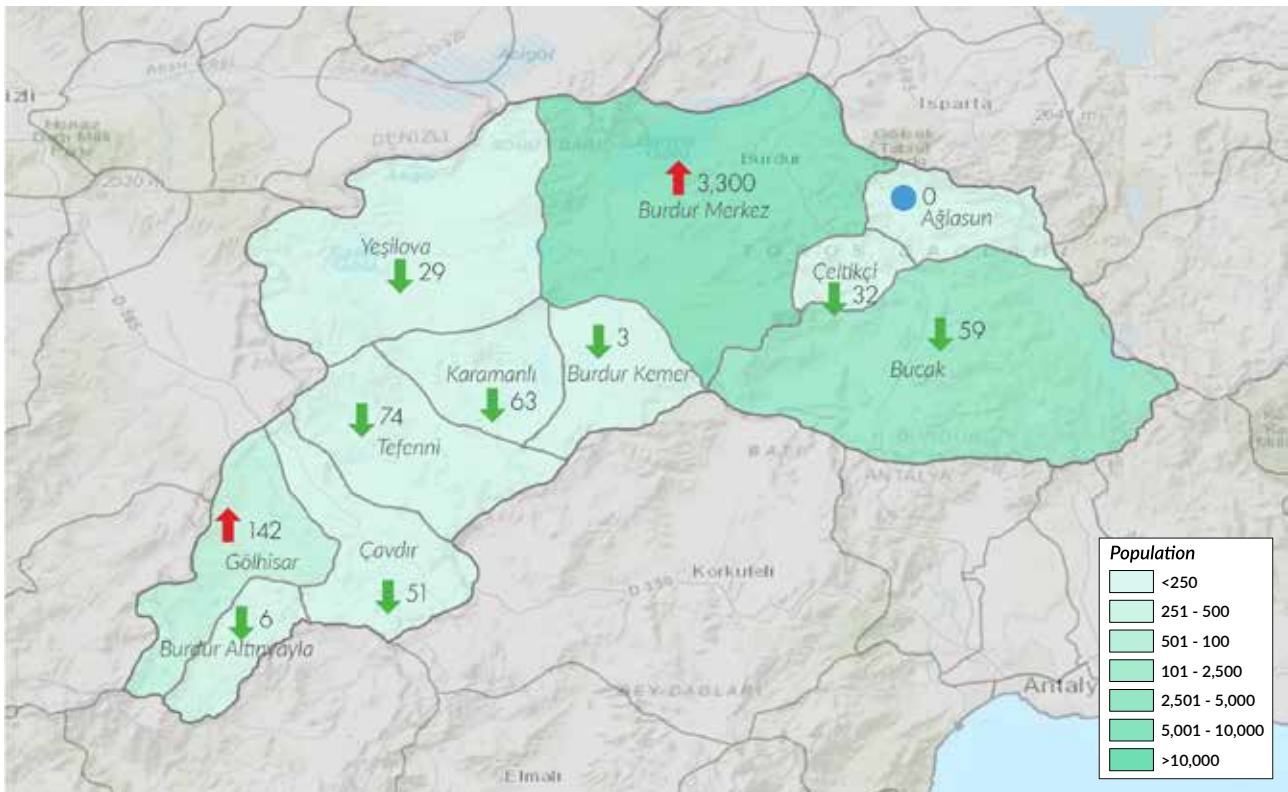
Map 6. Density Map Showing Baseline 2 Presence in Districts of Burdur

Migrant Presence at Sub-provincial Level

Whereas Baseline 1 findings suggest that migrants are present in all 11 sub-provinces of Burdur, according to Baseline 2 results, there is migrant presence in eight out of 11 sub-provinces; no migrants were recorded in Ağlasun, Altınyayla and Çeltikçi sub-provinces. Meanwhile, Burdur Central sub-province was found to have the largest number of migrants during both Baseline 1 (5,395) and Baseline 2 (4,177). Altınyayla sub-province was found to have the lowest number of migrants in Baseline 1, Baseline 2 data suggests that Kemer sub-province has the lowest number of migrants.
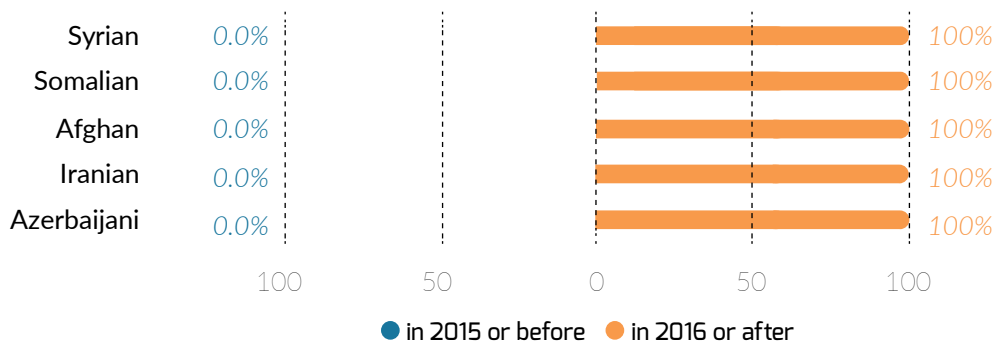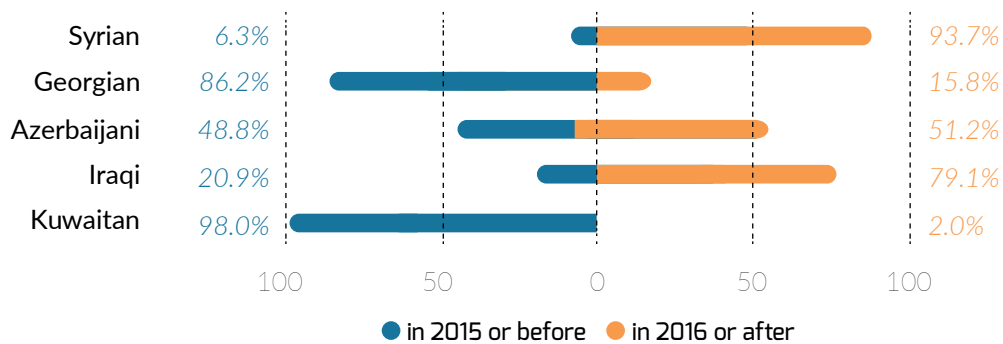

Figure 17. Arrival Date Breakdown of Baseline 2 Top 5 Nationalities

BURSA PROVINCE

B1

155,640	86.2%	Syrian
4,663	2.6%	Azerbaijani
2,897	1.6%	Kazakh
1,664	0.9%	Kirghiz
15,792	8.7%	Other

B2

Syrian	92,3%	211,694
Georgian	4.3%	9,761
Azerbaijani	0.8%	1,922
Iraqi	0.6%	1,292
Other	2.1%	4,694

Figure 18. Nationality Breakdown of Baseline 1 & 2 Figures and Percentages for Bursa

180,656	223,363

Figure 19. Baseline 1 & 2 Total Presence Figures

Legend: Baseline 1 ●   Baseline 2 ●   Percentages ●

Comparison of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 Datasets

Following analysis of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 datasets for Bursa[25] province, the findings revealed a discrepancy of 48,707 individuals between the two datasets. Specifically, Baseline 2 data suggested 229,363 migrants were present across Bursa province, whereas Baseline 1 data found a total of 180,656 migrants.

When comparing demographic information (i.e. nationality), both Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 found the largest group of foreign nationals in Bursa province to be Syrians who account for 86.2 per cent (or 9,440 individuals) of the total foreign population according to Baseline 1 and 92.2 per cent (or 5,544 individuals) according to Baseline 2.

> *89.1 per cent of migrants in Bursa province came in 2016 or after, while 10.9 per cent arrived in 2015 or before (Baseline 2).*

Key Observations

During KIIs, mukhtars and CBO/CSO representatives reported that the gap in labour force in the growing agricultural and industrial activities in the province attracts migrants. Therefore, migrant presence has been steadily increasing. Another reason migrant influx has been gaining momentum is the existing network among Syrian nationals and low housing costs. However, a comparison between the current and previous Baseline Assessments reveals that migrant presence has been concentrating in rural sub-provinces such as Gürsu and Keles compared to urban sub-provinces such as Nilüfer and Mudanya. This is because, in addition to this inter-province

Population	: 2,936,803
Area km²	: 10,813
Mahalle/Village	: 1,058

Chart 6. General Information on Bursa

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25. As the number of foreign students in Bursa could not be identified, it was not included in the report.
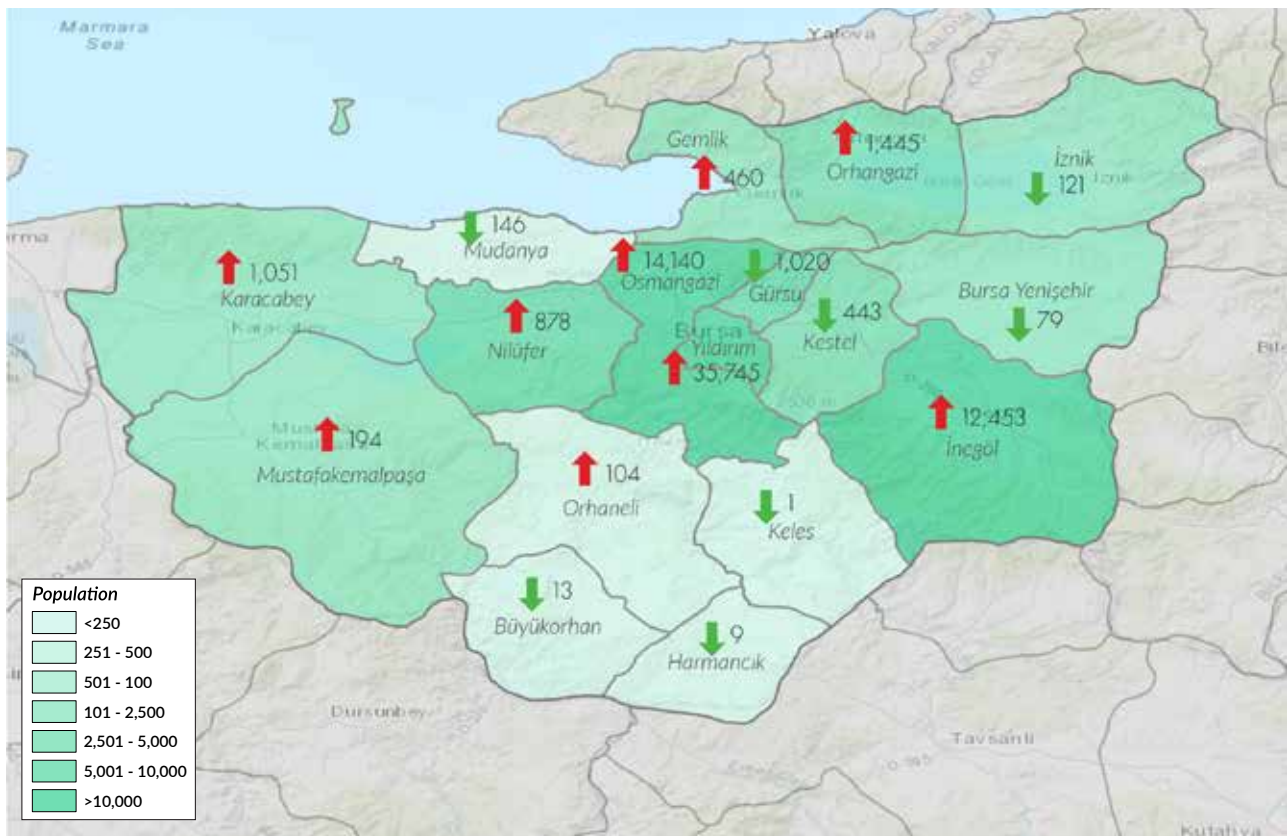
Map 7. Density Map Showing Baseline 2 Presence in Districts of Bursa

influx, there is considerable intra-provincial mobility within Bursa, related to seasonal employment opportunities and urban transformation. Examples would include migrants who travel to Yenişehir sub-province to work in agriculture and to Mudanya sub-province to work in tourism in summer.

Migrant Presence at Sub-provincial Level

Whereas Baseline 1 findings suggest that migrants are present in all 17 sub-provinces of Bursa, according to Baseline 2 results, there is migrant presence in 16 out of 17 sub-provinces; no migrants were recorded in Harmancık sub-province. Yıldırım sub-province was found to have the largest number of migrants in both Baseline 1 (61,713) and Baseline 2 (97,940). Büyükorhan sub-province was found to have the lowest number of migrants in both Baseline 1 and Baseline 2.

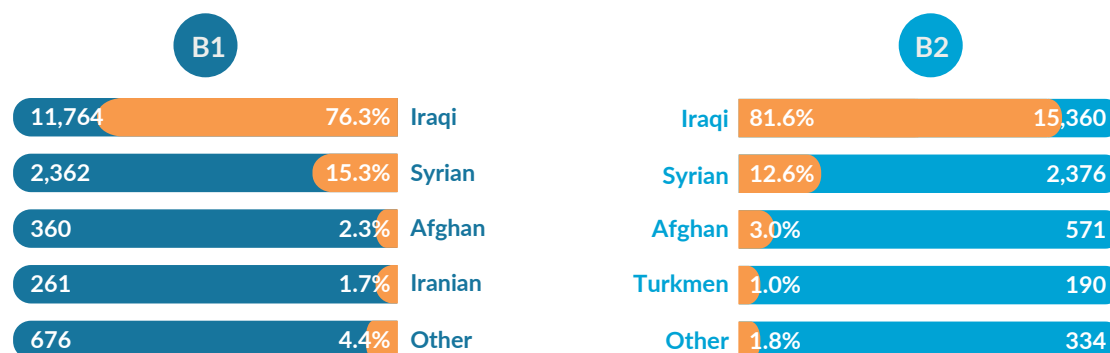Figure 20. Arrival Date Breakdown of Baseline 2 Top 5 Nationalities

ÇANAKKALE PROVINCE

B1

8.882	49.6%	Afghan
3,747	20.9%	Syrian
698	3.9%	Azerbaijani
631	3.5%	Iraqi
3,957	22.1%	Other

B2

Syrian	48.1%	3,139
Afghan	25.3%	1,650
Azerbaijani	8.5%	553
Turkmen	4.0%	259
Other	14.2%	929

Figure 21. Nationality Breakdown of Baseline 1 & 2 Figures and Percentages for Çanakkale

17,915	6,530

Figure 22. Baseline 1 & 2 Total Presence Figures

Legend: Baseline 1 ●   Baseline 2 ●   Percentages ●

Comparison of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 Datasets

Following analysis of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 datasets for Çanakkale province, the findings revealed a discrepancy of 11,385 individuals between the two datasets. Specifically, Baseline 2 data suggested 6,530 migrants were present across Çanakkale province, whereas Baseline 1 data found a total of 17,915 migrants.

Further discrepancies were also noted when comparing demographic information (i.e.

nationality). Based on the findings of Baseline 1, the largest group of migrants in Çanakkale province is composed of Afghan nationals who account for 49.4 per cent (or 8,882 individuals) of the total migrant population surveyed during Baseline 1. This is contrary to the results of Baseline 2 which suggest that Syrians are the largest population of foreign nationals in the province, corresponding to 48.1 per cent (or 3139 individuals) of the total migrant population surveyed during Baseline 2.

1,049 foreign students attending On Sekiz Mart University were interviewed during Baseline 2 and are included in the provincial-level figures.

94.7 per cent of the migrants in Çanakkale province came in 2016 or after, while 5.23 per cent arrived in 2015 or before (Baseline 2).

Key Observations

During KIIs, mukhtars and CBO/CSO representatives noted that the province's migrant population fluctuated based on the sector of employment. Specifically, some mukhtars reported an increase in the number of migrants during olive harvest and in the summer.

At the same time, Çanakkale province accommodates high rates of migrant mobility as people attempt to irregularly cross to Europe

through the sub-provinces of Ayvacık and Küçükkuyu. Supporting this argument, out of 17,915 people who were captured by Baseline 1 as the total migrant population, 8.635 were

Population	: 530,417
Area km²	: 9,817
Mahalle/Village	: 658

Chart 7. General Information on Çanakkale
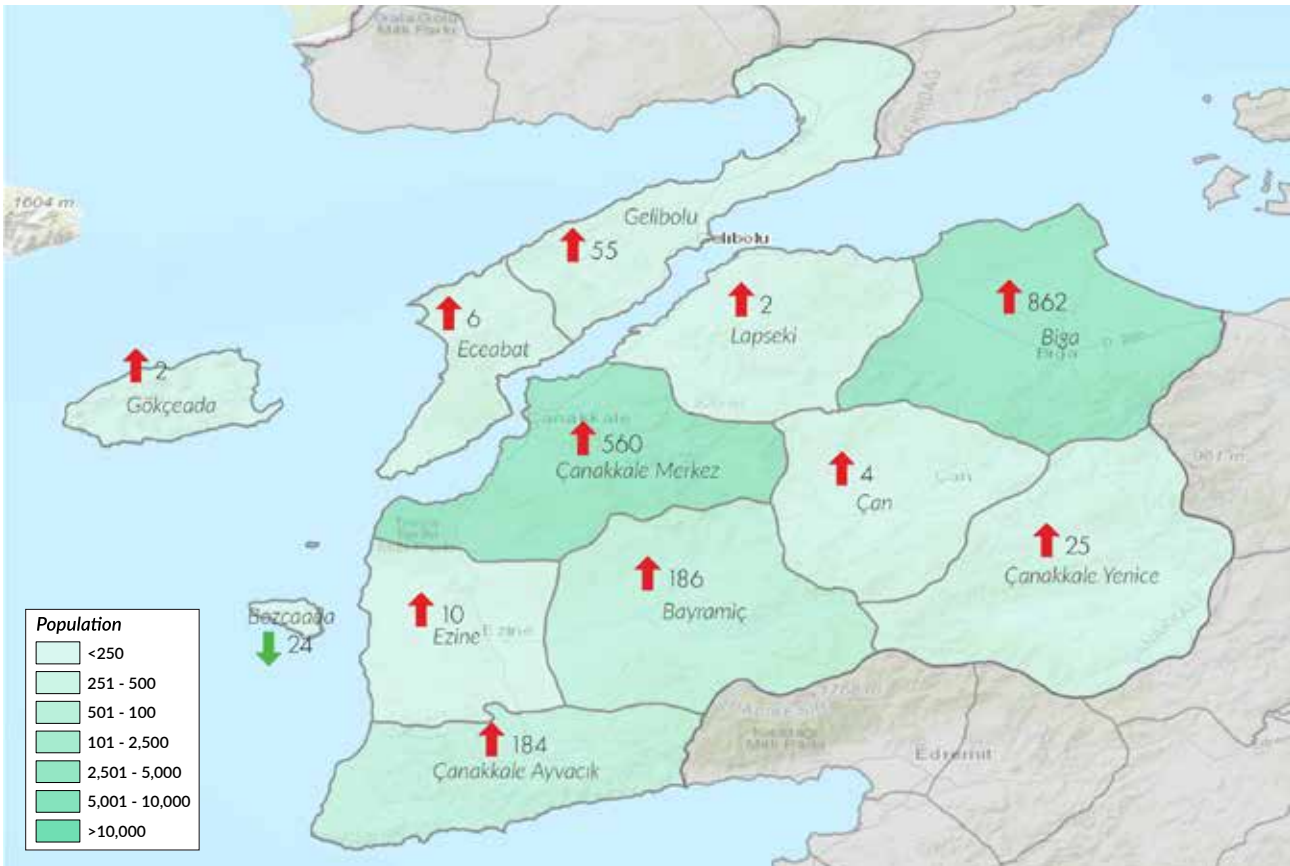
Map 8. Density Map Showing Baseline 2 Presence in Districts of Çanakkale

irregular migrants. The discrepancy between Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 results are believed to be assorted with irregular migrant mobility.

Migrant Presence at Sub-provincial Level

Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 results both demonstrate that migrants were present in all 12 sub-provinces of Çanakkale. The sub-province with the largest migrant presence was not specified in Baseline 1, but it was recorded as the Biga sub-province in Baseline 2 (2,469). Bozcaada sub-province was found to have the lowest number of migrants in both Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 assessments.
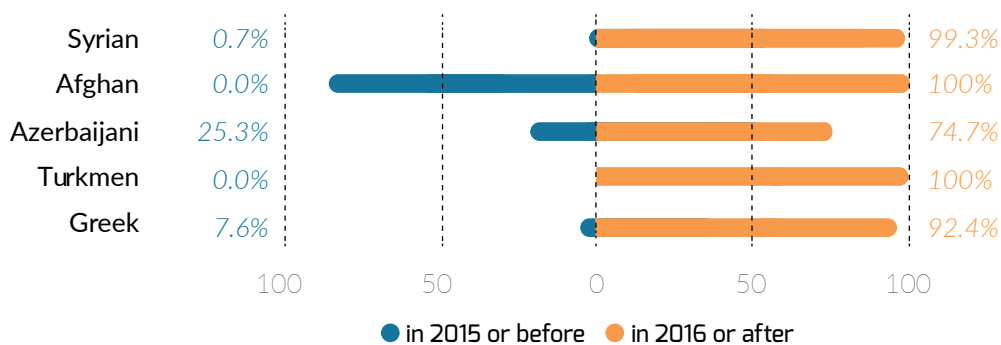
Figure 23. Arrival Date Breakdown of Baseline 2 Top 5 Nationalities

ÇORUM PROVINCE

B1

11,764	76.3%	Iraqi
2,362	15.3%	Syrian
360	2.3%	Afghan
261	1.7%	Iranian
676	4.4%	Other

B2

Iraqi	81.6%	15,360
Syrian	12.6%	2,376
Afghan	3.0%	571
Turkmen	1.0%	190
Other	1.8%	334

Figure 24. Nationality Breakdown of Baseline 1 & 2 Figures and Percentages for Çorum

15,423	18,831

Figure 25. Baseline 1 & 2 Total Presence Figure

Legend: Baseline 1 ●   Baseline 2 ●   Percentages ●

Comparison of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 Datasets

Following analysis of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 datasets for Çorum province, the findings revealed a discrepancy of 3,408 individuals between the two datasets. Specifically, Baseline 2 data suggested 18,831 migrants were present across Çorum province, whereas Baseline 1 data found a total of 15,423 migrants.

When comparing demographic information (i.e. nationality), both Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 found the largest group of migrants in Çorum to be Iraqi nationals who account for 76.3 per cent (or 11,764 individuals) of the total migrant population according to Baseline 1 and 81.6 per cent (or 15,360 individuals) according to Baseline 2.

1,049 foreign students attending Çorum Hitit University were interviewed during Baseline 2 and are included in the provincial-level figures.

34.1 per cent of migrants in Çorum province came in 2016 or after, while 65.9 per cent arrived in 2015 or before (Baseline 2).

Key Observations

During KII, mukhtars and CBO/CSO representatives suggested that the number of Iraqi nationals was on the increase in Çorum province due to existing Iraqi migrant community in the province; such established networks of support are an important pull factor, attracting new migrants.

Population	: 528,422
Area km²	: 12,428
Mahalle/Village	: 887

Chart 8. General Information on Çorum
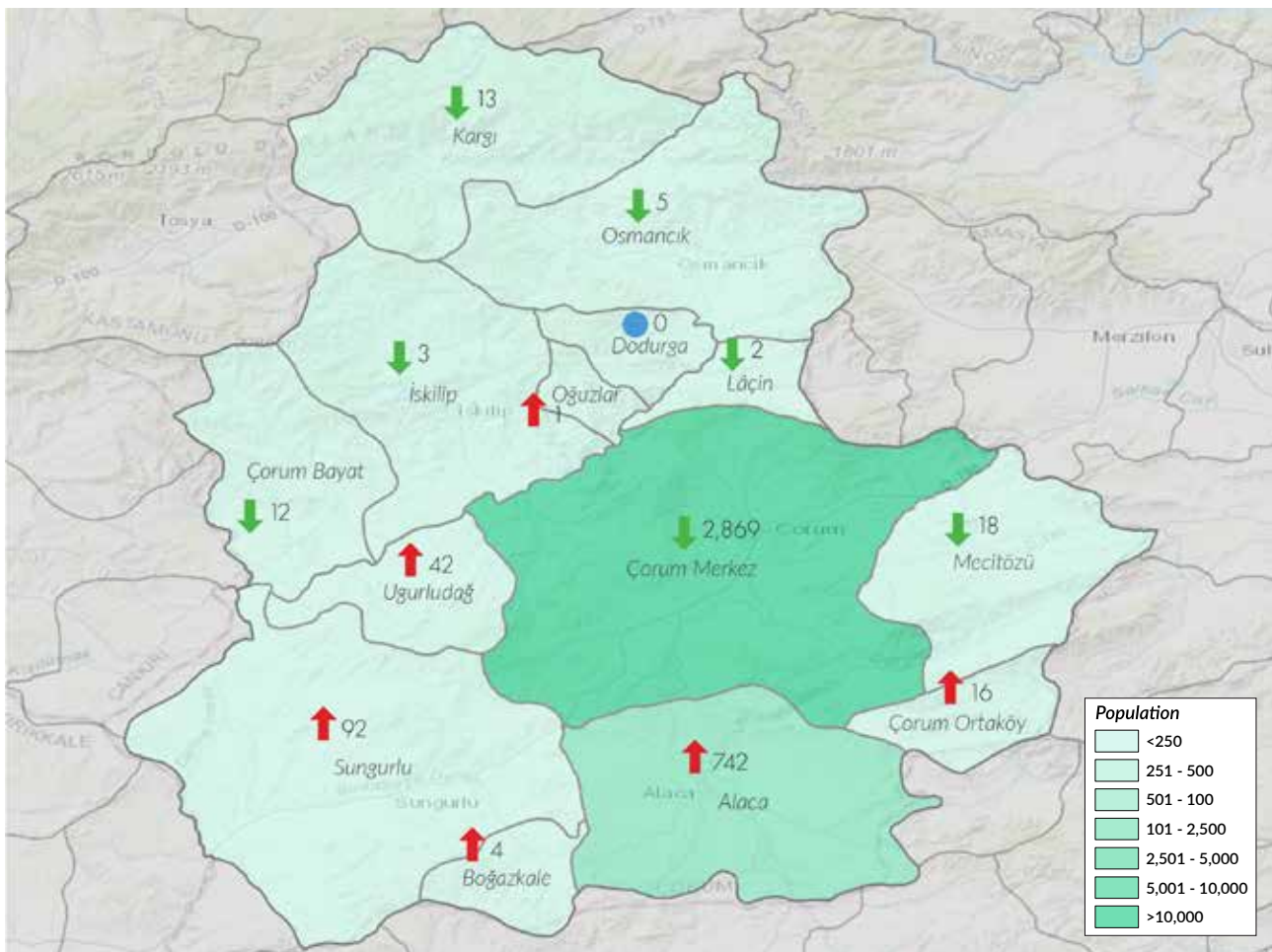
Map 9. Density Map Showing Baseline 2 Presence in Districts of Çorum

Migrant Presence at Sub-provincial Level

Whereas Baseline 1 findings suggest that migrants are present in all 13 sub-provinces of Çorum, according to Baseline 2 results, there is migrant presence in 12 out of 13 sub-provinces; no migrants were recorded in Laçin sub-province. The sub-province with the largest group of migrants was not specified in Baseline 1, but it was recorded as the Çorum Central sub-province in Baseline 2 (17,173). Laçin sub-province was found to have the lowest number of migrants in Baseline 1, while Kargı sub-province recorded the lowest number of migrants in the Baseline 2 assessment.
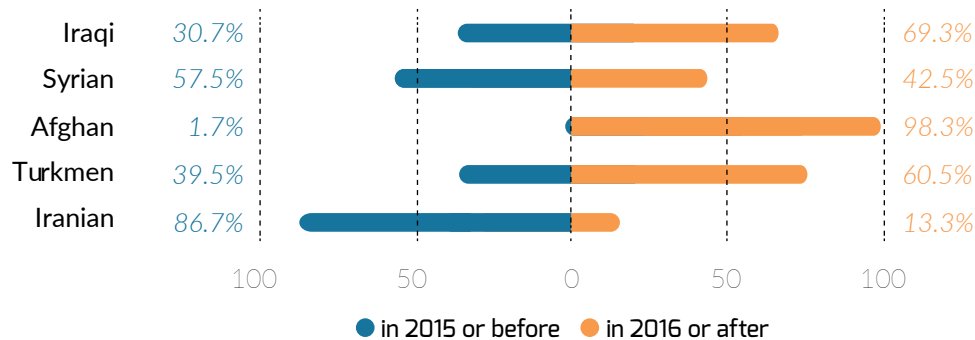
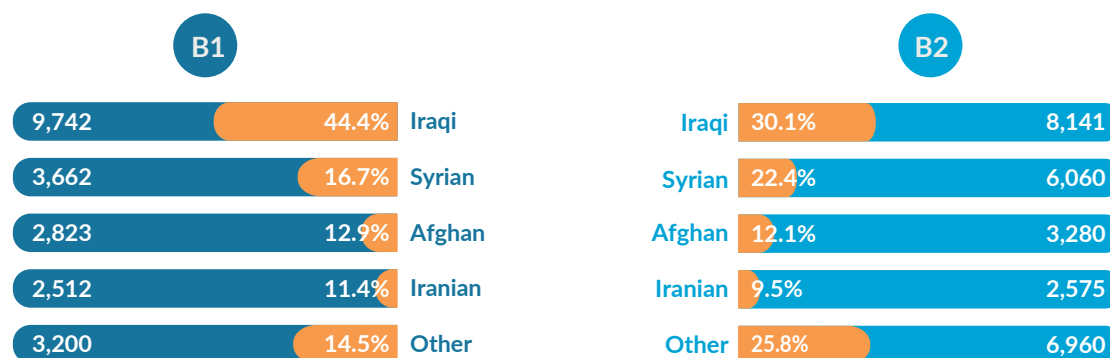Figure 26. Arrival Date Breakdown of Baseline 2 Top 5 Nationalities

International Organization for Migration (IOM)
The UN Migration Agency

DTM

EDİRNE PROVINCE

B1

B2

17,968	34.6%	Pakistani
11,675	22.5%	Syrian
4,561	8.8%	Iraqi
3,997	7.7%	Palestinean
13,774	26.5%	Other

Greek	29.9%	843
Kosovan	12.6%	355
Bulgarian	10.5%	295
Syrian	9.5%	268
Other	35.5%	1,058

Figure 27. Nationality Breakdown of Baseline 1 & 2 Figures and Percentages for Edirne

51,975	2,819

Figure 28. Baseline 1 & 2 Total Presence Figures

Legend: Baseline 1 ●   Baseline 2 ●   Percentages ●

Comparison of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 Datasets

Following analysis of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 datasets for Edirne province, the findings revealed a startling discrepancy of 49,156 individuals between the two datasets. Specifically, Baseline 2 data suggested 2,819 migrants were present across Edirne province, whereas Baseline 1 data found a total of 51,975 migrants.

Further discrepancies were also noted when comparing demographic information (i.e. nationality). Based on the findings of Baseline 1, the largest group of migrants in Edirne province is composed of Pakistani nationals who account for 34.6 per cent (or 17,968 individuals) of the total migrant population surveyed during Baseline 1. This is contrary to the results of Baseline 2 which suggest that Greeks are the largest group of migrants in the province, corresponding to 25.9 per cent (or 843 individuals) of the total migrant population surveyed during Baseline 2.

2,275 foreign students attending Edirne Trakya University were interviewed during Baseline 2 and are included in the provincial-level figures.

Almost all migrants (approximately 99.82 per cent) in Edirne province arrived in 2016 or after (Baseline 2).

Key Observations

During KIIs, mukhtars reported that many migrants came to the province with the intention of crossing into Europe, with only a small number permanently residing in Edirne. To support this, mukhtars noted that 48,308 individuals captured in the data of Baseline 1 are irregular migrants. Key Informants suggested that migrants did not prefer to live in Edirne due to the limited number of employment opportunities and lack of available housing units. At the interviews, officials from the PDMM reported

Population	: 406,855
Area km²	: 6,145
Mahalle/Village	: 349

Chart 9. General Information on Edirne
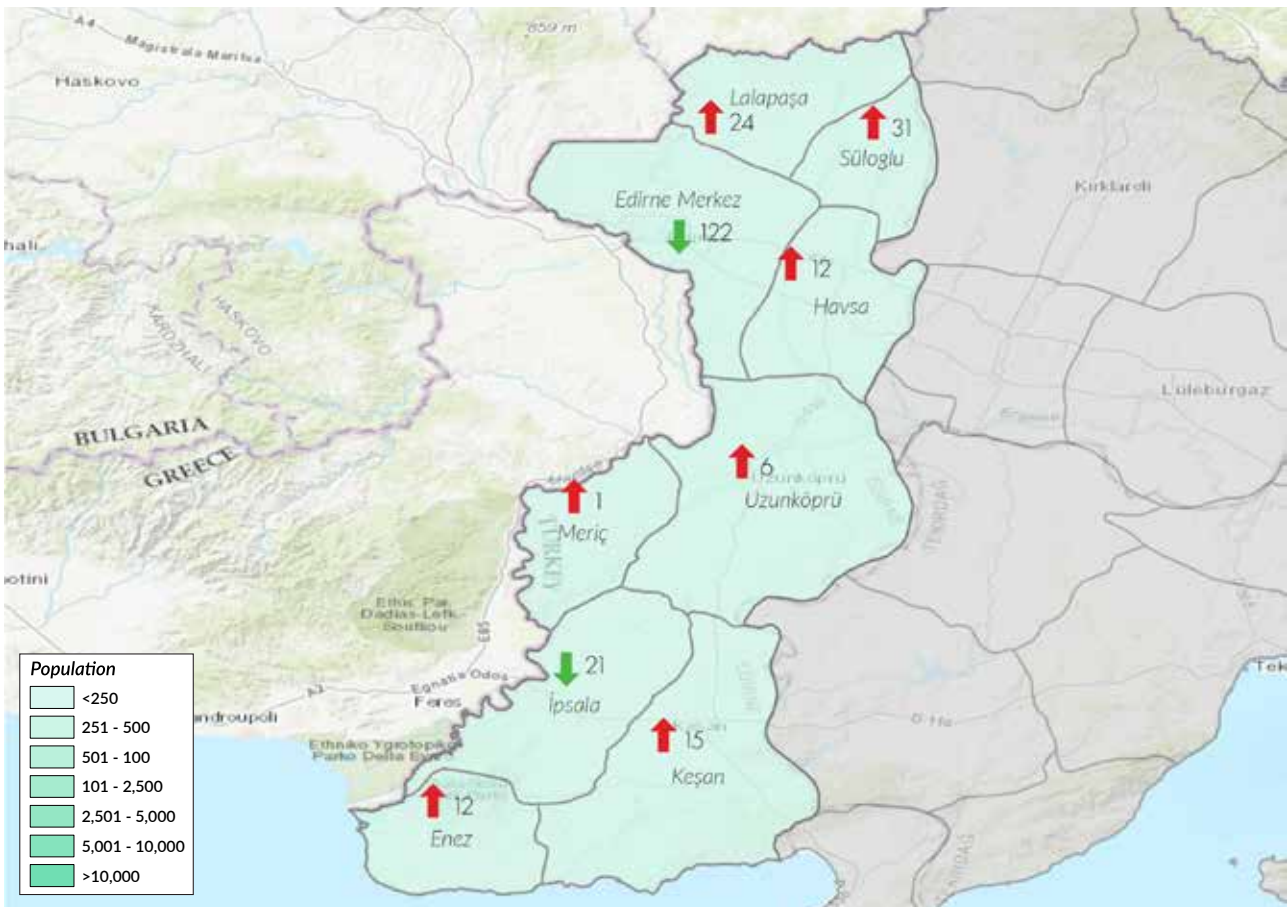
Map 10. Density Map Showing Baseline 2 Presence in Districts of Edirne

that although they lived in İstanbul, some migrants chose to complete their registration process in Edirne due to the small migrant population it accommodated and its proximity to İstanbul.

Migrant Presence at Sub-provincial Level

Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 results both demonstrate that migrants were present in all nine sub-provinces of Edirne. The sub-province with the largest group of migrants was not specified in Baseline 1, but it was recorded as the Edirne Central sub-province in Baseline 2 (2,275). Meriç sub-province was found to have the smallest number of migrants in both Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 assessments.
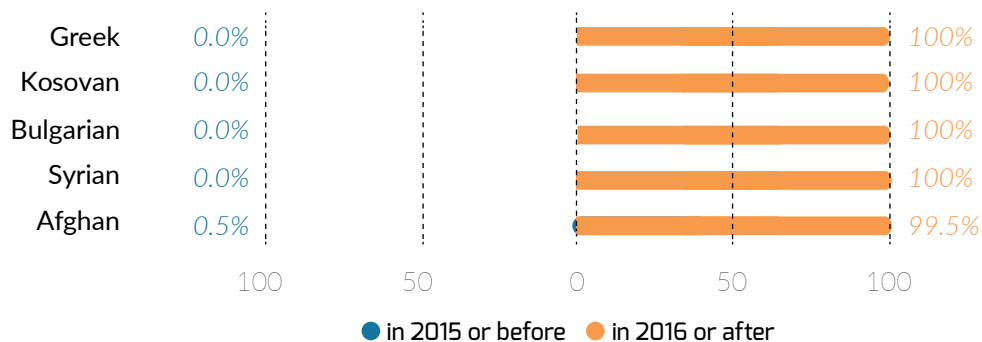
Figure 29. Arrival Date Breakdown of Baseline 2 Top 5 Nationalities

International Organization for Migration (IOM)
The UN Migration Agency

DTM

ESKİŞEHİR PROVINCE

B1

9,742	44.4%	Iraqi
3,662	16.7%	Syrian
2,823	12.9%	Afghan
2,512	11.4%	Iranian
3,200	14.5%	Other

B2

Iraqi	30.1%	8,141
Syrian	22.4%	6,060
Afghan	12.1%	3,280
Iranian	9.5%	2,575
Other	25.8%	6,960

Figure 30. Nationality Breakdown of Baseline 1 & 2 Figures and Percentages for Eskişehir

| 21,939 | 27,016 |

Figure 31. Baseline 1 & 2 Total Presence Figures

Legend: Baseline 1 ●   Baseline 2 ●   Percentages ●

Comparison of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 Datasets

Following analysis of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 datasets for Eskişehir province, the findings revealed a discrepancy of 5,077 individuals between the two datasets. Specifically, Baseline 2 data suggested 27,016 migrants were present across Eskişehir province, whereas Baseline 1 data found a total of 21,939 migrants.

When comparing demographic information (i.e. nationality), both Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 found the largest group of migrants in Eskişehir to be Iraqi nationals who account for 44.4 per cent (or 9,742 individuals) of the total migrant population according to Baseline 1 and 30.1 per cent (or 8,141 individuals) according to Baseline 2.

6,675 foreign students attending Eskişehir Anadolu University were interviewed during Baseline 2 and are included in the provincial-level figures.

59.6 per cent of migrants in Eskişehir province came in 2016 or after, while 40.4 per cent arrived in 2015 or before (Baseline 2).
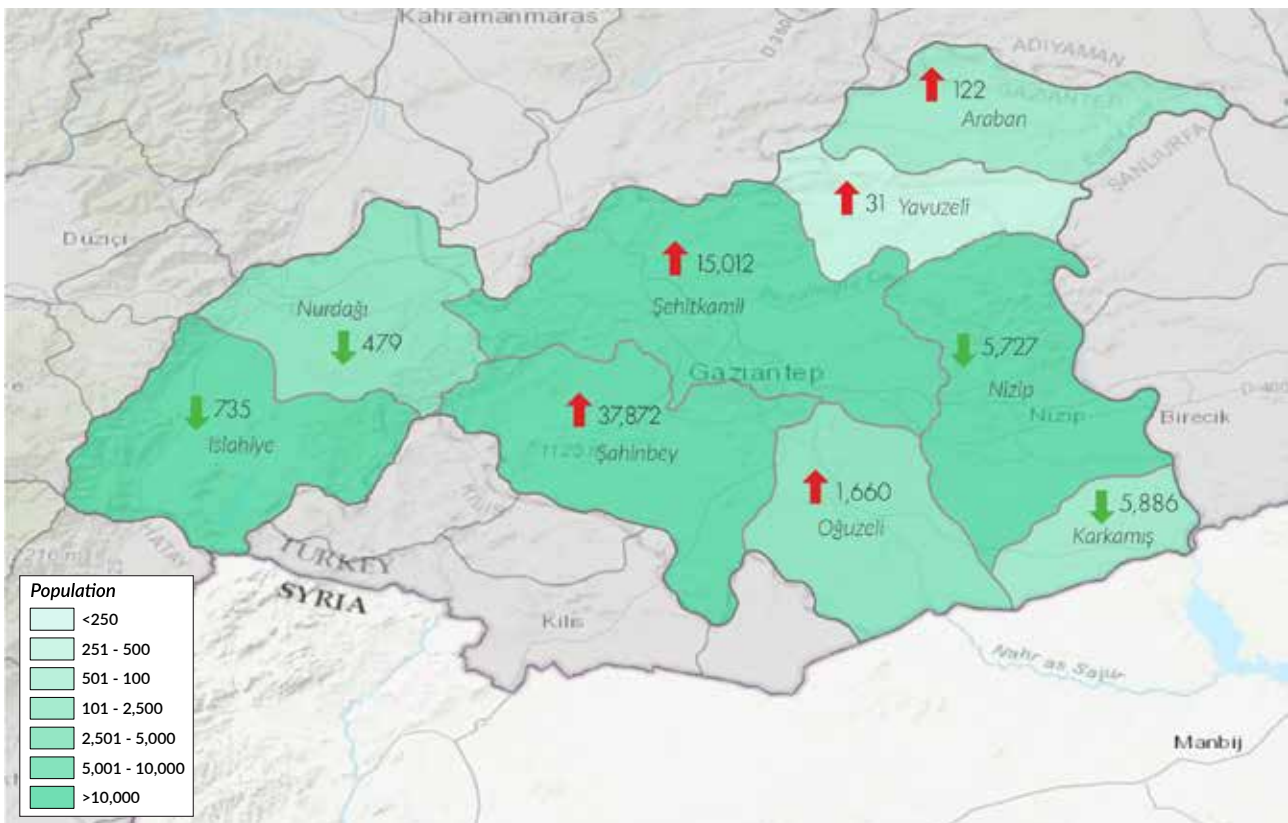
Key Observations

During KIIs, mukhtars and other Key Informants reported that intra-province mobility is high especially among Syrian and Afghan nationals. This is reportedly due to lower rental prices, accessibility of education and health care services, urban transformation and seasonal employment opportunities. In addition, according to the same sources, migrants preferred to live in neighbourhoods where mukhtars were more responsive to migrant specific concerns, such as language barriers in accessing public services.

Presence of relief organizations providing services to those in need was also a crucial pull factor. Further interviews with CBO/CSO representatives

Population	: 860,620
Area km²	: 13,960
Mahalle/Village	: 540

Chart 10. General Information on Eskişehir
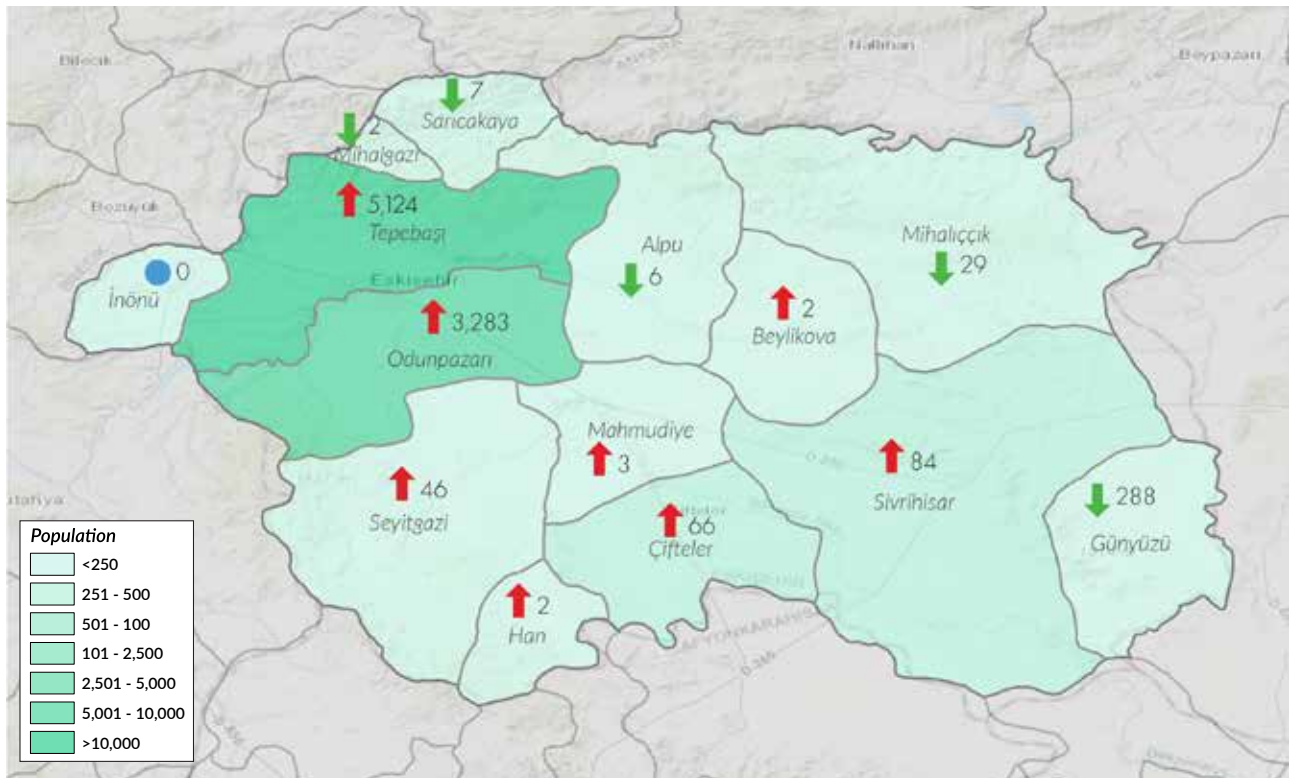
Map 11. Density Map Showing Baseline 2 Presence in Districts of Eskişehir

revealed that many LGBTI migrants also live in Eskişehir but were registered elsewhere. The key element attracting LGBTI migrants to the province is the host community openness and acceptance.

Migrant Presence at Sub-provincial Level

Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 results both demonstrate that migrants are present in all 14 sub-provinces of Eskişehir province. The sub-province with the largest migrant presence was not specified in Baseline 1 data, but Baseline 2 noted Tepebaşı sub-province as having the largest migrant population (i.e. 10,475 individuals). Meanwhile, İnönü sub-province reportedly hosts the least migrants in the province, according to both Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 data.
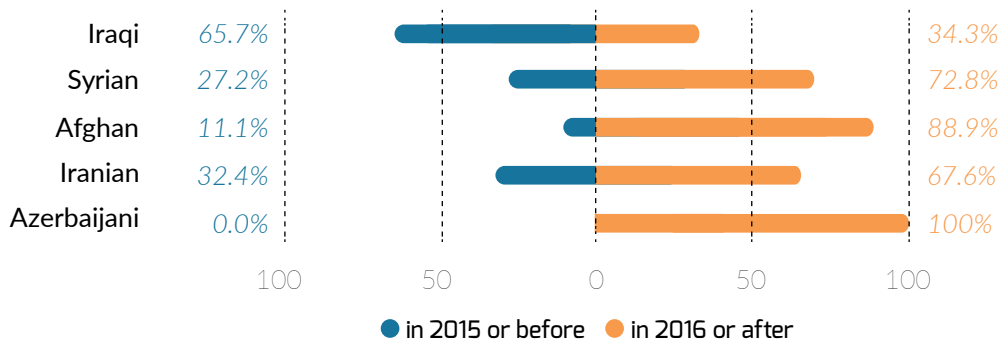
Figure 32. Arrival Date Breakdown of Baseline 2 Top 5 Nationalities

GAZİANTEP PROVINCE

B1

402,717	99.1%	Syrian
1,315	0.3%	Iraqi
626	0.1%	Afghan
109	0.0%	Azerbaijani
1,453	0.7%	Other

B2

Syrian	99.3%	323,109
Iraqi	0.3%	915
Afghan	0.2%	592
Turkmen	0.0%	106
Other	0.2%	674

Figure 33. Nationality Breakdown of Baseline 1 & 2 Figures and Percentages for Gaziantep

406,220	325,396

Figure 34. Baseline 1 & 2 Total Presence Figures

Legend: Baseline 1 ●   Baseline 2 ●   Percentages ●

Comparison of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 Datasets

Following analysis of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 datasets for Gaziantep province, the findings revealed a discrepancy of 75,930 individuals between the two datasets. Specifically, Baseline 2 data suggested 325,126 foreign nationals were present across Gaziantep province, whereas Baseline 1 data found a total of 401,056 foreign nationals.[26]

When comparing demographic information (i.e. nationality), both Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 found the largest group of foreign nationals in Gaziantep to be Syrians who account for 99.5 per cent (or 399,252 individuals) of the total foreign population according to Baseline 1 and 98.2 per cent (or 319,363 individuals) according to Baseline 2.

3,289 foreign students attending Gaziantep University were interviewed during Baseline 2 and are included in the provincial-level figures.

91.6 per cent of the migrants in Gaziantep province came in 2016 or after, while 8.5 per cent arrived in 2015 or before (Baseline 2).

Key Observations

During KIIs, mukhtars, CBO/CSO representatives and other Key Informants reported that many Syrians decide to reside in Gaziantep province. Nevertheless, a sizable population of Syrian nationals also continue on to other provinces such as İstanbul and Bursa after completing registration procedures in Gaziantep province. This is because they search for better job opportunities or have family ties and hopes to journey on to Europe However, the province recently lost its popularity as a point of entry after

the local border crossing point with the Syrian Arab Republic was closed and migrants were no longer allowed to enter or leave the country.

Population	: 2,005,515
Area km²	: 6,803
Mahalle/Village	: 800

Chart 11. General Information on Gaziantep

26. Both baseline 1 and Baseline 2 figures includes 3,476 persons reported to be residing in camps as recorded by AFAD (Republic of Turkey Prime Ministry Disaster & Emergency Management Presidency) as of October 15, 2018.

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Map 12. Density Map Showing Baseline 2 Presence in Districts of Gaziantep

Some migrants—although very few in number—reportedly returned to the Syrian Arab Republic, particularly areas under the influence of non-state armed groups and Turkish Allied Forces.

Migrant Presence at Sub-provincial Level

Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 results both demonstrate that migrants were present in all 9 sub-provinces of Gaziantep. Şahinbey sub-province was found to have the largest number of migrants in both Baseline 1 (228,181) and Baseline 2 (191,657) assessments. Yavuzeli sub-province was found to have the smallest number of migrants in both Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 assessments.
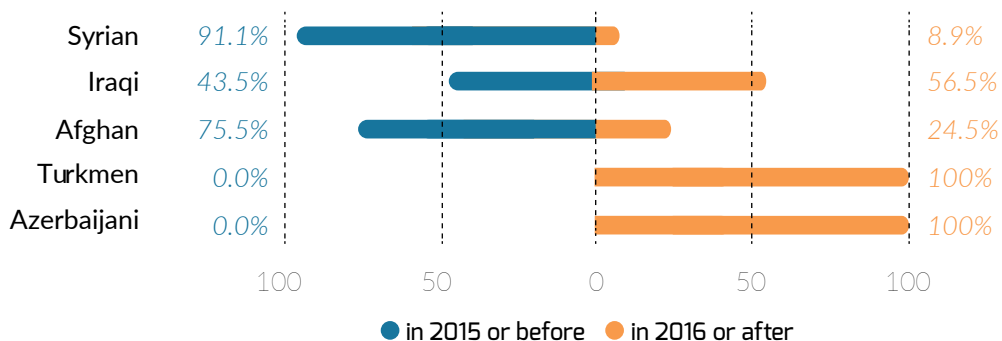
Figure 35. Arrival Date Breakdown of Baseline 2 Top 5 Nationalities

ISPARTA PROVINCE

B1

7,278	47.7%	Syrian
1,970	12.9%	Afghan
1,753	11.5%	Iranian
1,681	11.0%	Somalian
2,577	16.9%	Other

B2

Syrian	39.7%	6,018
Afghan	17.9%	2,714
Iranian	15.1%	2,296
Somalian	9.8%	1,483
Other	17.5%	2,658

Figure 36. Nationality Breakdown of Baseline 1 & 2 Figures and Percentages for Isparta

15,529	15,169

Figure 37. Baseline 1 & 2 Total Presence Figures

Legend: Baseline 1 ●   Baseline 2 ●   Percentages ●

Comparison of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 Datasets

Following analysis of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 datasets for Isparta province, the findings revealed a discrepancy of 90 individuals between the two datasets. Specifically, Baseline 2 data suggested 15,169 migrants were present across Isparta province, whereas Baseline 1 data found a total of 15,259 migrants. This is a rather negligible discrepancy between the two datasets, suggesting that the migrant population in the province is relatively stable.

When comparing demographic information (i.e. nationality), both Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 found the largest group of foreign nationals in İzmir to be Syrians who account for 47.6 per cent (or 7,258 individuals) of the total foreign population according to Baseline 1 and 39.7 per cent (or 6,018 individuals) according to Baseline 2.

1,523 foreign students attending Süleyman Demirel University were interviewed during Baseline 2 and are included in the provincial-level figures.

94.1 per cent of migrants in Isparta province came in 2016 or after, while 5.9 per cent arrived in 2015 or before (Baseline 2).

Key Observations

KIIs with mukhtars revealed that the province accommodated migrant mobility towards the provinces of Antalya and Denizli. For Iranian nationals, this mobility trend was reportedly rooted in the network of migrants operating in the province of Denizli and for Syrian migrants, it had to do with economic problems. Migrant movement towards Antalya is mostly associated with the search for employment, specifically in the tourism industry. In addition, a comparison of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 findings show a trend of migrant mobility from rural areas to the cities.

Population	: 433,830
Area km²	: 8,946
Mahalle/Village	: 422

Chart 12. General Information on Isparta
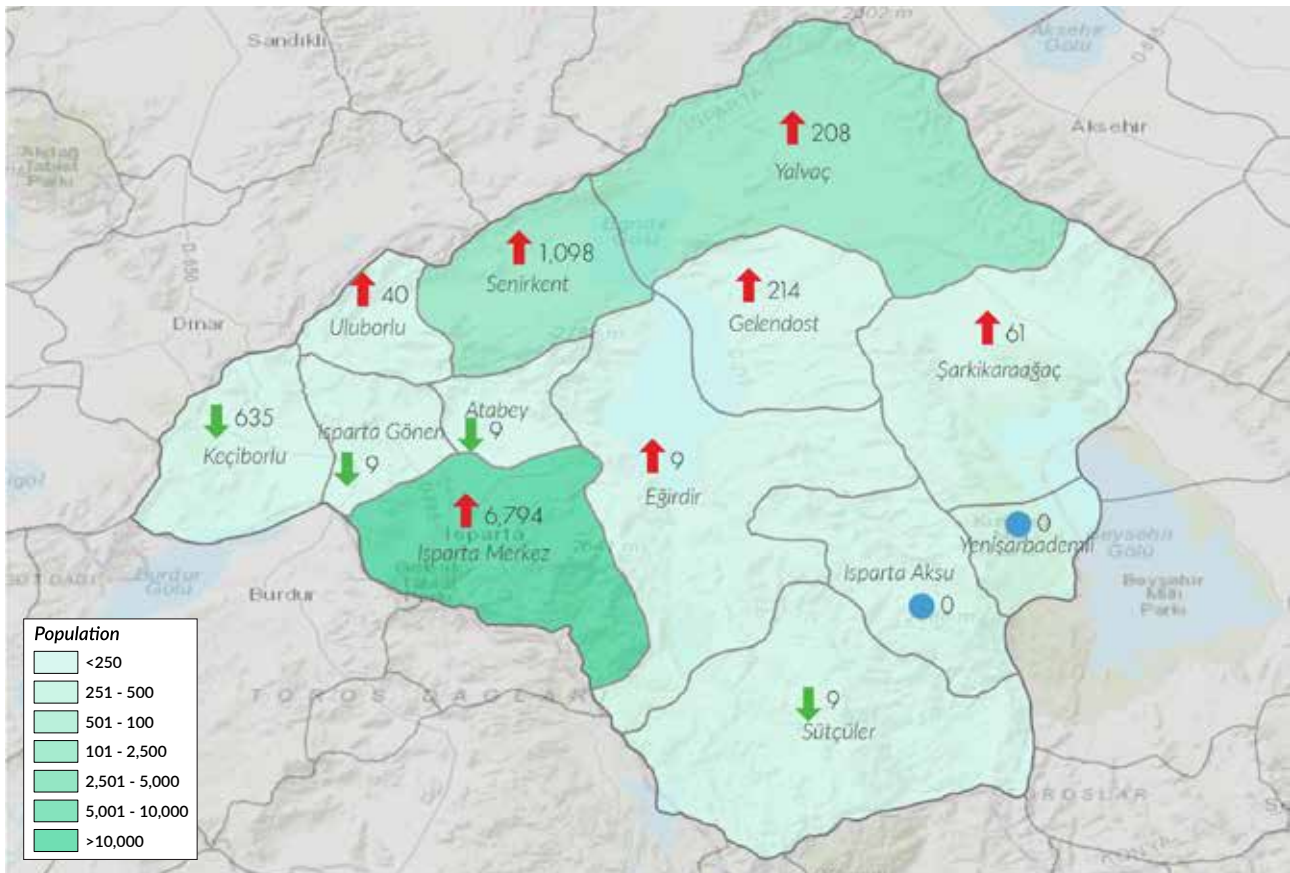
Map 13. Density Map Showing Baseline 2 Presence in Districts of Isparta

Migrant Presence at Sub-provincial Level

Whereas Baseline 1 findings suggest that migrants are present in all 13 sub-provinces of Isparta province, according to Baseline 2 results, there is migrant presence in 11 out of 13 sub-provinces; no migrants were recorded in Yenişarbademli and Aksu sub-provinces. Isparta Central sub-province was found to have the largest number of migrants in both Baseline 1 (7,234) and Baseline 2 (10,915). Yenişarbademli sub-province was found to have the smallest number of migrants in Baseline 1, while Sütçüler sub-province recorded the smallest number of migrants in the Baseline 2 assessment.
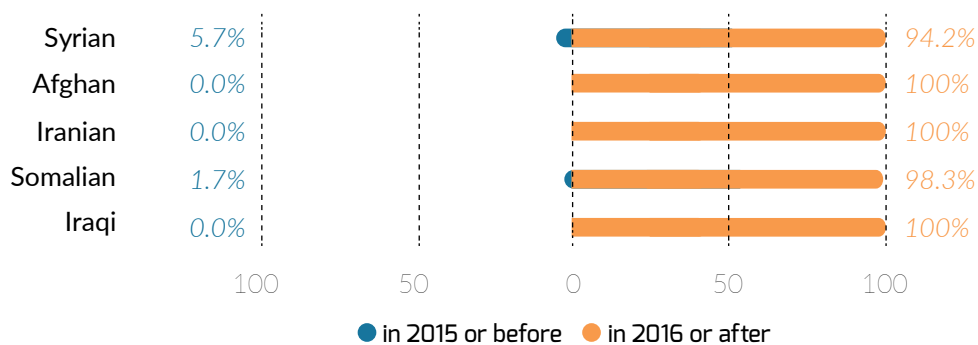
Figure 38. Arrival Date Breakdown of Baseline 2 Top 5 Nationalities

International Organization for Migration (IOM)
The UN Migration Agency

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İZMİR PROVINCE

B1

B2

149,780	85.0%	Syrian
2,713	1.5%	Afghan
1,864	1.7%	Azerbaijani
1,846	1.0%	Iraqi
19,965	11.3%	Other

Syrian	96.7%	51,075
Iranian	0.4%	567
Azerbaijani	0.3%	522
Afghan	0.3%	451
Other	2.3%	3,582

Figure 39. Nationality Breakdown of Baseline 1 & 2 Figures and Percentages for İzmir

176,168	156,197

Figure 40. Baseline 1 & 2 Total Presence Figures

Legend: Baseline 1 ●   Baseline 2 ●   Percentages ●

Comparison of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 Datasets

Following analysis of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 datasets for İzmir province, the findings revealed a discrepancy of 19,971 individuals between the two datasets. Specifically, Baseline 2 data suggested 156,197 migrants were present across İzmir province, whereas Baseline 1 data found a total of 176,168 migrants.

When comparing demographic information (i.e. nationality), both Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 found the largest group of foreign nationals in İzmir to be Syrians who account for 85 per cent (or 149,780 individuals) of the total foreign population according to Baseline 1 and 96.8 per cent (or 151,075 individuals) according to Baseline 2.

🎓 *1,032 foreign students attending Ege, Dokuz Eylül, Yaşar ve İzmir Ekonomi Universities were interviewed during Baseline 2 and are included in the provincial-level figures.*

➡ *40.59 per cent of migrants in İzmir province came in 2016 or after, while 59.4 per cent arrived in 2015 or before (Baseline 2).*

Key Observations

During KIIs, mukhtars, CBO/CSO representatives and other Key Informants suggested that the existing difference between Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 findings was rooted in the irregular migrant mobility which tended to increase particularly during the summer season. In this context, an analysis of Baseline 1 data showed that a total 22,156 migrants came as seasonal migrants to the province.

In addition, the MPM team found that migrant population in İzmir province had grown by 50,062, compared to the data collected during the previous

Population	: 4,279,677
Area km²	: 11,891
Mahalle/Village	: 1,294

Chart 13. General Information on İzmir
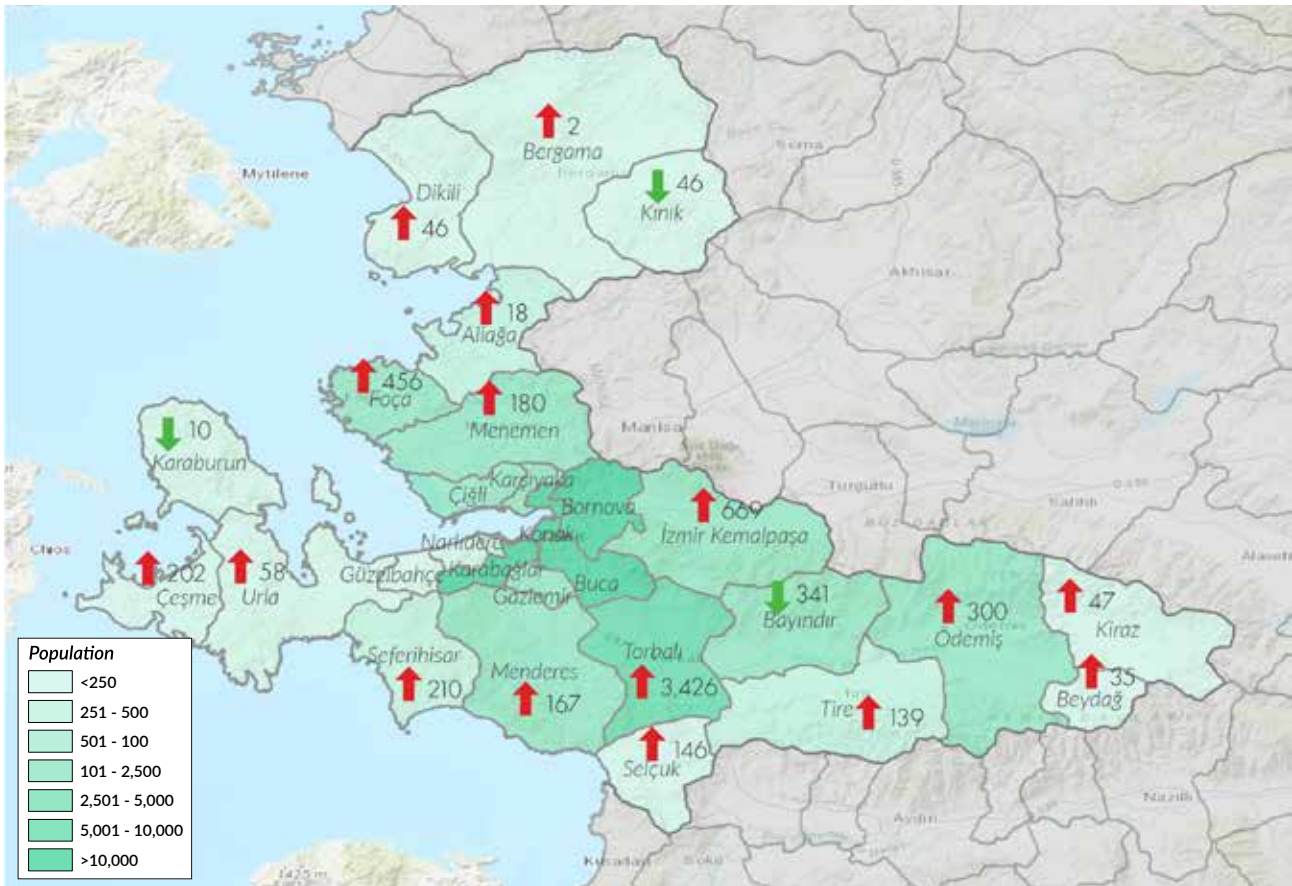
Map 14. Density Map Showing Baseline 2 Presence in Districts of İzmir

Baseline Assessment between June and September 2017. The latter recorded a total of 106,135 migrants in the province. This increase is likely due to local diversity and a plethora of opportunities.

Migrant Presence at Sub-provincial Level

Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 results both demonstrate that migrants were present in all 30 sub-provinces of İzmir province. The sub-province with the largest group of migrants was Konak (35,599 individuals) during Baseline 1, while Baseline 2 data points to Karabağlar sub-province (38,222 individuals). Beydağı sub-province was found to have the smallest number of migrants in Baseline 1, while Güzelbahçe sub-province hosts the smallest number of migrants according to Baseline 2.
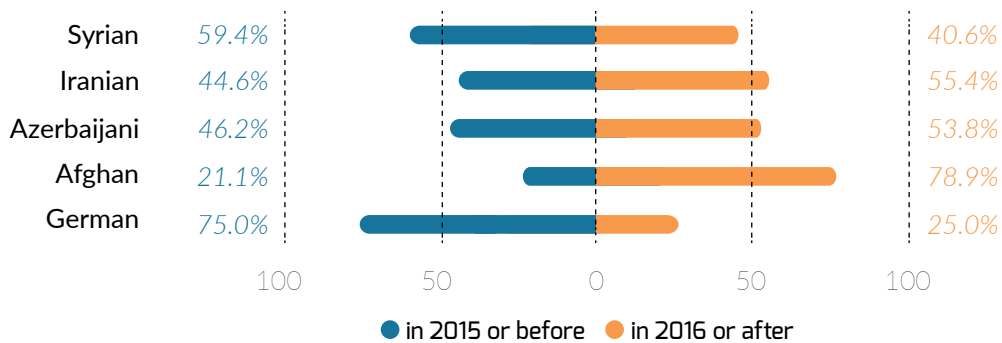
Figure 41. Arrival Date Breakdown of Baseline 2 Top 5 Nationalities

International Organization for Migration (IOM)
The UN Migration Agency

DTM

KAHRAMANMARAŞ PROVINCE

B1

77,246	92.8%	Syrian
5,026	6.0%	Iraqi
254	0.3%	Afghan
179	0.2%	Azerbaijani
532	0.6%	Other

B2

Syrian	99.0%	85,315
Iraqi	0.4%	319
Afghan	0.2%	168
Azerbaijani	0.1%	101
Other	0.3%	295

Figure 42. Nationality Breakdown of Baseline 1 & 2 Figures and Percentages for Kahramanmaraş

83,237	86,198

Figure 43. Baseline 1 & 2 Total Presence Figure

Legend: Baseline 1 ●   Baseline 2 ●   Percentages ●

Comparison of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 Datasets

Following analysis of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 datasets for Kahramanmaraş province, the findings revealed a discrepancy of 2,961 individuals between the two datasets. Specifically, Baseline 2 data suggested 86,198 migrants were present across Kahramanmaraş province, whereas Baseline 1 data found a total of 83,237 migrants.

When comparing demographic information (i.e. nationality), both Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 found the largest group of foreign nationals in Kahramanmaraş to be Syrians who account for 92.8 per cent (or 77,246 individuals) of the total foreign population according to Baseline 1 and 99 per cent (or 85,315 individuals) according to Baseline 2.

1,581 foreign students attending Kahramanmaraş Şütçü İmam University were interviewed during Baseline 2 and are included in the provincial-level figures.

54.6 per cent of migrants in Kahramanmaraş province came in 2016 or after, while 45.4 per cent arrived in 2015 or before (Baseline 2).

Key Observations

According to mukhtars, migrant intra-province mobility witnessed in Kahramanmaraş province is likely related to urban transformation, the search for seasonal jobs and greater local capacity to accommodate migrant needs through access to services and financial/material support.

Population	: 1,127,623
Area km²	: 14,520
Mahalle/Village	: 703

Chart 14. General Information on Kahramanmaraş

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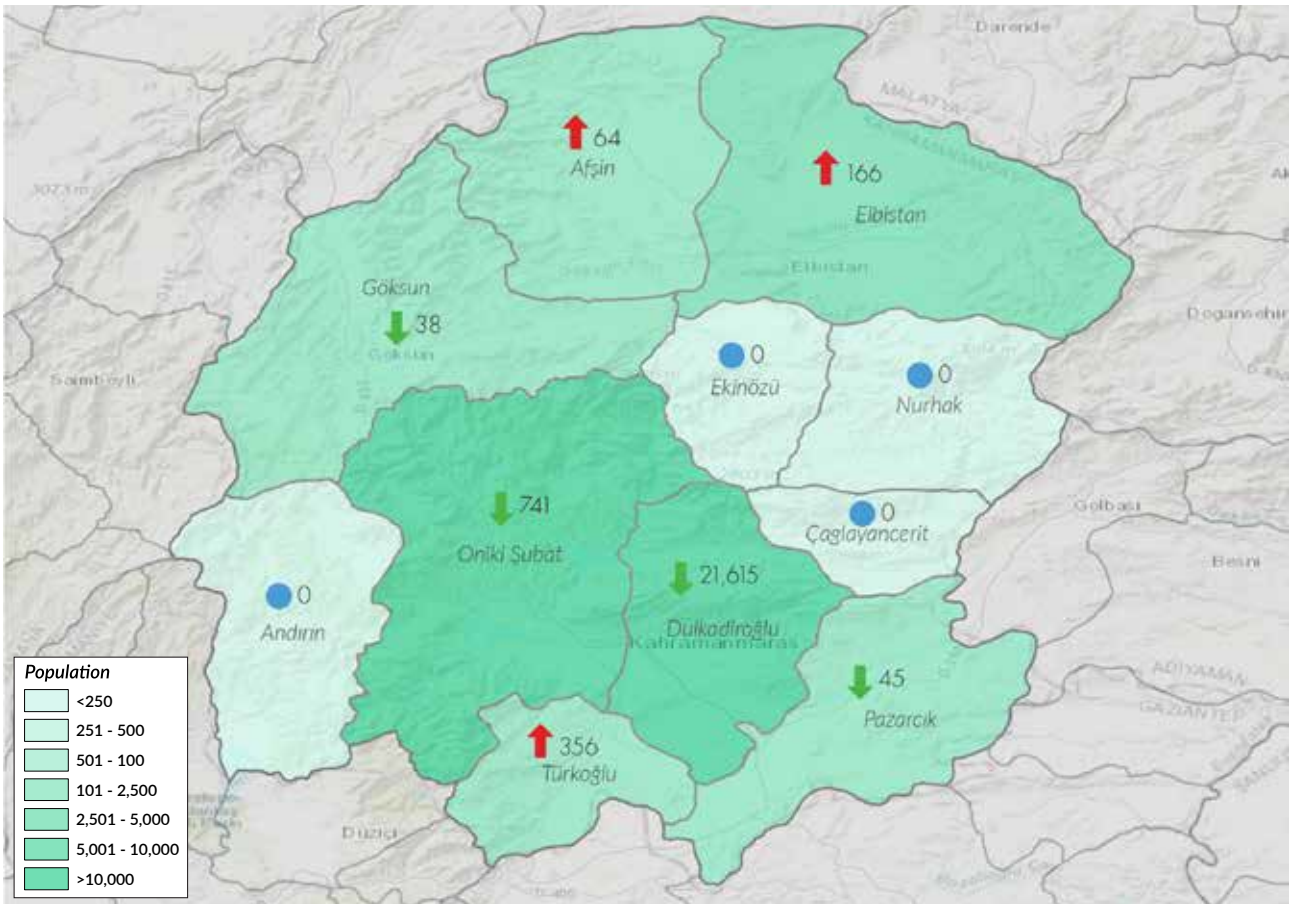
Map 15. Density Map Showing Baseline 2 Presence in Districts of Kahramanmaraş

Migrant Presence at Sub-provincial Level

According to the results of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2, there is migrant presence in all of the 11 sub-provinces of Kahramanmaraş. The largest migrants' presence was in the sub-province of Dulkadiroğluları in Baseline 1, while in Baseline 2 (38,455) it was recorded in the sub-province of Onikişubat. The lowest migrant presence was identified in the sub-province of Nurhak in Baseline 1 and Baseline 2.
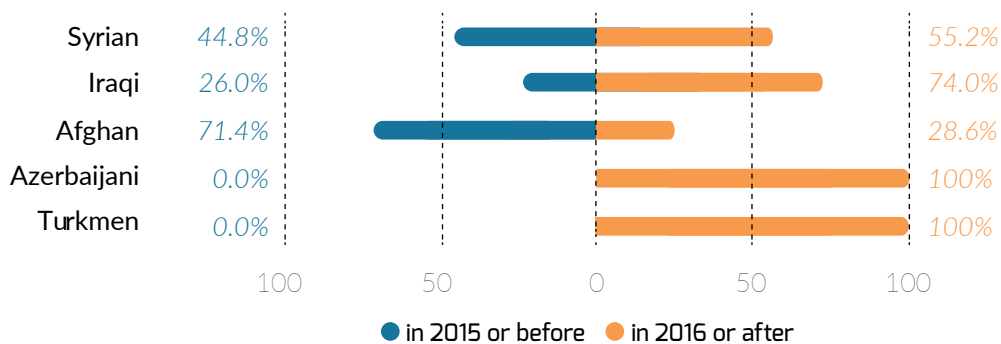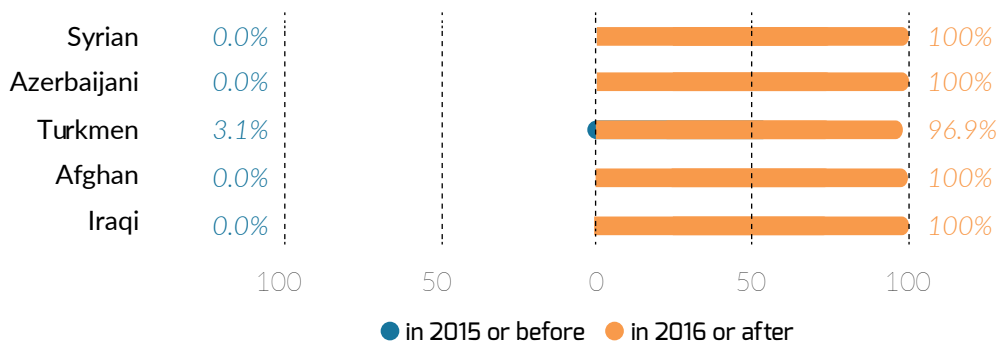

Figure 44. Arrival Date Breakdown of Baseline 2 Top 5 Nationalities

KIRKLARELİ PROVINCE

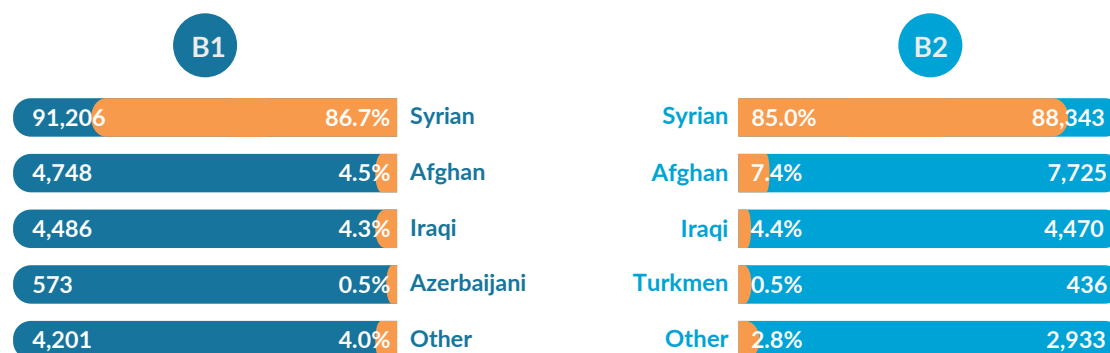**B1**

2,676	44.9%	**Syrian**
1,018	17.1%	**Pakistani**
518	8.7%	**Turkmen**
491	8.2%	**Afghan**
1,257	21.0%	**Other**

B2

Turkmen	50.1%	512
Syrian	18.3%	187
Afghan	12.3%	126
Indonesian	6.6%	67
Other	12.7%	130

Figure 45. Nationality Breakdown of Baseline 1 & 2 Figures and Percentages for Kırklareli

5,960	1,022

Figure 46. Baseline 1 & 2 Total Presence Figures

Legend: Baseline 1 ●   Baseline 2 ●   Percentages ●

Comparison of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 Datasets

Following analysis of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 datasets for Kırklareli province, the findings revealed a discrepancy of 4,938 individuals between the two datasets. Specifically, Baseline 2 data suggested 1,022 migrants were present across Kırklareli province, whereas Baseline 1 data found a total of 5,960 migrants.

Further discrepancies were also noted when comparing demographic information (i.e.

nationality). Based on the findings of Baseline 1, the largest group of foreign nationals in Kırklareli province is composed of Syrians who account for 44.9 per cent (or 2,676 individuals) of the total migrant population surveyed during Baseline 1. This is contrary to the results of Baseline 2 which suggest that Turkmens are the largest group of migrants in the province, corresponding to 50.1 per cent (or 512 individuals) of the total migrant population surveyed during Baseline 2.

667 foreign students attending Kırklareli University were interviewed during Baseline 2 and are included in the provincial-level figures.

78.3 per cent of migrant in Kırklareli province came in 2016 or after, while 21.7 per cent came in 2015 or before (Baseline 2).

Key Observations

During KIIs, mukhtars noted that the majority of migrants recorded in Baseline 1 data were irregular. Specifically, of the total 2,676 individuals in Baseline 1, 2,087 were irregular migrants who were detained by law enforcement officers while attempting to cross into Europe through Kırklareli province. In addition, the majority of migrants under international protection registered in Kırklareli province live in Istanbul due to the lack of employment opportunities locally and only come to the province

to fulfill their periodical presence reporting obligation. This may account for the discrepancy between Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 data.

Population	: 356,050
Area km²	: 6,459
Mahalle/Village	: 286

Chart 15. General Information on Kırklareli
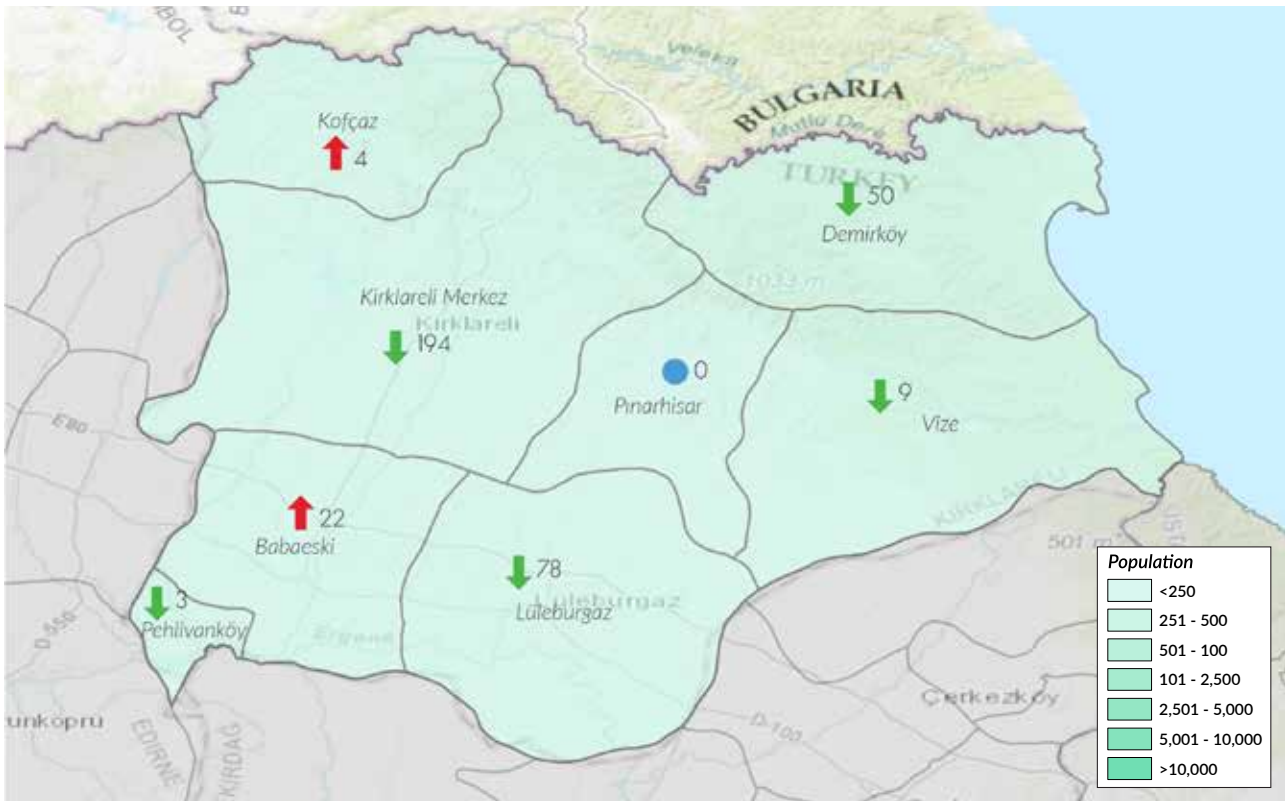
Map 16. Density Map Showing Baseline 2 Presence in Districts of Kırklareli

Migrant Presence at Sub-provincial Level

According to Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 results, migrants are present in all eight sub-provinces in Kırklareli province. While the largest migrant presence was identified in Kırklareli Merkez sub-province in Baseline 1, in Baseline 2 (131) it was recorded in Lüleburgaz. The lowest migrant presence was identified in Kofçaz in Baseline 1 and in Vize sub-province in Baseline 2.
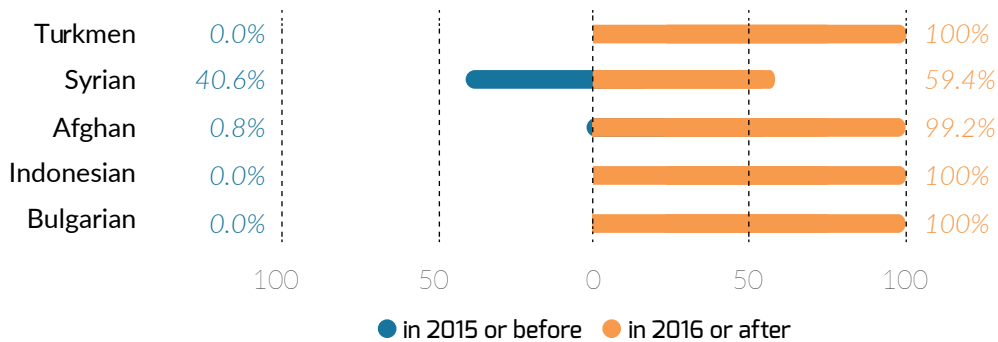
Figure 47. Arrival Date Breakdown of Baseline 2 Top 5 Nationalities

KOCAELİ PROVINCE

B1

50,217	88.2%	Syrian
993	1.7%	Afghan
730	1.3%	Azerbaijani
281	0.5%	Turkmen
4,727	8.3%	Other

B2

Syrian	95.3%	51,235
Azerbaijani	1.7%	910
Turkmen	0.6%	325
Afghan	0.4%	206
Other	2.0%	1,104

Figure 48. Nationality Breakdown of Baseline 1 & 2 Figures and Percentages for Kocaeli

56,948	53,780

Figure 49. Baseline 1 & 2 Total Presence Figures

Legend: Baseline 1 ●   Baseline 2 ●   Percentages ●

Comparison of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 Datasets

Following analysis of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 datasets for Kocaeli province, the findings revealed a discrepancy of 3,168 individuals between the two datasets. Specifically, Baseline 2 data suggested 56,948 migrants were present across Kocaeli province, whereas Baseline 1 data found a total of 53,780 migrants.

When comparing demographic information (i.e. nationality), both Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 found the largest group of foreign nationals in Kocaeli to be Syrians who account for 88.2 per cent (or 50,217 individuals) of the total foreign population according to Baseline 1 and 95.3 per cent (or 51,235 individuals) according to Baseline 2.

1,523 foreign students attending Kocaeli University were interviewed during Baseline 2 and are included in the provincial-level figures.

Almost all migrants (99.9 per cent) in Kocaeli province arrived in 2016 or after (Baseline 2).

Key Observations

When interviewed, mukhtars and source individuals stated that there is a migration mobility from sub-provinces where there are not sufficient business opportunities especially to Istanbul due to Kocaeli's proximity to Istanbul.

Population	: 1,883,270
Area km²	: 3,397
Mahalle/Village	: 472

Chart 16. General Information on Kocaeli
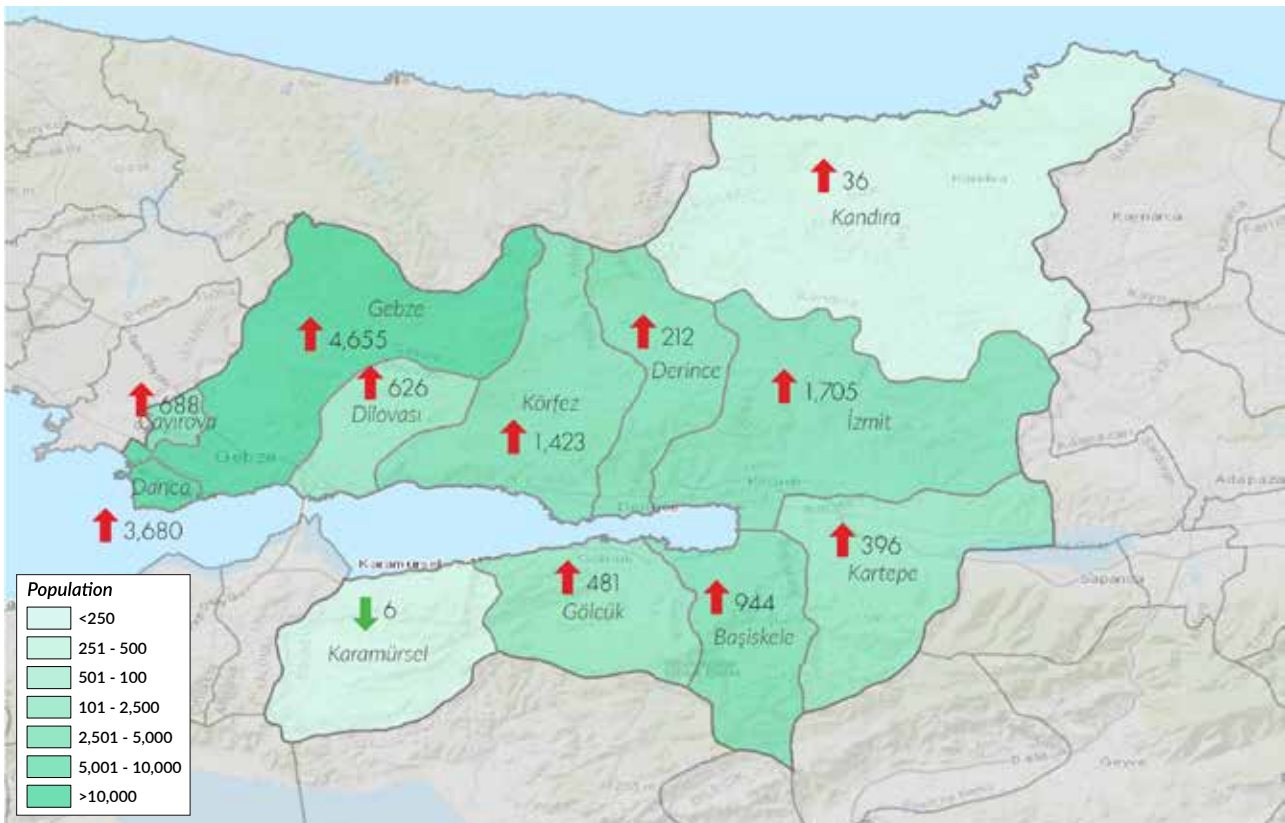
Map 17. Density Map Showing Baseline 2 Presence in Districts of Kocaeli

Migrant Presence at Sub-provincial Level

According to the results of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2, there is migrant presence in all of the 12 sub-provinces of Kocaeli. The largest migrants' presence was recorded in the sub-province of Gebze in Baseline 1, while in Baseline 2 (16,319) it was recorded in the sub-province of Darıca. The lowest migrant presence was identified in the sub-province of Karamürsel both in Baseline 1 and Baseline 2.

Figure 50. Arrival Date Breakdown of Baseline 2 Top 5 Nationalities

KONYA PROVINCE

B1

91,206	86.7%	Syrian
4,748	4.5%	Afghan
4,486	4.3%	Iraqi
573	0.5%	Azerbaijani
4,201	4.0%	Other

B2

Syrian	85.0%	88,343
Afghan	7.4%	7,725
Iraqi	4.4%	4,470
Turkmen	0.5%	436
Other	2.8%	2,933

Figure 51. Nationality Breakdown of Baseline 1 & 2 Figures and Percentages for Konya

105,214	103,907

Figure 52. Baseline 1 & 2 Total Presence Figures

Legend: Baseline 1 ● Baseline 2 ● Percentages ●

Comparison of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 Datasets

Following analysis of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 datasets for Konya province, the findings revealed a discrepancy of 1,307 individuals between the two datasets. Specifically, Baseline 2 data suggested 103,907 migrants were present across Konya province, whereas Baseline 1 data found a total of 105,214 migrants.

When comparing demographic information (i.e. nationality), both Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 found the largest group of foreign nationals in Konya to be Syrians who account for 86.7 per cent (or 91,206 individuals) of the total foreign population according to Baseline 1 and 85 per cent (or 88,343 individuals) according to Baseline 2.

3,565 foreign students attending Şelçuk, Necmettin Erbakan and Karatay Universities were interviewed during Baseline 2 and are included in the provincial-level figures.

55 per cent of migrants in Konya province came in 2016 or after, while 45 per cent arrived in 2015 or before (Baseline 2).

Key Observations

During KIIs, mukhtars noted that urban transformation projects, which started in 2016 and were still on-going in the neighborhoods of Şükran, Abdulaziz, Sahibiata, caused mass movement of migrants both in the city and out of the city. Therefore, the migrant community living in Konya is constantly changing depending on the house rent prices. Furthermore, Syrian nationals from Şanlıurfa, Gaziantep, Hatay and Mersin province

reportedly come to Konya in order to work during the harvest season (usually in the summer), returning to different provinces after season is over.

Population	: 2,180,149
Area km²	: 40,838
Mahalle/Village	: 1,202

Chart 17. General Information on Konya
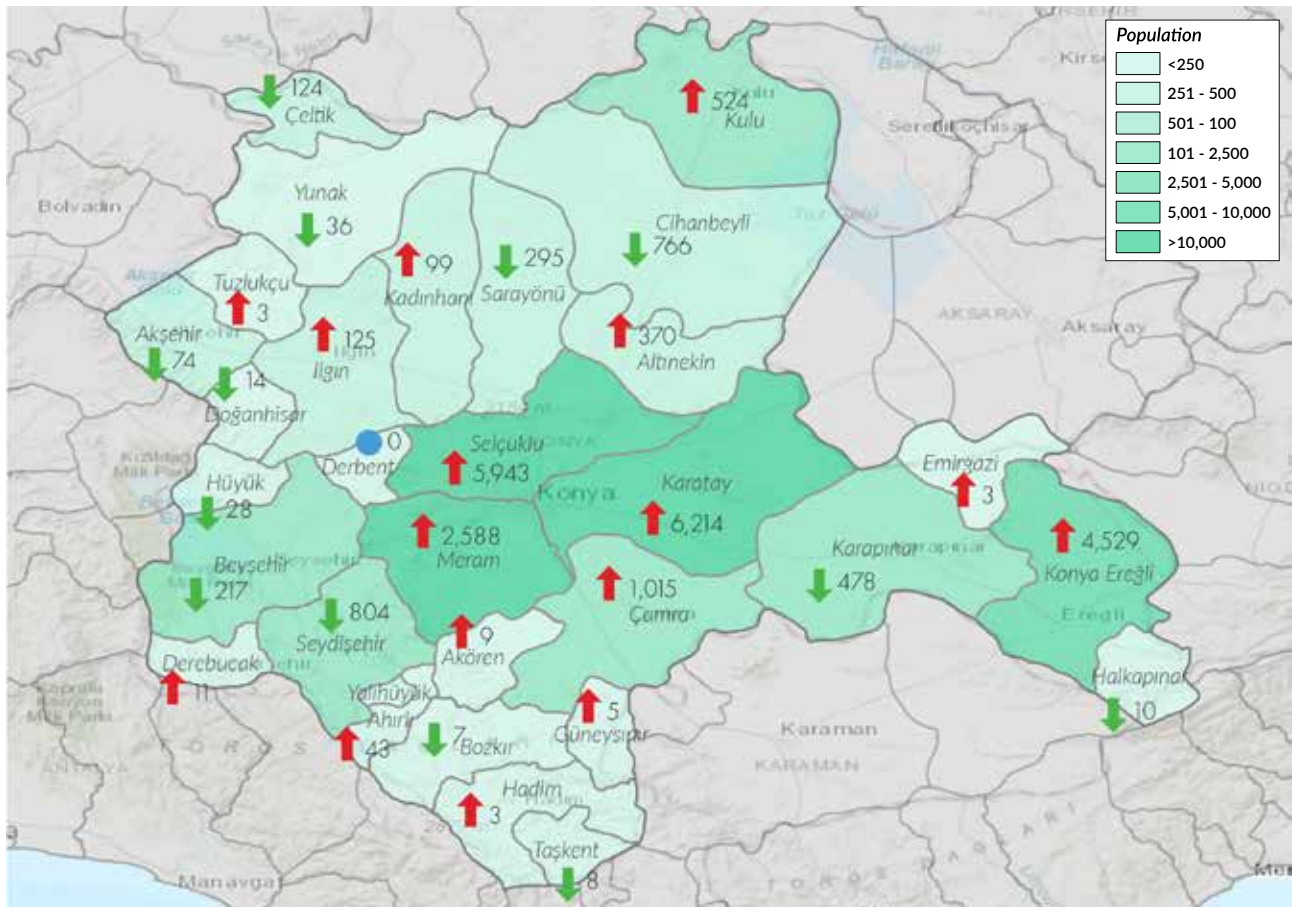
Map 18. Density Map Showing Baseline 2 Presence in Districts of Konya

Migrant Presence at Sub-provincial Level

While data of Baseline 1 shows migrant presence in all 31 sub-provinces of Konya, according to the result of Baseline 2, migrant presence was identified in 28 of the 31 sub-provinces, with no migrant presence in Derbent, Taşkent and Halkapınar sub-provinces. The strongest migrant presence was identified in the sub-province of Meram both in Baseline 1 (29,343) and Baseline 2 (33,805). Lowest migrant presence was identified in Ahirli in Baseline 1 and in Yalıhüyük sub-province in Baseline 2.
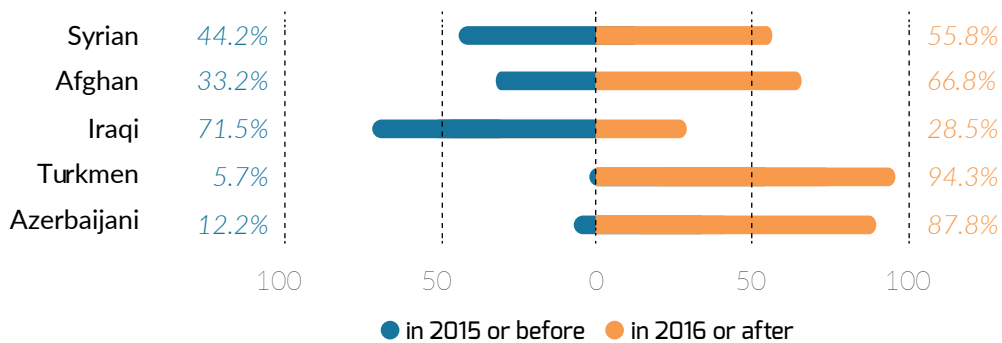
Figure 53. Arrival Date Breakdown of Baseline 2 Top 5 Nationalities

MERSİN PROVINCE

B1

215,596	95.1%	Syrian
5,359	2.4%	Iraqi
764	0.3%	Azerbaijani
538	0.2%	Afghan
4,507	1.9%	Other

B2

Syrian	95.6%	163,115
Iraqi	3,0%	5,068
Azerbaijani	0.5%	851
Afghan	0.2%	341
Other	0.8%	1,403

Figure 54. Nationality Breakdown of Baseline 1 & 2 Figures and Percentages for Mersin

226,764	170,778

Figure 55. Baseline 1 & 2 Total Presence Figures

Legend: Baseline 1 ●   Baseline 2 ●   Percentages ●

Comparison of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 Datasets

Following analysis of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 datasets for Mersin province, the findings revealed a discrepancy of 55,986 individuals between the two datasets. Specifically, Baseline 2 data suggested 170,778 migrants were present across Mersin province, whereas Baseline 1 data found a total of 226,764 migrants.

When comparing demographic information (i.e. nationality), both Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 found the largest group of foreign nationals in Mersin to be Syrians who account for 95.1 per cent (or 215,596 individuals) of the total foreign population according to Baseline 1 and 95.5 per cent (or 163,115 individuals) according to Baseline 2.

2,932 foreign students attending Mersin and Çağ Universities were interviewed during Baseline 2 and are included in the provincial-level figures.

16.3 per cent of migrants in Mersin province came in 2016 or after, while 83.7 per cent arrived in 2015 or before (Baseline 2).

Key Observations

During KIIs, mukhtars and other Key Informants, including CBO/CSO representatives, highlighted that a great number of migrants came to Mersin province to get registered, subsequently returning to surrounding, more prosperous, provinces including Hatay and Kilis. The latter are more attractive to migrants, but migrant registration is closed there as per the decision of DGMM. This is likely the reason for the significant discrepancy between Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 data.

Further interviews with SASF officials also confirmed the validity of the data collected by the

MPM team during Baseline 2, and consequently the lower numbers of migrants actually residing in the province compared to the official data of Baseline1. Specifically, SASF noted that the number of migrant applications for financial or material support matched the numbers collected during Baseline 2.

Population	: 1,793,931
Area km²	: **16,010**
Mahalle/Village	: **806**

Chart 18. General Information on Mersin
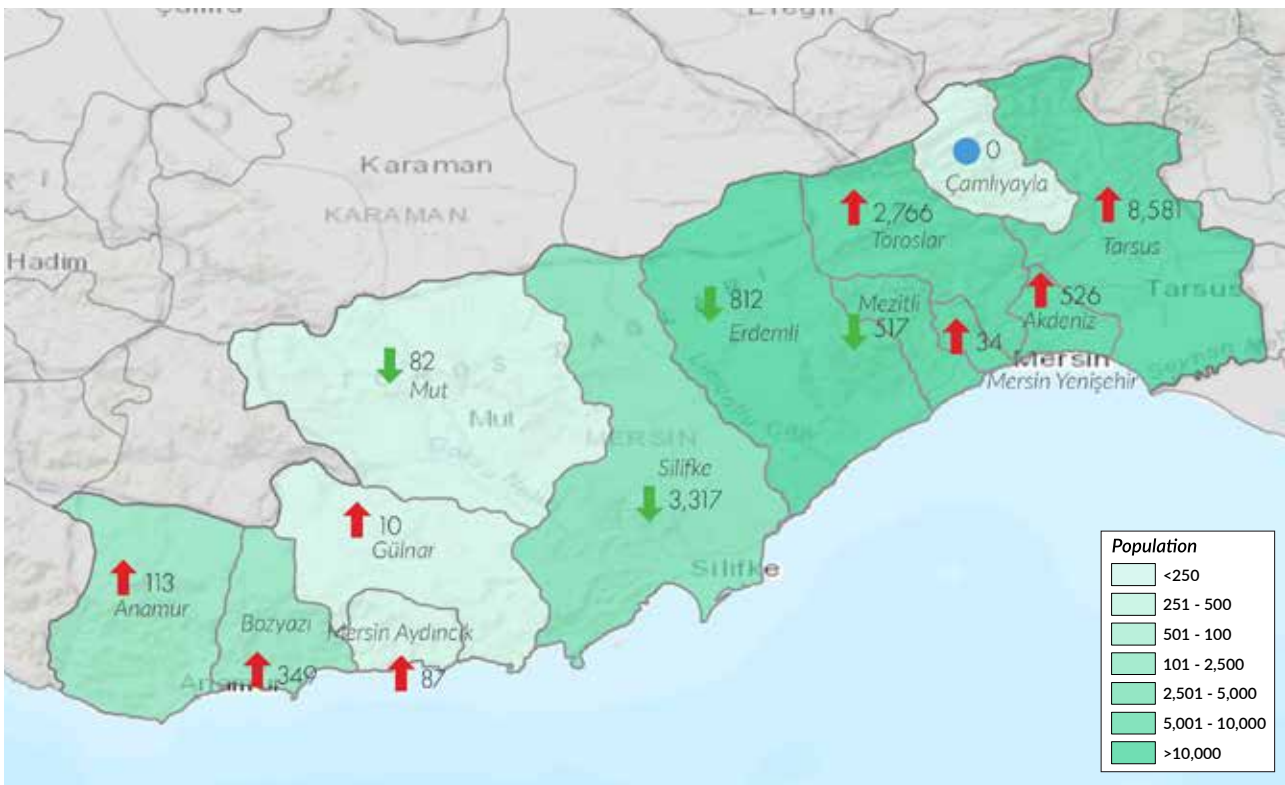
Map 19. Density Map Showing Baseline 2 Presence in Districts of Mersin

Migrant Presence at Sub-provincial Level

Whereas Baseline 1 findings show that migrants are present in all 13 sub-provinces of Mersin province, Baseline 2 results found that only 12 out of 13 sub-provinces host migrant. Specifically, no migrants were found to be present in Çamlıyayla sub-province during Baseline 2. Akdeniz sub-province was found to have the largest number of migrants according to both Baseline 1 (68,996) and Baseline 2 (44,288) data\. Çamlıyayla sub-province was found to have the smallest number of migrants in Baseline 1, while Gülnar sub-province recorded the smallest number of migrants in the Baseline 2 assessment.
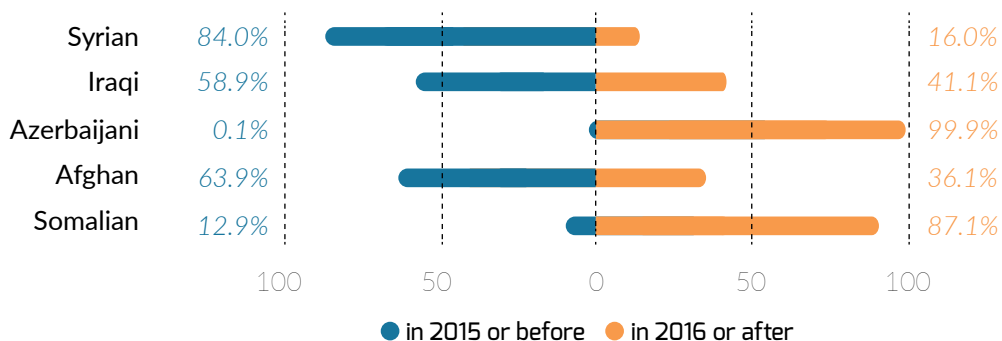
Figure 21 : Arrival Date Breakdown of Baseline 2 Top 5 Nationalities

International Organization for Migration (IOM)
The UN Migration Agency

DTM

SAKARYA PROVINCE

B1

14,634	44,3%	Syrian
11,929	36.1%	Iraqi
1,955	5.9%	Afghan
613	1.9%	Azerbaijani
3,897	11.8%	Other

B2

Syrian	54.0%	17,644
Iraqi	29.8%	9,731
Afghan	6.5%	2,139
Iranian	1.9%	634
Other	7.7%	2,522

Figure 56. Nationality Breakdown of Baseline 1 & 2 Figures and Percentages for Sakarya

33,028	32,670

Figure 57. Baseline 1 & 2 Total Presence Figures

Legend: Baseline 1 ●   Baseline 2 ●   Percentages ●

Comparison of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 Datasets

Following analysis of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 datasets for Sakarya province, the findings revealed a discrepancy of 358 individuals between the two datasets. Specifically, Baseline 2 data suggested 32,670 migrants were present across Sakarya province, whereas Baseline 1 data found a total of 33,028 migrants.

When comparing demographic information (i.e. nationality), both Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 found the largest group of foreign nationals in Sakarya to be Syrians who account for 44.3 per cent (or 14,634 individuals) of the total foreign population according to Baseline 1 and 53.4 per cent (or 17,644 individuals) according to Baseline 2.

3,151 foreign students attending Sakarya University were interviewed during Baseline 2 and are included in the provincial-level figures.

77.5 per cent of migrants in Sakarya province came in 2016 or after, while 22.5 per cent arrived in 2015 or after (Baseline 2).

Key Observations

At the interviews with the mukhtars and Key Informants as well as CBO/CSOs representatives, it was suggested that Sakarya was a popular destination for migrants as it offered advanced financial opportunities and social services. In addition, it was reported that migrant mobility was observed, especially in summer, as people living in city centres tended to proceed to sub-provinces that offered employment opportunities in the agriculture industry. It was suggested that the migrant mobility was of a seasonal nature; and when the harvest season was over, migrants tended to go back to the city centres.

Moreover, Key Informants who were interviewed mentioned that many people who are nationals of Gulf countries such as Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates and Qatar had been buying real estates in Sakarya over the past couple of years.

Population	: 990,214
Area km²	: 4,824
Mahalle/Village	: 671

Chart 19. General Information on Sakarya
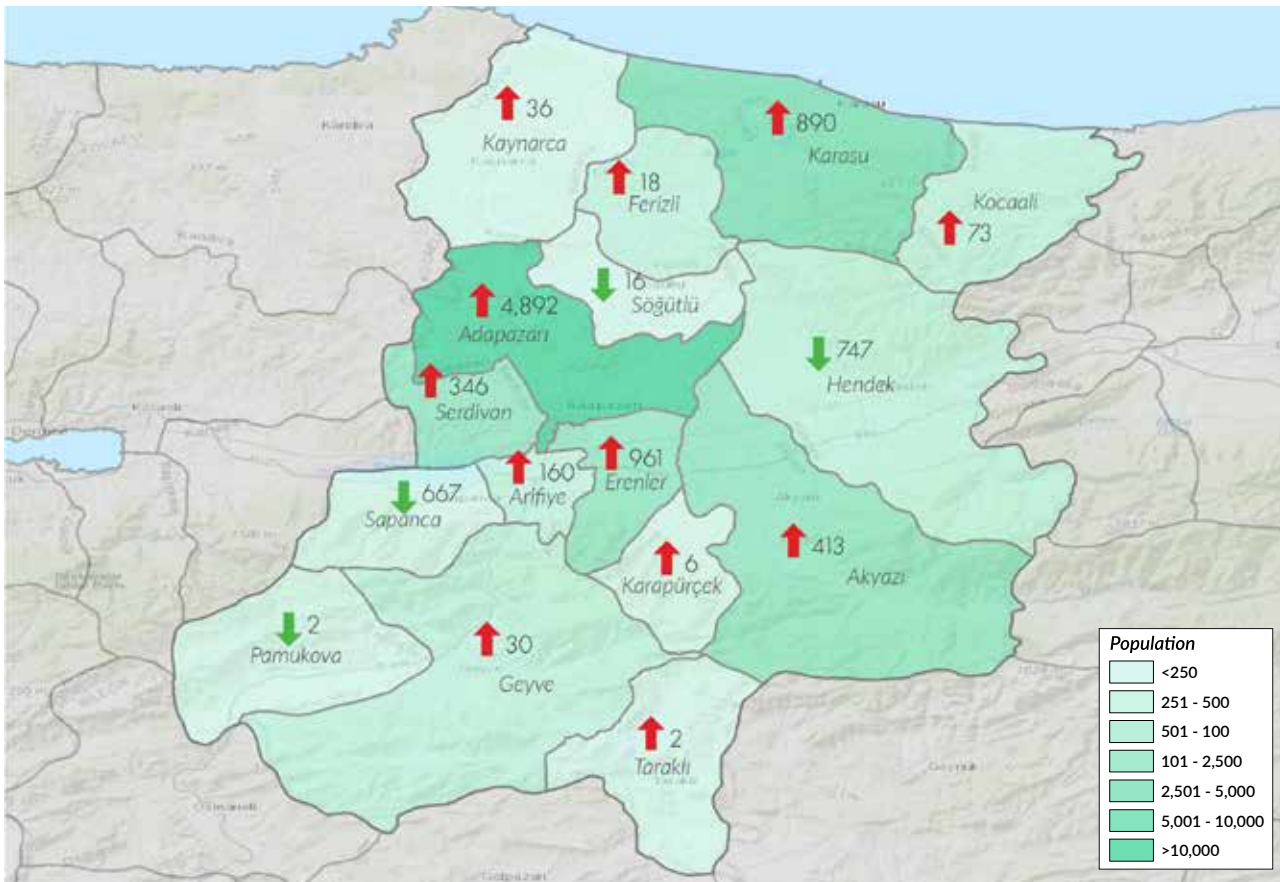
Map 20. Density Map Showing Baseline 2 Presence in Districts of Sakarya

Migrant Presence at Sub-provincial Level

Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 results demonstrate that migrants were present in all 16 sub-provinces of Sakarya. The sub-province with the largest migrant presence was not specified in Baseline 1, but it was recorded as the Adapazarı sub-province in Baseline 2 (18,318). Taraklı sub-province was found to have the smallest number of migrants in Baseline 1, while Söğütlü sub-province recorded the smallest number of migrants in the Baseline 2 assessment.

	in 2015 or before	in 2016 or after
Syrian	30.3%	69.7%
Iraqi	11.7%	88.3%
Afghan	4.6%	95.4%
Iranian	6.3%	93.7%
Azerbaijani	0.0%	100%
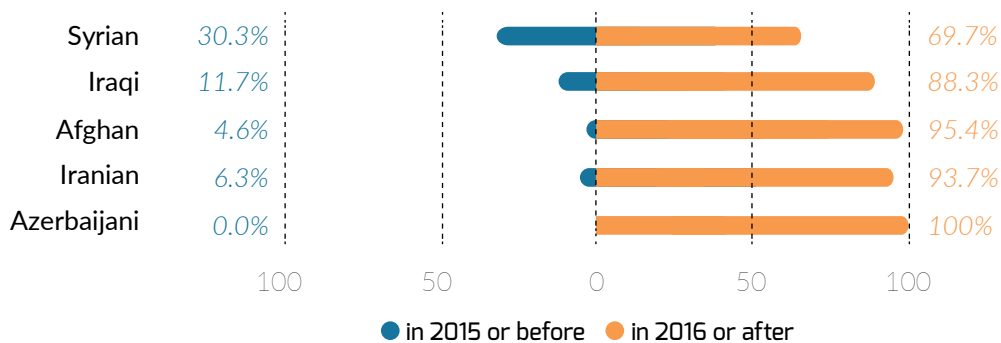
Figure 58. Arrival Date Breakdown of Baseline 2 Top 5 Nationalities

SAMSUN PROVINCE

B1

21,837	70.7%	Iraqi
4,185	13.5%	Syrian
963	3.1%	Afghan
736	2.4%	Azerbaijani
3,174	10.3%	Other

B2

Iraqi	62.0%	30,481
Syrian	24,2%	11,895
Afghan	4.0%	1,951
Turkmen	2.8%	1,366
Other	7.05%	3,468

Figure 59. Nationality Breakdown of Baseline 1 & 2 Figures and Percentages for Samsun

30,895	49,161

Figure 60. Baseline 1 & 2 Total Presence Figures

Legend: Baseline 1 ●   Baseline 2 ●   Percentages ●

Comparative analysis of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2

Following analysis of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 datasets for Samsun province, the findings revealed a discrepancy of 18,266 individuals between the two datasets. Specifically, Baseline 2 data suggested 49,161 migrants were present across Samsun province, whereas Baseline 1 data found a total of 30,895 migrants.

When comparing demographic information (i.e. nationality), both Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 found the largest group of migrants in Samsun to be Iraqi nationals who account for 70.7 per cent (or 21,837 individuals) of the total migrant population according to Baseline 1 and 62 per cent (or 30,841 individuals) according to Baseline 2.

> *83.7 per cent of migrants in Samsun province came in 2016 or after, while 16.3 per cent arrived in 2015 or before.*

Key Observations

During KIIs, muhtars and other Key Informants mentioned an increasing number of migrants in Samsun province. This related particularly to Iraqi nationals who often have kinship ties to the migrant population living in Samsun city. Samsun province is also more economically developed and socially open compared to other Black Sea provinces (i.e. Çorum, Trabzon) which is yet another pull factor attracting migrants to the sub-province. An analysis of Turkstat data[27] shows that Samsun was not an attractive province to foreign nationals during the previous decade. For example, it was only in 2018 that property sales to foreigners skyrocketed to 778.[28]

Population	: 1,312,990
Area km²	: 9,725
Mahalle/Village	: 1,252
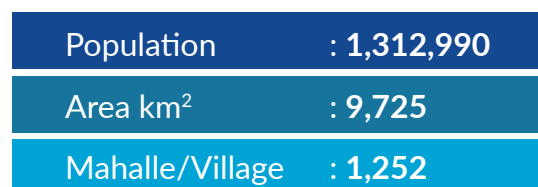
Chart 20. General Information on Samsun

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27. Turkstat is the Turkish Statistical Institute which, among other, also collects data on property sales per nationality.

28. Note that this added Samsun province to the list of top 10 provinces in property sales.
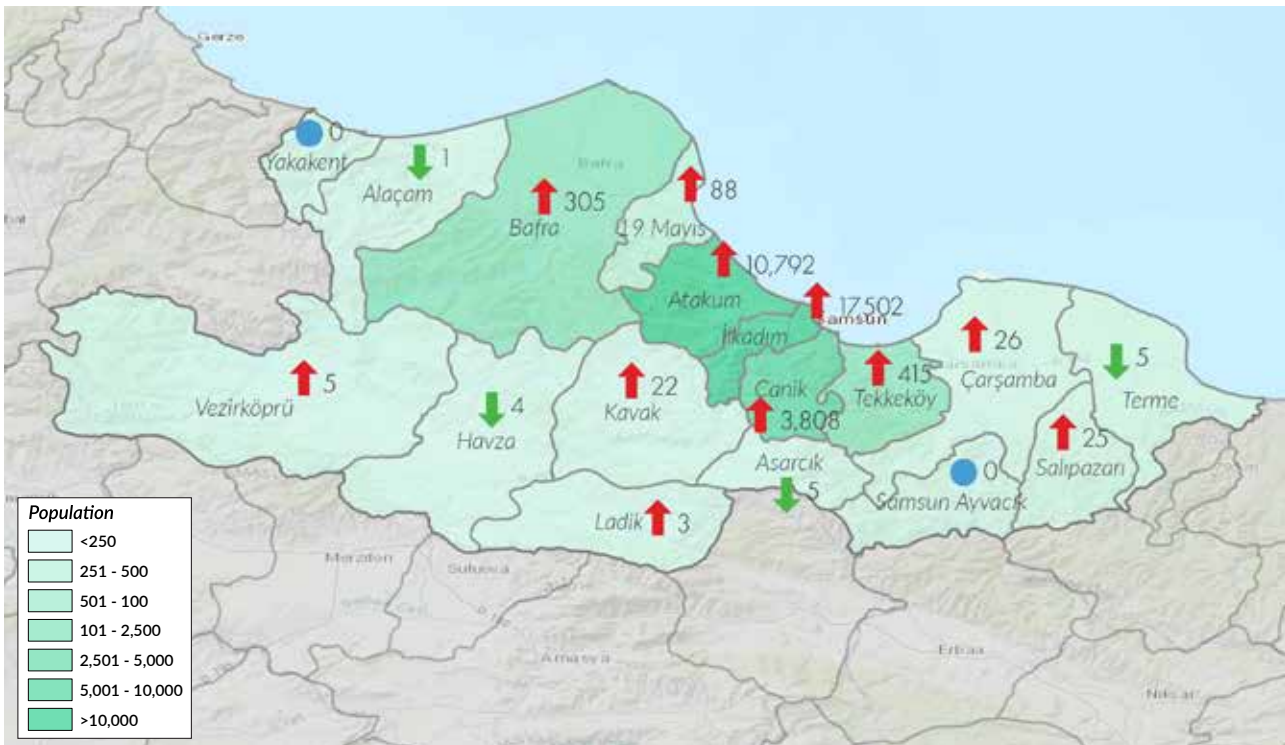
Map 21. Density Map Showing Baseline 2 Presence in Districts of Samsun

Migrant Presence at Sub-provincial Level

Whereas Baseline 1 findings suggest that migrants are present in all 15 districts of Samsun, according to Baseline 2 results, there is migrant presence in 13 out of 15 districts; no migrants were recorded in Ayvacık and Yakakent districts.

The district with the largest migrant presence was not specified in Baseline 1, but it was recorded as the İlkadım District in Baseline 2 (29,625). Alaçam district was found to have the lowest number of migrants in both Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 assessments.
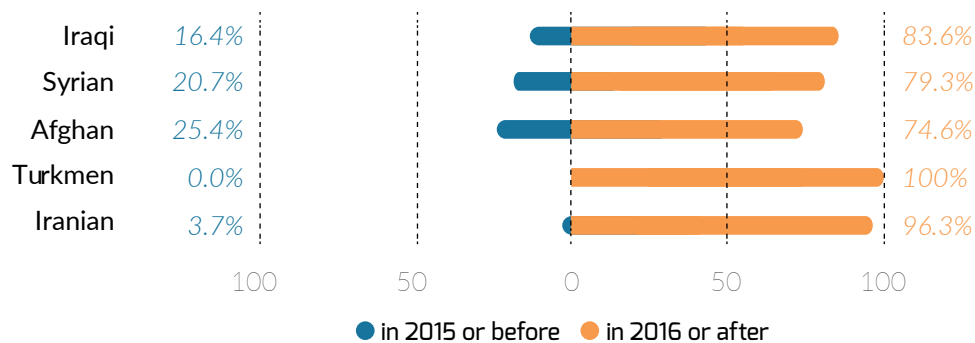
Figure 61. Arrival Date Breakdown of Baseline 2 Top 5 Nationalities

ŞANLIURFA PROVINCE

B1

472,049	98.9%	**Syrian**
4,185	0.9%	**Iraqi**
423	0.1%	**Afghan**
39	0.0%	**Azerbaijani**
313	0.1%	**Other**

B2

Syrian	99.4%	234,752
Iraqi	0.6%	1,323
Japanese	0.0%	85
Afghan	0.0%	20
Other	0.0%	86

Figure 62. Nationality Breakdown of Baseline 1 & 2 Figures and Percentages for Şanlıurfa

477,009	236,266

Figure 63. Baseline 1 & 2 Total Presence Figures

Legend: Baseline 1 ●   Baseline 2 ●   Percentages ●

Comparison of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 Datasets

Following analysis of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 datasets for Şanlıurfa province, the findings revealed a discrepancy of 240,743 individuals between the two datasets. Specifically, Baseline 2 data suggested 236,266 foreign nationals[29] were present across Şanlıurfa province, whereas Baseline 1 data found a total of 477,009 foreign nationals.

When comparing demographic information (i.e. nationality), both Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 found the largest group of foreign nationals in Şanlıurfa to be Syrians who account for 99 per cent (or 472,049 individuals) of the total foreign population according to Baseline 1 and 99.4 per cent (or 234,752 individuals) according to Baseline 2.

1,228 foreign students attending Harran University were interviewed during Baseline 2 and are included in the provincial-level figures.

40.8 per cent of migrants in Şanlıurfa province came in 2016 or after, while 59.2 per cent arrived in 2015 or before.

Key Observations

Secondary verification study has been conducted in order to address the discrepancy between the results of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2, which also revealed similar results. During the verification study, KIIs were held with mukhtars, community leaders, tradesmen, sub-province officials and representatives of social foundations. These interviews revealed that due to large migrant population in Şanlıurfa sub-province, housing rent increased considerably, while scarcity of employment opportunities continued to prevail in the local market. As such, migrants were forced to temporarily or permanently migrate to different

parts of the country, particularly large cities such as İstanbul, Bursa, Ankara to earn a living. In addition, the majority of migrants apply to receive aid from SASF. Significant similarities between the number of applicants to financial aid programs and migrant presence recorded by Baseline 2

Population	: **1,985,753**
Area km²	: **19,242**
Mahalle/Village	: **1,436**

Chart 21. General Information on Şanlıurfa

29. These figures include 66,082 migrants residing in camps as registered by AFAD as of October 15, 2018.
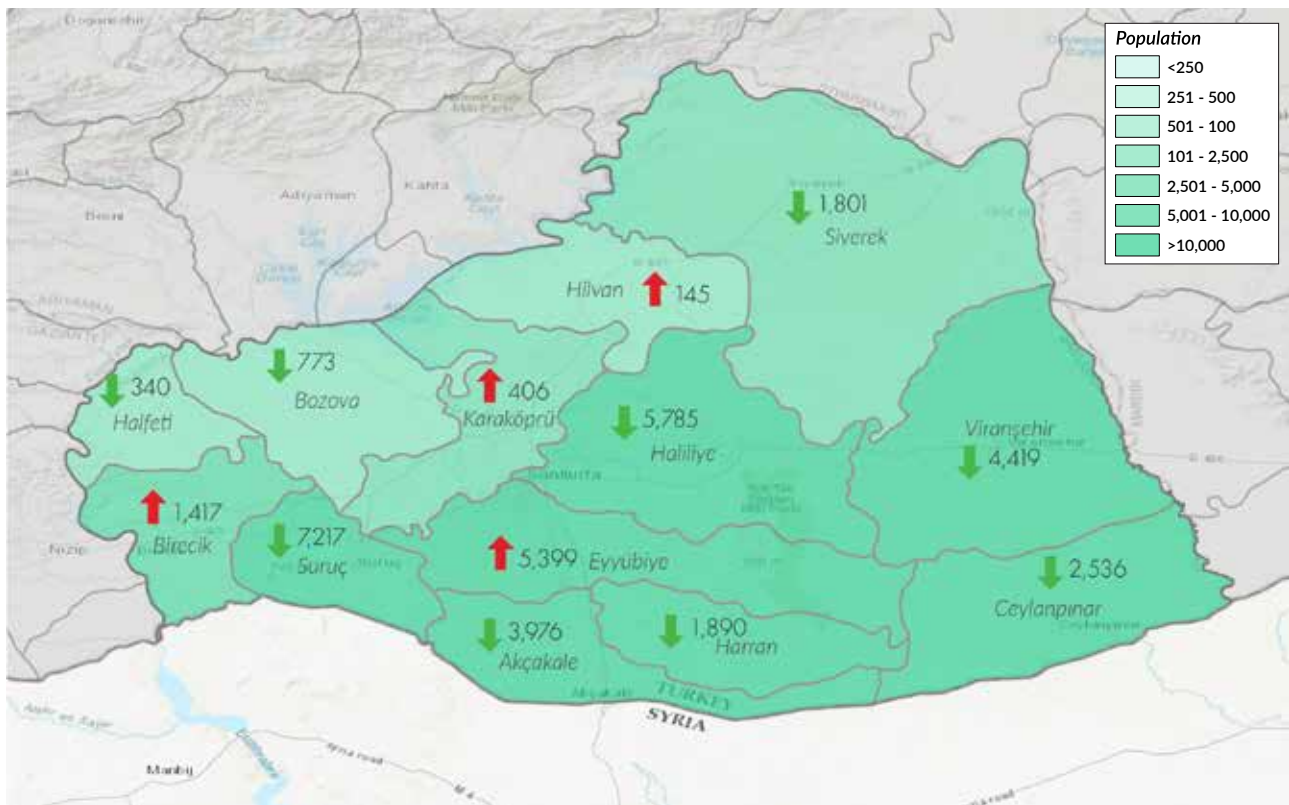
Map 22. Density Map Showing Baseline 2 Presence in Districts of Şanlıurfa

suggest that indeed fewer migrants actually reside in the province compared to the official data of Baseline 1According to mukhtars, another likely reason for migrants' departure was because a large migrant population in the province may put a strain on public services such as education and health, making it more difficult for migrants to access. In addition, migrants reportedly consider Şanlıurfa province as a transition point. Another possible explanation may also be that conflicts with the local residents resulted in migrants' departure, according to the local mukhtars.

Migrant Presence at Sub-provincial Level

According to Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 results, migrants are present in all 13 sub-provinces of Şanlıurfa province. The largest migration population, according to Baseline 1, resides in Haliliye (86,652), whereas Baseline 2 recorded Eyyübiye as the sub-province with the largest migrant population (41,506). Meanwhile, the smallest number of migrants resides in Halfeti sub-province, according to Baseline 1, while Baseline 2 found this to be Hilvan sub-province.
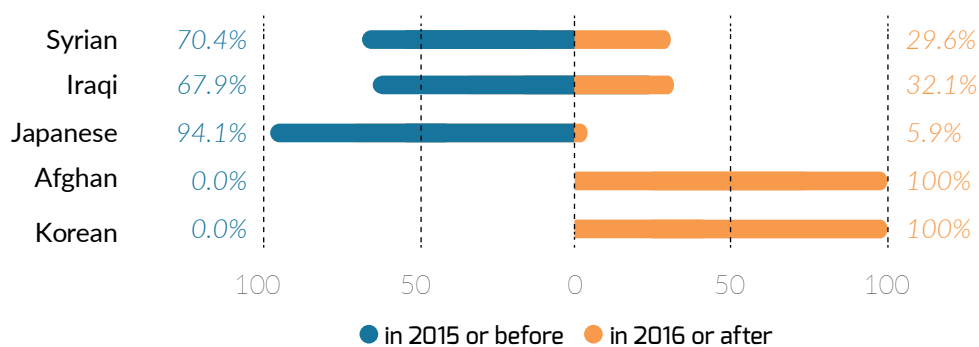
Figure 64. Arrival Date Breakdown of Baseline 2 Top 5 Nationalities

TRABZON PROVINCE

B1

4,234	35.9%	**Afghan**
3,167	26.3%	**Syrian**
611	5.1%	**Iranian**
598	4.9%	**Iraqi**
3,352	27.8%	**Other**

B2

Syrian	45.7%	5,443
Afghan	36.6%	4,360
Iranian	5.8%	690
Iraqi	2.2%	258
Other	9.7%	1,161

Figure 65. Nationality Breakdown of Baseline 1 & 2 Figures and Percentages for Trabzon

12,052	**11,912**

Figure 66. Baseline 1 & 2 Total Presence Figures

Legend: Baseline 1 ●   Baseline 2 ●   Percentages ●

Comparison of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 Datasets

Following analysis of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 datasets for Trabzon province, the findings revealed a discrepancy of 140 individuals between the two datasets. Specifically, Baseline 2 data suggested 11,912migrants were present across Trabzon province, whereas Baseline 1 data found a total of 12,052 migrants.

When comparing demographic information (i.e. nationality), both Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 found the largest group of migrants in Trabzon to be Afghan nationals who account for 35.9 per cent (or 4,324 individuals) of the total foreign population according to Baseline 1 and 46 per cent (or 5,443 individuals) according to Baseline 2.

1,324 foreign students attending Karadeniz Technical University were interviewed during Baseline 2 and are included in the provincial-level figures.

92.8 percent of migrants in Trabzon province came in 2016 or later, while 7.2 per cent arrived in 2015 or before (Baseline 2).

Key Observations

Interviews held with mukhtars and key local informants have revealed that the migrant population is dense in central sub-provinces. When compared to the previous Baseline; it has been recorded that the migrant population in Trabzon has grown. This increase is mainly due to large group of Afghan migrants entering Turkey through Van and Ağrı since January 2018. Local informants have stated that there is mobility due to urban transformation and rental prices.

Population	: 786,326
Area km²	: 4,628
Mahalle/Village	: 703

Chart 22. General Information on Trabzon
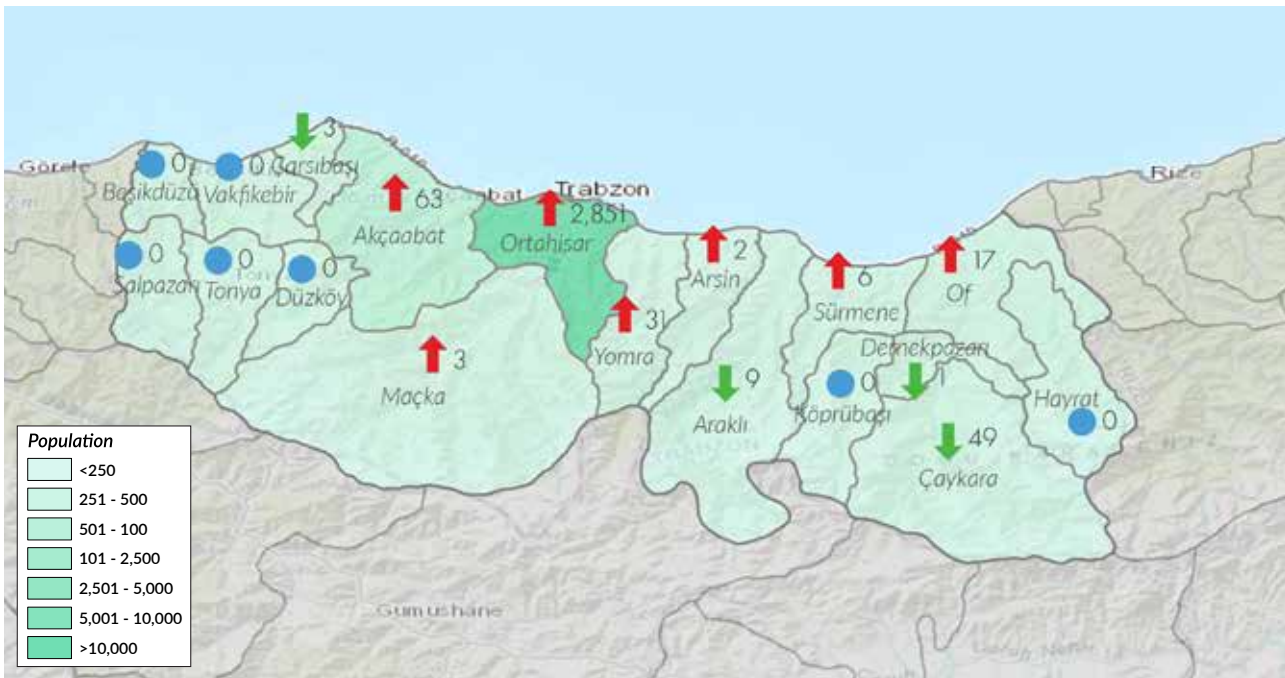
Map 23. Density Map Showing Baseline 2 Presence in Districts of Trabzon

Migrant Presence at Sub-provincial Level

According to Baseline 1, migrants are present in all 18 sub-provinces of Trabzon province, whereas Baseline 2 data suggests that only 10 out of 18 sub-provinces host migrants. This is because, Baselien 2 found no migrants in Beşikdüzü, Düzköy, Hayrat, Maçka, Tonya, Köprübaşı, Şalpazarı and Vakfıkebir sub-provinces.

The largest group of migrants was recorded in Ortahisar sub-province according to both Baseline 1 (4,021) and Baseline 2 (9,550). Meanwhile, Baseline 1 findings suggest Dernekpazar, Şalpazarı and Köprübaşı sub-provinces hosted the smallest group of migrants, whereas Baseline 2 found that to be Çarşıbaşı sub-porovince.
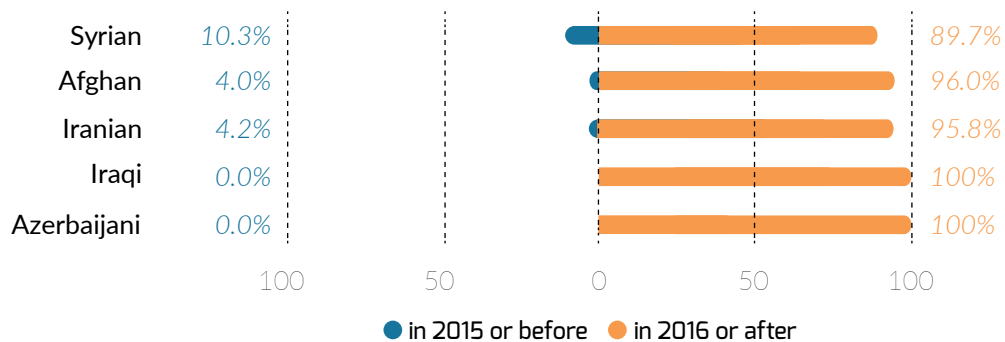
Figure 67. Arrival Date Breakdown of Baseline 2 Top 5 Nationalities

International Organization for Migration (IOM)
The UN Migration Agency

DTM

VAN PROVINCE

B1

8,595	53.8%	Afghan
2,048	12.8%	Syrian
2,030	12.7%	Iranian
1,573	9.8%	Pakistani
1,734	10.9%	Other

B2

Syrian	50.8%	2,417
Iranian	15.3%	730
Iraqi	13.7%	654
Afghan	13.5%	644
Other	6.7%	318

Figure 68. Nationality Breakdown of Baseline 1 & 2 Figures and Percentages for Van

15,980	4,763

Figure 69. Baseline 1 & 2 Total Presence Figures

Legend: Baseline 1 ●   Baseline 2 ●   Percentages ●

Comparison of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 Datasets

Following analysis of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 datasets for Van province, the findings revealed a discrepancy of 11,217 individuals between the two datasets. Specifically, Baseline 2 data suggested 4,763 migrants were present across Van province, whereas Baseline 1 data found a total of 15,980 migrants.

Further discrepancies were also noted when comparing demographic information (i.e. nationality). Based on the findings of Baseline 1, the largest group of migrants in Van province is composed of Afghan nationals who account for 53.8 per cent (or 8,595 individuals) of the total migrant population surveyed during Baseline 1. This is contrary to the results of Baseline 2 which suggest that Syrians are the largest group of foreign nationals in the province, corresponding to 50.7 per cent (or 2,417 individuals) of the total foreign population surveyed during Baseline 2.

773 foreign students attending Van Yüzüncüyıl University were interviewed during Baseline 2 and are included in the provincial-level figures.

64.8 per cent of migrants in Van province came in 2016 or after, while 35.2 per cent arrived in 2015 or before.

Key Observations

Mukhtars noted that Van city is a transit point for the majority of individuals from Afghanistan, Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran. This is reportedly due to insufficient job opportunities in Van province and the desire of migrants to continue their journey on to Europe or elsewhere. In support of mukhtars' statements, Baseline 1 recorded 10,210 irregular migrants who are nationals of the above-mentioned countries. KIIs also pointed to the presence of regular migrants in Van province. Majority of these individuals are nationals of the Syrian Arab Republic, Islamic Republic of Iran and Afghanistan. Local informants

have stated that the mobility in Van dated back to 2015 and after; however, as of the first months of 2018, there has been a rapid increase in the migration to Van province from Afghanistan, which doubled the Afghan population in the

Population	: 1,106,891
Area km²	: 20,921
Mahalle/Village	: 699

Chart 23. General Information on Van
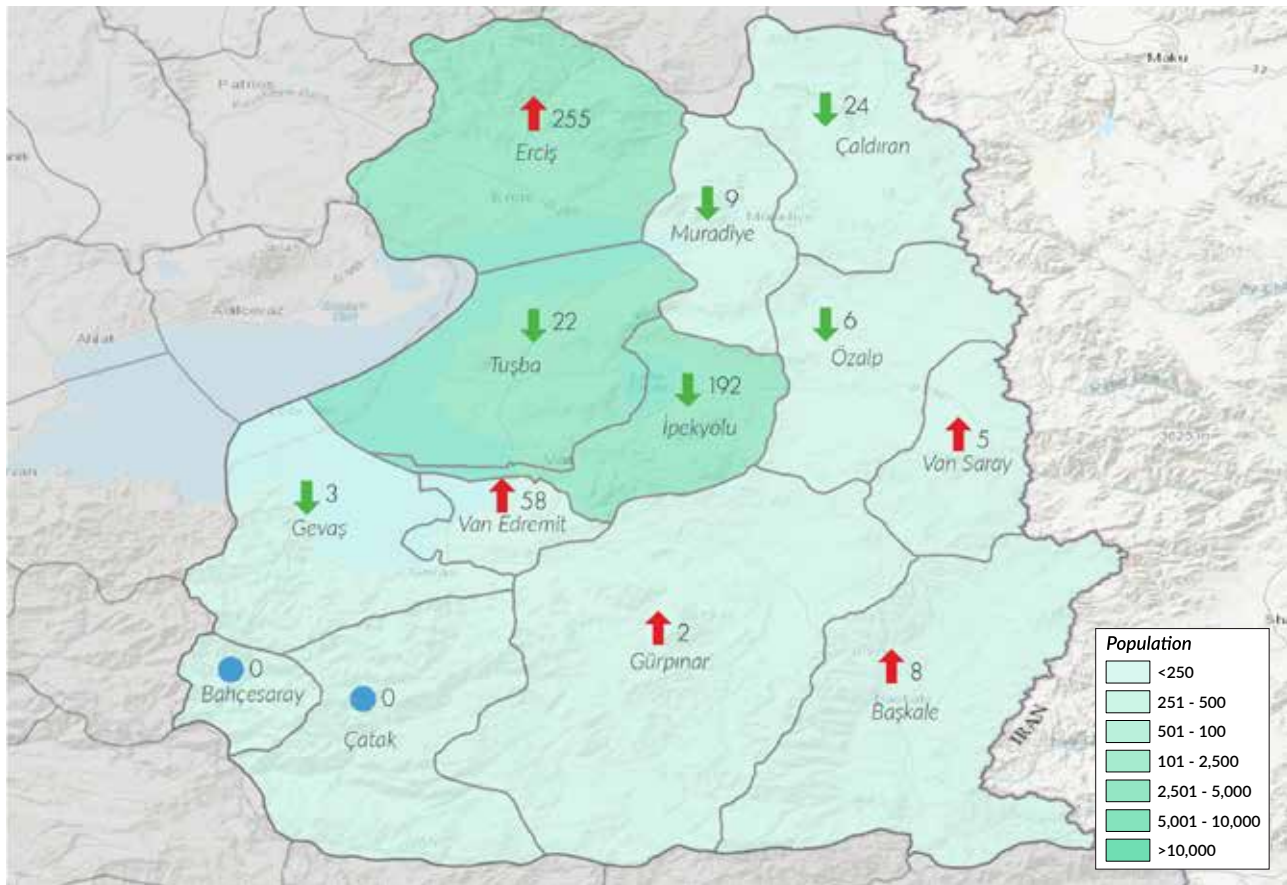
Map 24. Density Map Showing Baseline 2 Presence in Districts of Van

province. In addition to this, political and economic difficulties in Islamic Republic of Iran have resulted in an increase in the number of Iranian migrants, adding that the number is yet to increase should internal upheavals continue.

Migrant Presence at Sub-provincial Level

Baseline 1 has indicated that there are migrants residing in all of the 12 sub-provinces in Van whereas Baseline 2 has indicated that there are migrants residing in 10 out of 12 sub-provinces in Van. No presence of migrants has been found in Çatak and Gevaş sub-provinces. Baseline 1 has found that the largest presence of migrants belonged to the group without a sub-province category whereas Baseline 2 has recorded (1,986) individuals in İpekyolu sub-province. Baseline 1 has found that the smallest presence of migrants resided in Çatak whereas Baseline 2 has found Muradiye sub-province to be the one with the smallest presence of migrants.
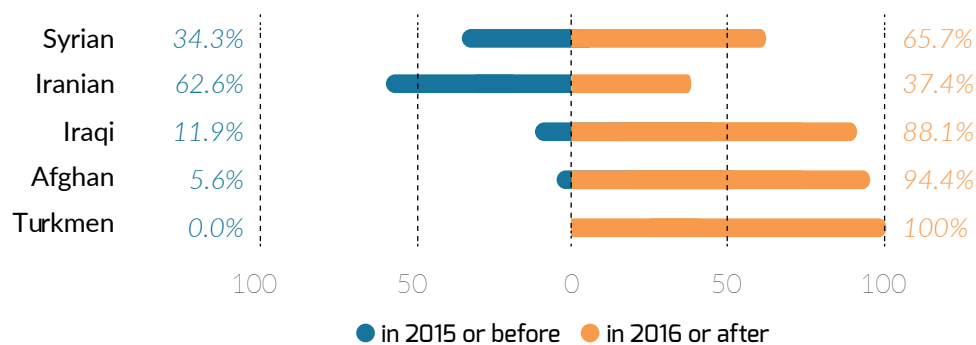
Figure 70. Arrival Date Breakdown of Baseline 2 Top 5 Nationalities

DTM

YALOVA PROVINCE

B1

6,352	31.9%	Iraqi
6,137	30.9%	Iranian
3,245	16.3%	Syrian
1,421	7.6%	Afghan
2,721	13.7%	Other

B2

Iraqi	49.8%	9,622
Syrian	26.3%	5,086
Iranian	19.2%	3,701
Afghan	2.8%	533
Other	1.9%	366

Figure 71. Nationality Breakdown of Baseline 1 & 2 Figures and Percentages for Yalova

19,876	19,308

Figure 72. Baseline 1 & 2 Total Presence Figures

Legend: Baseline 1 ● Baseline 2 ● Percentages ●

Comparison of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 Datasets

Following analysis of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 datasets for Yalova province, the findings revealed a discrepancy of 568individuals between the two datasets. Specifically, Baseline 2 data suggested 19,308 migrants were present across Yalova province, whereas Baseline 1 data found a total of 19,876 migrants.

When comparing demographic information (i.e. nationality), both Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 found the largest group of migrants in Yalova province to be Iraqi nationals who constitute 32.9 per cent (or 6,532 individuals) of the total migrant population according to Baseline 1 and 49.83 per cent (or 9,622 individuals) according to Baseline 2.

218 foreign students attending Yalova University were interviewed during Baseline 2 and are included in the provincial-level figures.

89.4 per cent of migrants in Yalova province came in 2016 or after, while 10.6 per cent arrived in 2015 or before (Baseline 2).

Key Observations

KIIs with mukhtars point to an increase in the number of migrants arriving to the province between 2016 and 2018. The reason for this was because migrants reportedly preferred Yalova due to its proximity to large cities; in addition, LGBTI migrants preferred the province due to a relative openness of the local population to LGBTI community. Meanwhile, migrants from the Islamic

Republic of Iran prefer to live in Yalova province due to local diversity, both cultural and religious.

Population	: 251,203
Area km^2	: 798
Mahalle/Village	: 95

Chart 24. General Information on Yalova
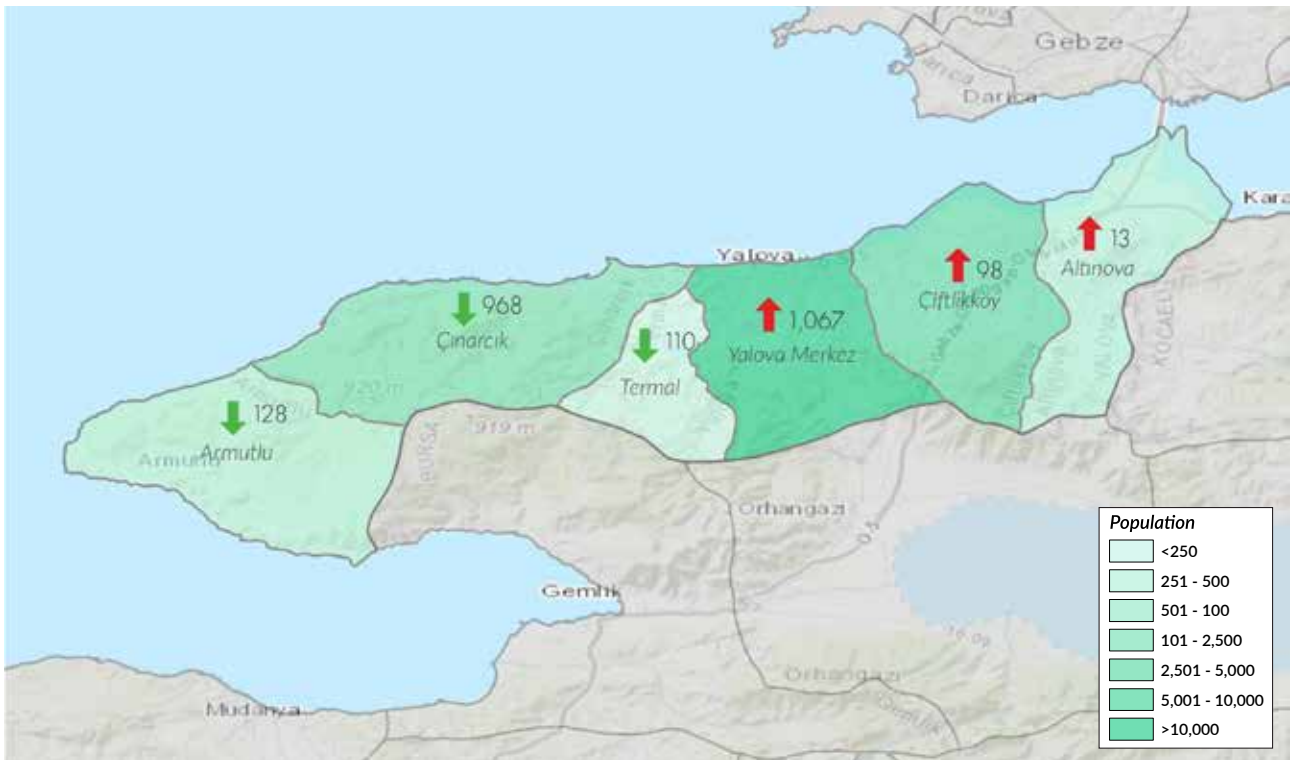
Map 25. Density Map Showing Baseline 2 Presence in Districts of Yalova

Migrant Presence at Sub-provincial Level

According to results of Baseline 1 and 2, migrants are present in all six sub-provinces in Yalova. While Baseline 1 did not specify the sub-province with the largest presence of migrants, Baseline 2 found Yalova Central Sub-province to be the one hosting the largest group of migrants in the province (i.e. 12,942 individuals). Meanwhile, the sub-province with the fewest migrants was Armutlu according to Baseline 1 and Termal according to Baseline 2.
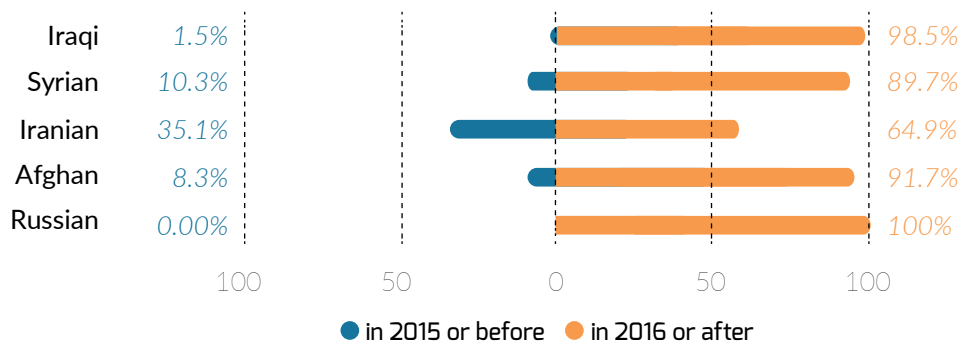
Figure 73. Arrival Date Breakdown of Baseline 2 Top 5 Nationalities

DTM AND MIGRANT PRESENCE MONITORING IN TURKEY

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 it on-site or en route.

To better understand and subsequently address the scale and complexity of the current migration flows to and through Turkey as well as the stock of refugees and migrants present in the country, IOM has been successfully applying its DTM toolbox[30] to the Turkish context since 2016 through MPM. Notably, MPM focuses on monitoring movement and presence of migrants in Turkey. The Programme was established in Turkey in 2016, after which IOM signed an exclusive Letter of Understanding (LoU) with DGMM in March 2017 to carry out migration data collection in Turkey. IOM's LoU with the GoT allows for access to DGMM's migrant databases at the provincial and sub-provincial levels. This setting gives grounds for a holistic, dynamic and comparative approach to gathering collecting and analyzing data on refugees and migrants.

IOM's MPM Turkey Programme has been operating in 25 Provinces since October 2018 and has to date completed four FMS and three Baseline Assessments[31] in 24 of the provinces.[32] This has been made possible with the ongoing support from PRM and other donors and has allowed the Programme to reach an estimated 60 per cent of the refugee and migrant population in Turkey. In total, MPM's network counts 21,803 key informants (predominantly mukhtars)[33] for the Baseline Assessments; the Programme has also engaged 17,310 migrants through direct interviews over the four rounds of the FMS.[34] The results of the FMS, Baseline Assessments and compilations are available at MPM's website: migration.iom.int/Europe.

MPM in Turkey is supported by its global network of DTM technical field experts numbering over 200 staff in total, covering over 68 countries worldwide. In addition, the Regional DTM Team, based in IOM's Regional Office in Vienna, and a Global DTM Support Team based in Geneva work closely with MPM team in Ankara. Composed of experts with various technical and operational backgrounds including Data Analysis, Geographic Information Systems, and field data collection operations, they extend support to MPM Programme in Turkey, by providing guidance, training and quality control.[35]

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30. DTM is a system which regularly captures, processes and disseminates multi-layered information on the mobility, locations, vulnerabilities and needs of refugees and migrants within the country. DTM components are explained further on http://www.globaldtm.info/global/ and the DTM Info sheet

31. This includes one Baseline Assessment conducted in İstanbul.

32. Gaziantep, Şanlıurfa, Hatay, Van, Mersin, Konya, Çorum, Eskişehir, İzmir, Kocaeli, Edirne, Samsun, Bursa, Bilecik, Burdur, Kırkareli, Çanakkale, Sakarya, Aydin, Aksaray, Isparta, Ağrı, Trabzon, Yalova, Kahramanmaraş.

33. Heads of the smallest administrative units in Turkey who are the main key informants for MPM Baseline Assessment.

34. The produced reports concerning the results of surveys can be found at migration.iom.int/Europe.

35. https://www.iom.int/sites/default/files/our_work/DOE/humanitarian_emergencies/IOM-DTM-Infosheet.pdf

KEY DEFINITIONS

Temporary Protection (TP): Protection status granted to foreigners, who were forced to leave their countries and are unable to return to the countries they left and arrived at or crossed our borders in masses to seek urgent and temporary protection and whose international protection requests cannot be taken under individual assessment.[36] This type of protection is provided by the GoT largely to Syrian nationals, but also includes refugees from Syrian Arab Republic and stateless persons, entering Turkey as a result of the Syrian crisis, namely after 28 April 2011.

International Protection (IP): Turkey is a party to both the 1951 Convention on the Status of Refugees and the 1967 Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees; however, the country's Instrument of Accession to the Convention maintains the "geographical limitation" of the Convention's application to European asylum seekers. Nevertheless, LFIP[37] recognizes three types of individual international protection status: refugee, conditional refugee, and subsidiary protection.

Refugee: Conceived under the LFIP, this is a Turkish legal concept. To gain the status of a refugee, the person must fall within the definition outlined in Article I of the Convention, originating from a European country.[38]

Conditional Refugee: Conceived under the LFIP, this is a Turkish legal concept. To gain the status of a conditional refugee, the person must fall[39]

within the definition outlined in Article I of the Convention, originating from a non-European country.

Subsidiary Protection: If unable to qualify for the status of either refugee or conditional refugee, a person can be awarded the status of subsidiary protection under certain criteria as outlined in LFIP. This status may also be applied to stateless persons.

Residence Permit: As envisioned under LFIP, IP and TP status holders are exempt from obtaining residency permits.

Work Permit: The issuance a work permit to a foreign national is determined jointly between the Ministry of Interior, which directly deals with migration, and the Ministry of Labour and Social Security, according to the LFIP.

Irregular Migration: Although there is currently no clear or universally accepted definition, irregular migration generally refers to movement taking place outside the "regulatory norms of the sending, transit and receiving countries."[40]

'Top Five' Nationalities: The five nationalities are the five foreign nationalities with the highest number of representatives per province. This data is gathered at provincial level by MPM during Baseline 1 and 2. However, MPM also gathers data on all other nationalities present in each province during Baseline 2.

36. Temporary Protection Regulation, Part One, Article 3.
37. Adopted in April 2013 and came into effect a year later.
38. Law on Foreigners and International Protection, Part Three, Section One, Article 61.
39. Law on Foreigners and International Protection, Part Three, Section One, Article 61.
40. Source: IOM https://www.iom.int/key-migration-terms#Irregular-migration

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