



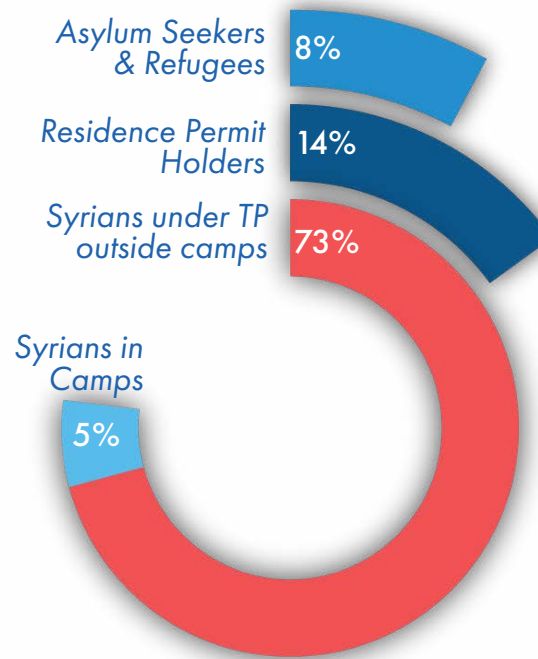
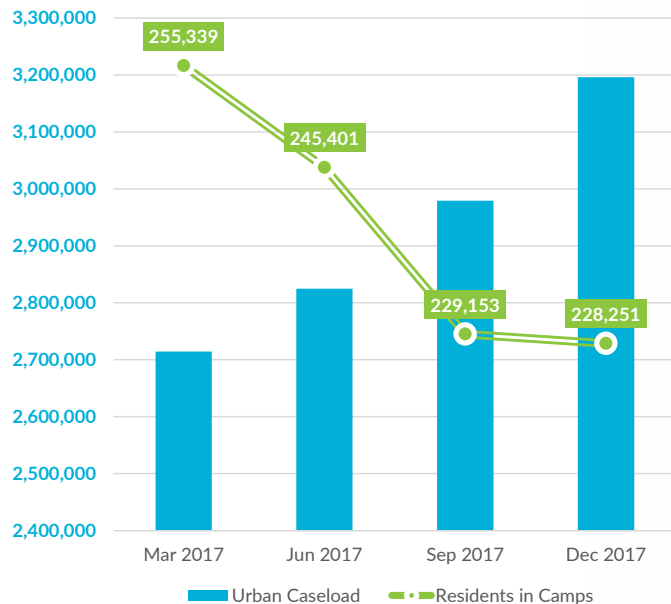
#### Background and Key Findings

According to the latest available figures from the Turkish Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM) there are currently an estimated **3.8 million** foreign nationals present in Turkish territory seeking international protection. Most are Syrians (**3,424,237** individuals: 3,195,986 urban caseload and 228,251 residing in camps) who are granted temporary protection status, while according to UNHCR **356,843** asylum seekers and refugees from countries including

Iraq, Afghanistan, Iran and Somalia constitute another significant group of foreign nationals seeking Turkish humanitarian and legal protection. There is an increase of **~600,000** individuals in the number of Syrian nationals in comparison to last year's figures.

In addition, there are **593,151\*** foreign nationals present in Turkey holding residency permits including humanitarian residence holders. The exact number of the humanitarian residence holders is unknown, but it is estimated that there are a few thousand humanitarian resident holders. The breakdown of the recorded increase of 787,364 in foreigners' numbers in 2017 is shown in the chart below.

Population Chart of Persons Under Temporary Protection



According to DGMM, **175,752\*** irregular migrants of different nationalities were apprehended in Turkey in 2017. Please see Page 4 for more details.

\*Data source DGMM (end of 2017), UNHCR (30.11.2017)

Recorded Increase of Foreigners in Turkey for 2017



Categories of the Foreigners in Turkey

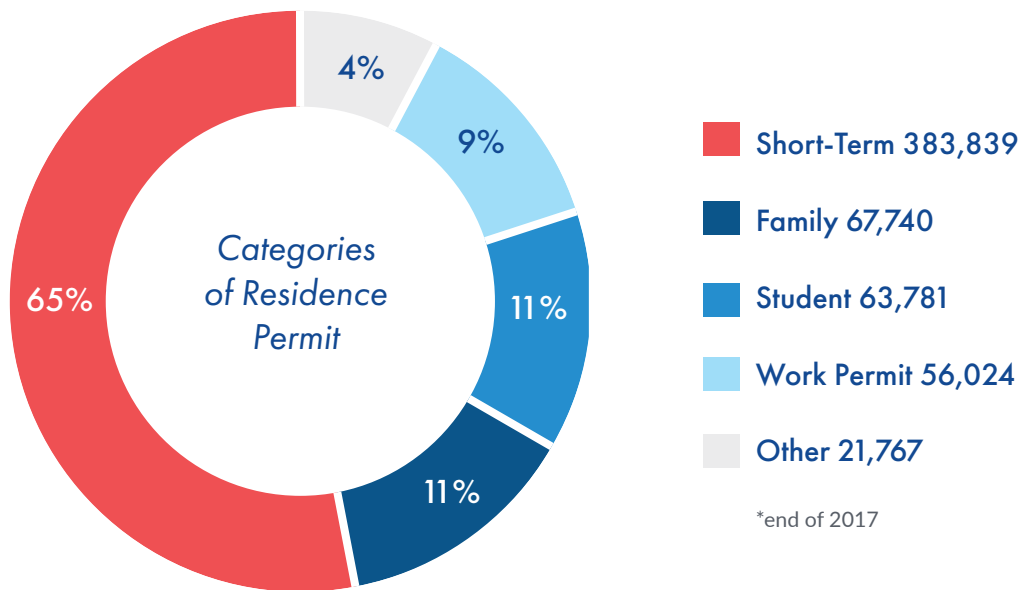
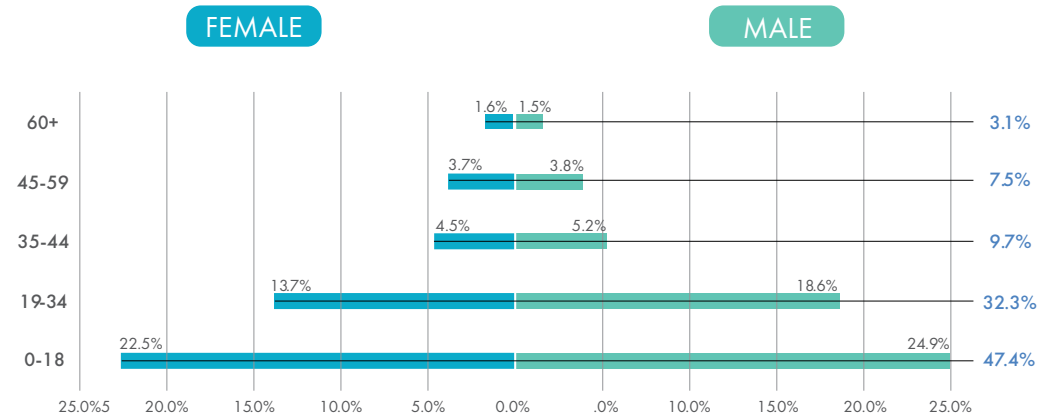
**Temporary Protection (TP)**

Turkey's Temporary Protection regime grants 3,424,237\* Syrian nationals the right to legally stay in Turkey as well as some level of access to basic rights and services. The vast majority of 3,195,986\* individuals live outside camps, mainly spread across cities at the Turkish border provinces of Şanlıurfa, Gaziantep and Hatay as well as other major cities in Turkey. 228,251\* Syrians live in 21\* Temporary Accommodation Centers (TACs). Please see Page 4 for more details.

The demographic view of Syrian nationals under temporary protection is shown on the graph on the right. Eighty percent is below the age of 35. In 2017, approximately 500,000 individuals were added to the said 80%.

\*Data source DGMM and AFAD (end of 2017)

*Demographic View of Biometrically Registered Syrians*



\*end of 2017

**Residence Permit (RP)**

Foreigners who wish to stay in Turkey beyond the duration of a visa or visa exemption i.e. longer than ninety days must obtain a residence permit. There are 593,151\* residence permit holders in Turkey within various categories of the residence permit. Types of residence permits are:

- short-term residence permit;
- family residence permit;
- student residence permit;
- long-term residence permit;
- humanitarian residence permit;
- victim of human trafficking residence permit;
- working permits as residence permit.

\*Data source DGMM (end of 2017)

## Categories of Foreigners in Turkey

### Residence Permit (RP)

383,839 short-term residence holders compose the majority of all residence permit holders. The short-term residence holder number compared to previous year has increased by 139,805 individuals. The RP holders are followed by 67,740 family residence permit holders. Additionally, there are 63,781 student residence permit holders, and 56,024 work permits granting the right to residence. Moreover, 21,767 “other” residence permits were granted. Also, there is an decrease by 39% in the number of other residency permit category in comparison to last year’s figures.

\*Data source DGMM (end of 2017)

### Top 10 Nationality Groups for Residence Permit Holders

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

### Main Countries of Origin for RP Holders in Turkey for 2017



### Humanitarian Residency Permit (HR)

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

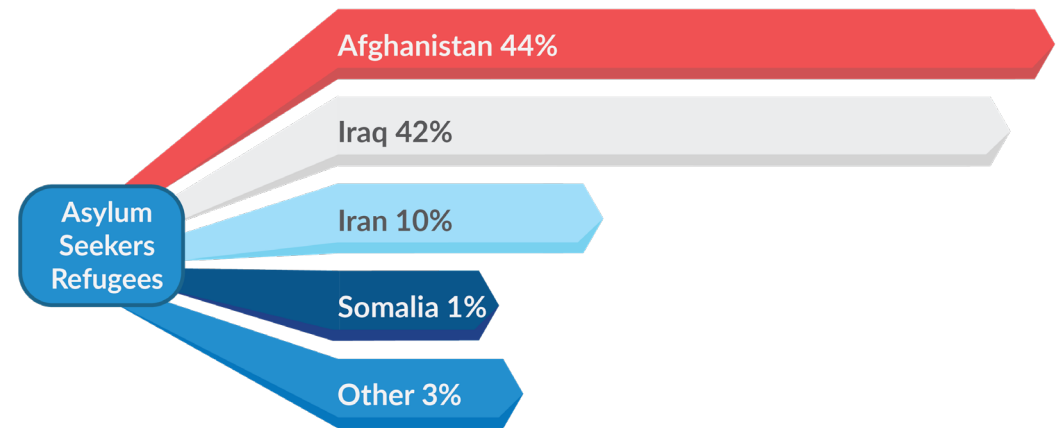
\*Data source DGMM

Categories of Foreigners in Turkey

**Asylum Seekers and Refugees (ASR)**

According to UNHCR data, another significant group of foreign nationals seeking international protection in Turkey are 356,843 asylum seekers and refugees consisting of different nationalities, but mainly coming from Iraq, Afghanistan, Iran, Somalia and other countries. There has been an increase of 65,634 individuals in this reporting period in comparison to the figure of 291,209 as of end of 2016.

\*Data source UNHCR (30.11.2017)

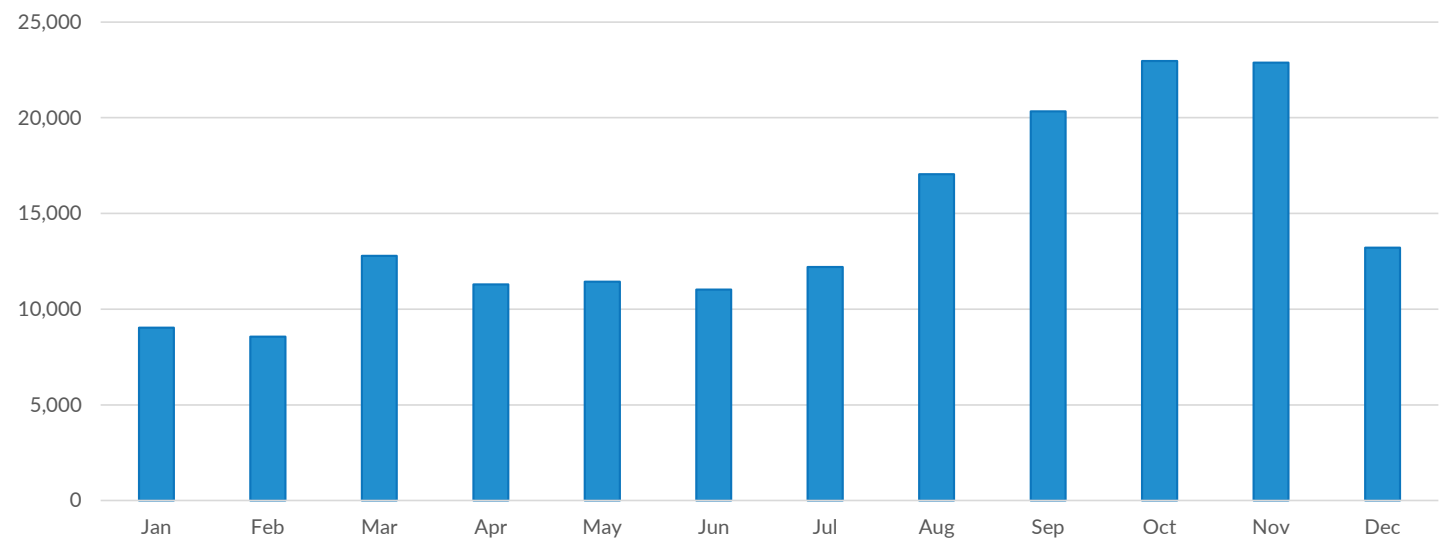


**Irregular Migrants (IM)**

According to DGMM figures, 175,752 irregular migrants and 4,641 migrant smugglers were recorded in 2017, apprehended on various locations inside Turkey. In 2016 said figures were 174,466 for irregular migrants and 3,314 for migrant smugglers. Most irregular migrants entered Turkish territory from war-torn Syria and Iraq and transited or resided in Turkey before attempting to cross the Aegean Sea to Europe. The top three categories in 2017 are from Syria, Afghanistan and Pakistan.

\*Data source DGMM (end of 2017)

Monthly Breakdown of IM in Turkey for 2017



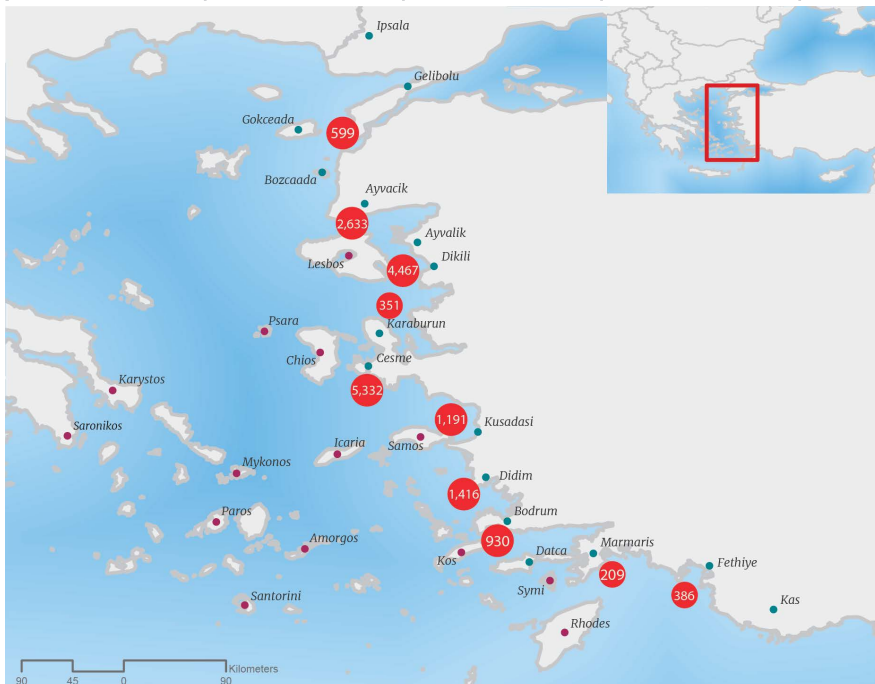
## Irregular Migrants

### Rescued and Apprehended Irregular Migrants on Sea

According to Turkish Coast Guard (TCG) daily reports, TCG apprehended 21,937 irregular migrants at sea and registered 56 fatalities in the 2017. During the reporting period, there was a decrease of 15,193 apprehended persons on sea by TCG compared to previous year. Moreover, throughout 2017, seven incidents occurred on the Black Sea route, which resulted in 24 deaths. The top ten nationalities of apprehended/rescued persons are Syrian, Afghan, Pakistani, Congolese, Eritrean, Angolan, Iraqi, Somalian, Iranian and Palestinian.

\*Data source T.C.G. (end of 2017)

### Total Rescues/Apprehensions over the Last Three Years



Duration	Cases		Migransts		Deceased		Organizers	
	Aegean	All Seas	Aegean	All Seas	Aegean	All Seas	Aegean	All Seas
January	14	17	381	756	-	-	4	7
February	17	19	659	719	1	1	5	5
March	31	34	1,284	1,501	11	11	9	12
April	31	34	1,457	1,551	7	7	7	11
May	27	28	1,218	1,236	-	-	7	7
June	40	46	1,518	1,888	-	-	11	19
July	38	41	1,528	1,743	8	8	7	7
August	49	57	2,025	2,668	-	-	4	11
September	66	75	2,929	3,407	-	24	22	27
October	61	68	2,667	2,931	-	-	25	39
November	41	42	1,976	2,052	4	4	15	19
December	33	34	1,442	1,485	1	1	7	7
Total	448	495	19,084	21,937	32	56	123	171



Irregular Migrants

**Apprehended Persons on Land**

According to the Turkish Armed Forces' (TAF) daily reports between the reporting period 01.01.2017 and 31.12.2017, in total 417,070 persons were apprehended trying to enter Turkey irregularly while 33,508 irregular attempts to exit Turkey were recorded from different borders. Majority of apprehended persons are from Syria border

trying to enter Turkey 402,383 while the TAF also apprehended 28,583 persons attempting to cross the border from Turkey to Greece and 2,054 to Bulgaria during the 2017. The main routes that are possibly used for irregular migration along the region are showed in the below map.

\*Data source T.A.F (end of 2017).

Border	Entry	Exit
Syria	402,383	2,771
Greece	8,402	28,583
Iraq	4,606	18
Iran	1,506	78
Azerbaijan	93	
Bulgaria	72	2,054
Georgia	4	3
Armenia	4	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>417,070</b>	<b>33,508</b>



Esri, HERE, DeLorme, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS user community  
Main entry and exit routes used by migrants throughout Turkey based on IOM GIS analysis project for Mediterranean crisis since February 2015.

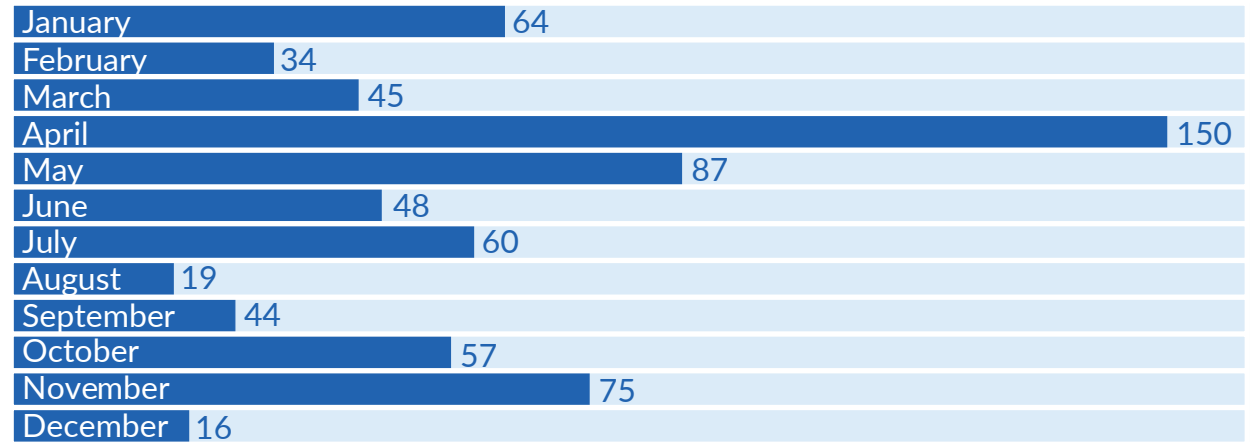
## Irregular Migrants

## Readmitted Migrants and Refugees to Turkey

On 18<sup>th</sup> March 2016, EU and Turkey agreed on the readmission of migrants arriving in Greece from Turkey after 20<sup>th</sup> March. According to data released by DGMM at end of 2016, 800 migrants and refugees have been readmitted to Turkey from Greece since 4<sup>th</sup> April 2016.

According to European Commission reports during this reporting period, 551 readmissions took place from January to September 2017.

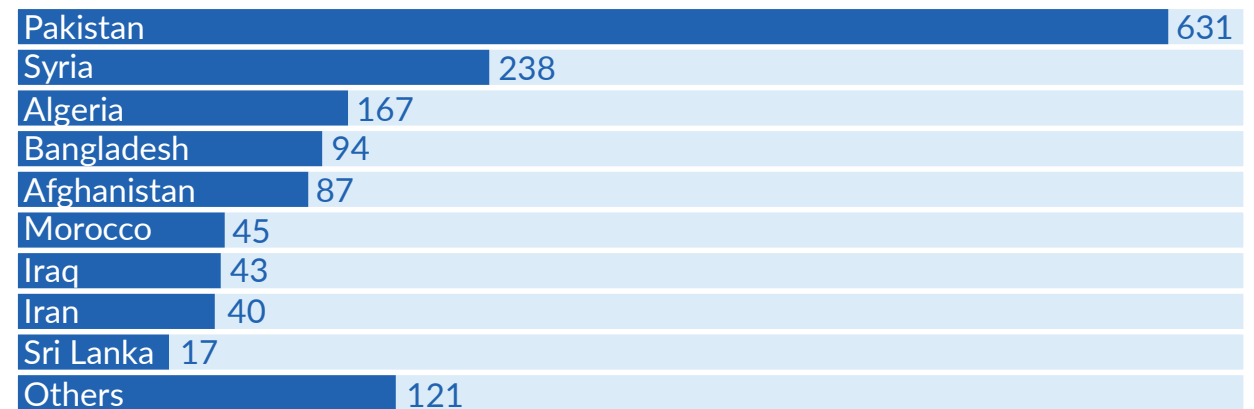
\*Data source EU State of Play (end of 2017)



## Readmissions by Nationality

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

\*Data source DGMM (end of 2017)

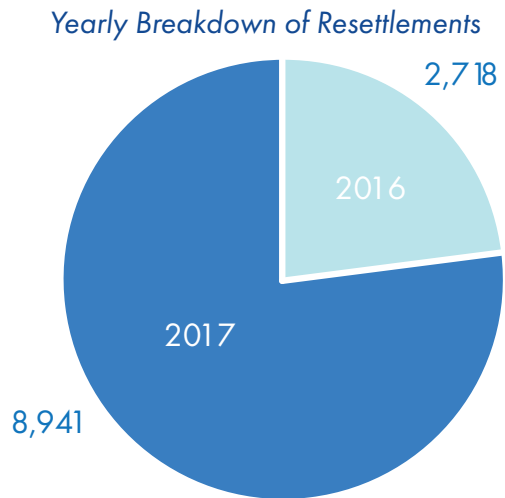


## Resettled Syrians TP under EU-Turkey Agreement

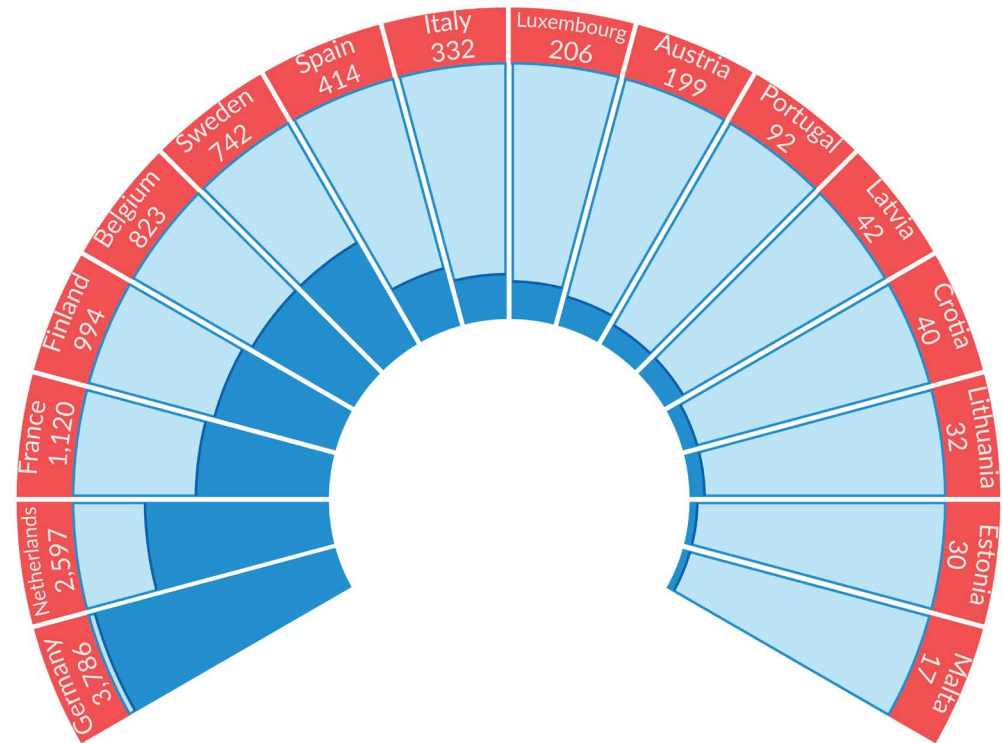
The agreement's aim was to replace disorganized and irregular migratory flows by organized and safe pathways to European countries, in this regard, it is agreed on that for every Syrian being returned to Turkey from the Greek islands, another Syrian will be resettled to Europe from Turkey directly.

Since April 4<sup>th</sup> when EU-Turkey agreement on the readmission of migrants to Turkey arriving in Greece after 20<sup>th</sup> March 2016 entered into force, a total number of 11,659 Syrians were resettled on the right mentioned countries according to One-to-One mechanism with the assistance of IOM. Twenty three percent of the resettlements were recorded in 2016.

\*Data source DGMM (end of 2017)



*Number of Migrants by Receiving Countries*



Resettlements from Turkey to Europe for 2017				
	1. Quarter	2. Quarter	3. Quarter	4. Quarter
Resettlements	1,660	2,379	3,263	1,639

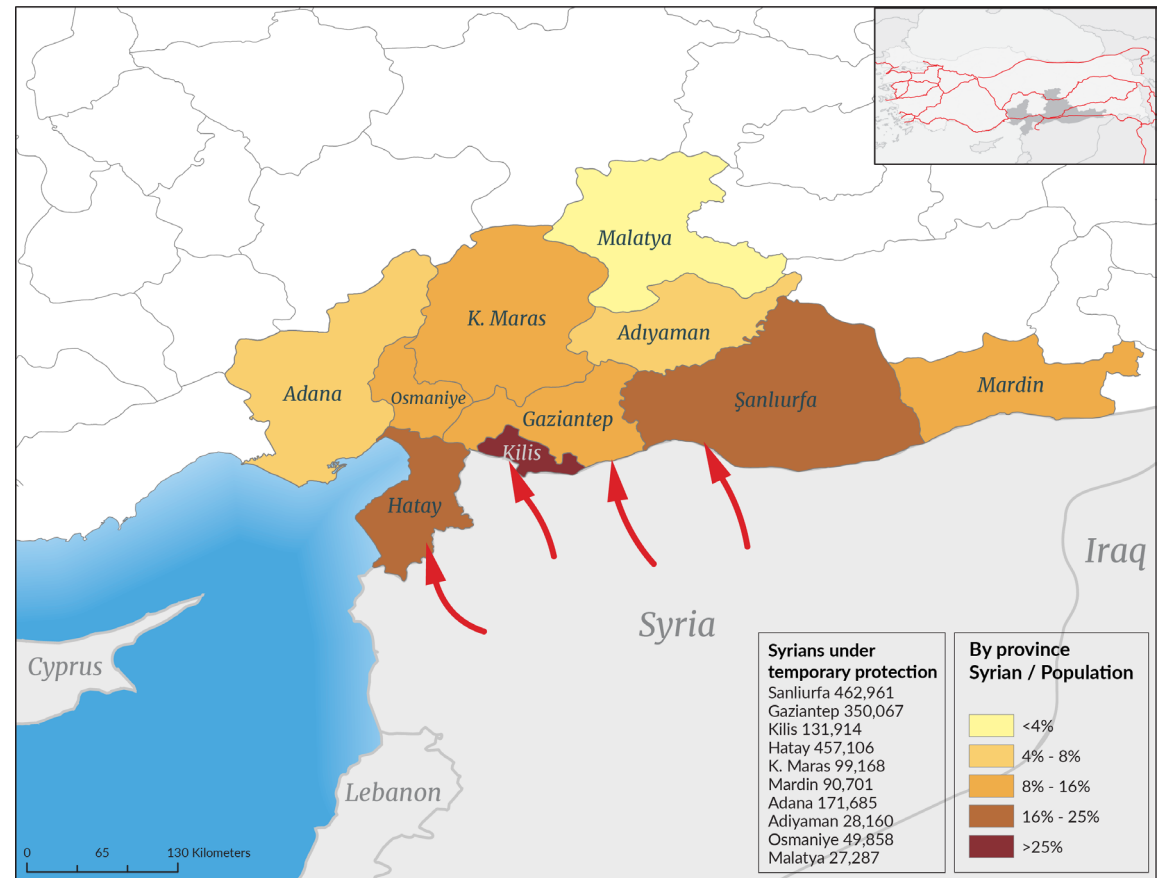


## Accommodation Capacity and Services for Hosting Foreign Nationals in Turkey

There are 21 Temporary Accommodation Centers for persons under Temporary Protection (mainly for Syrians under TP) dispersed in 10 cities in Turkey namely Şanlıurfa, Gaziantep, Kilis, Kahramanmaraş, Mardin, Hatay, Adana, Adıyaman, Osmaniye and Malatya run by Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD). According to AFAD statistics, a total population of 235,076 are currently residing in the camps. During the one year period, there was a decrease of 30,000 Syrian nationals in the camps' population. According to AFAD also a number of 6,508 Iraqis under Humanitarian Protection (mainly Yezidis and Assyrians ethnic groups) are also residing in camps in Mardin and Kahramanmaras close to Gaziantep. During the reporting period AFAD made efforts to improve the living conditions in the camps by replacing the tents with container settlements due to concerns about winter conditions. Within this framework, four so-called tent cities were closed. The density map of the Syrian nationals under temporary protection in the provinces, where camps are located, in comparison to the province populations are shown on the right. The camp populations in provinces are provided in the table below.

\*Data source AFAD (end of 2017)

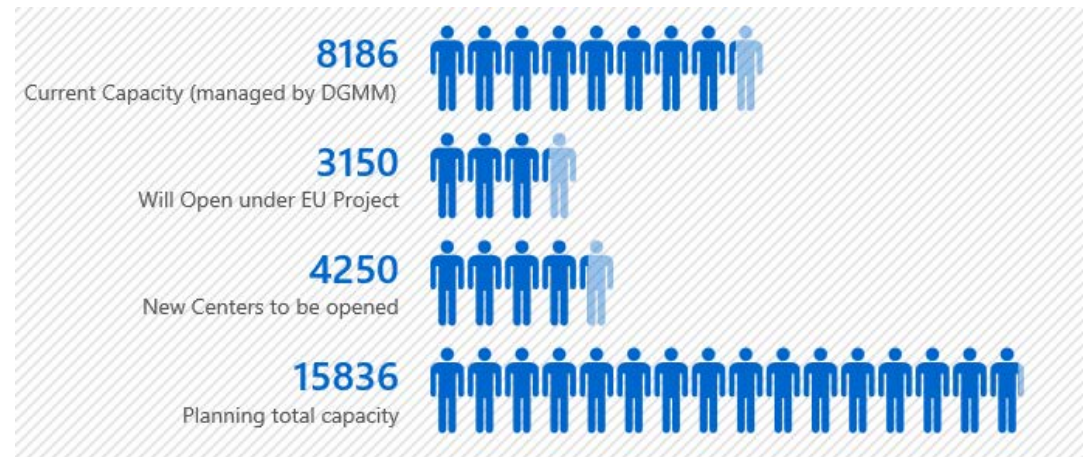
Hatay	17,839
Gaziantep	24,375
Sanliurfa	80,616
Kilis	26,129
Mardin	4,097
K. Maras	22,362
Osmaniye	15,034
Adiyaman	8,996
Adana	26,190
Malatya	9,438



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

Removal centers host and monitor foreigners under administrative detention. Twenty removal centers are operating in the provinces of Adana, Antalya, Aydın, Çanakkale, Edirne, Erzurum, Gaziantep, Hatay, İstanbul, İzmir, Kayseri, Kırklareli, Kocaeli, Muğla, Tekirdağ and Van. In total, the removal centers can currently hold **8,186** persons. DGMM reported that removal center capacity is anticipated to increase to **15,586** persons with extensions to current facilities and new centers. Another type of accommodation facility, the Reception and Accommodation Centers, are designed to host vulnerable migrants for a temporary period.

\*Data source DGMM (end of 2017)

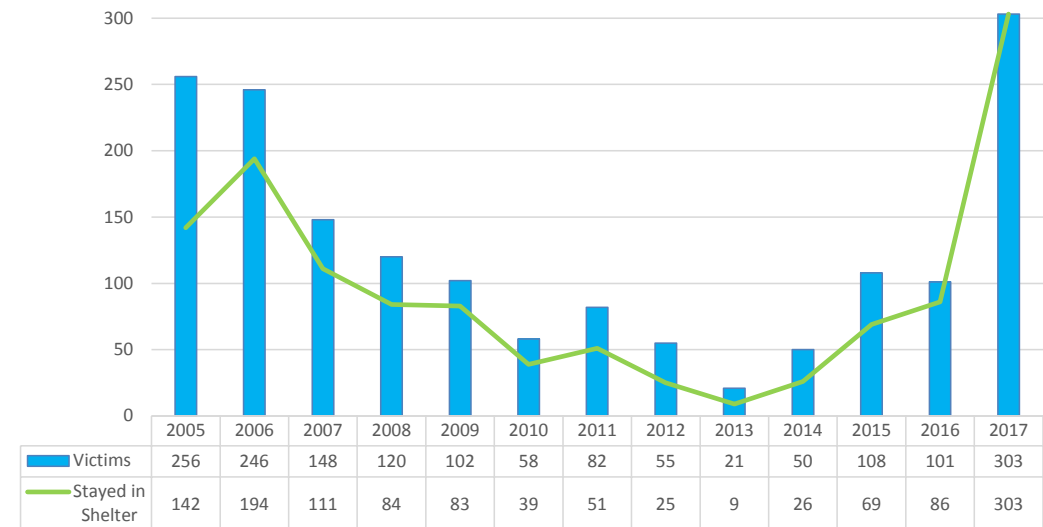


## Victims of Trafficking (VoTs)

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

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

\*Data source DGMM (end of 2017)



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

## Main Exit and Entry Points

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

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

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

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

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

