

OVERVIEW OF MIGRANT SITUATION SITUATION REPORT

APRIL 2024

The purpose of this report is to provide an overview of migration in Türkiye on a monthly basis. For more details, please refer to Methodology section on page 3.

OVERVIEW OF MIGRANT PRESENCE IN

TÜRKİYE

According to the latest figures from the Turkish Presidency of Migration Management (PMM), there are more than 4.5 million foreigners in Türkiye, of whom 3.4 million are seeking international protection. Most of them are Syrians (3,115,844¹) who have been granted temporary protection status. Another group of foreigners are international protection holders mainly from Iraq, Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Ukraine. In 2023, according to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), there were 296,685² refugees and asylum seekers in Türkiye. In addition, 1,119,919³ foreigners with residence permits were in Türkiye as of April 2024, which is 187,928⁴ people less than in April 2023.

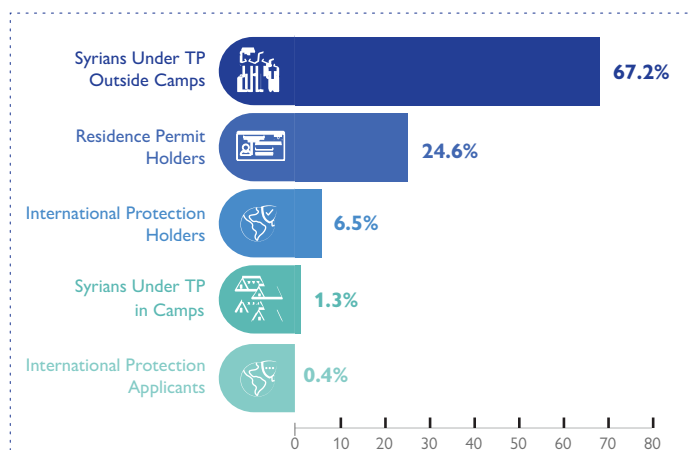


Figure 1. Legal Status of the Foreign Nationals Present in Turkish Territory, April 2024

Syrians under Temporary Protection

Türkiye's temporary protection regime grants 3,115,844 Syrian nationals the right to legally stay in Türkiye as well as to have some access to basic services. The vast majority – 3,057,935 individuals – live outside camps, known as temporary accommodation centers. As such, only 57,909 Syrians live inside camps, the majority of which are located close to the Syrian border. The current number of temporary accommodation centers is six.¹ Additionally, 4,672 fewer Syrians currently reside in the centers compared to the previous year.⁴

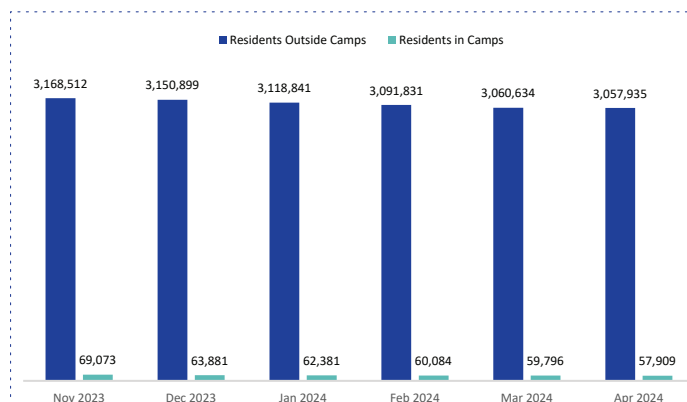


Figure 2. Population Chart of Syrians Under Temporary Protection, by month

Residence Permit Holders

Foreigners who seek to stay in Türkiye beyond the duration of a visa or visa exemption, i.e. longer than 90 days, must obtain a residence permit. According to PMM, there are 1,119,919 residence permit holders in Türkiye with various categories of the residence permit, including short-term residence permit, family residence permit, student residence permit, long-term residence permit, humanitarian residence permit and residence permit for victims of human trafficking. In Türkiye, a valid work permit and a work permit exemption confirmation document are both recognized as residence permits. As of 2022, there were 212,682⁵ foreigners holding a work permit in Türkiye.

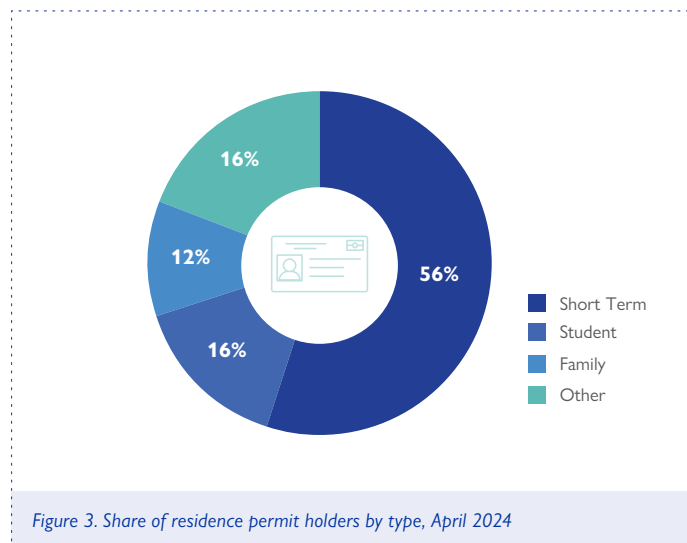
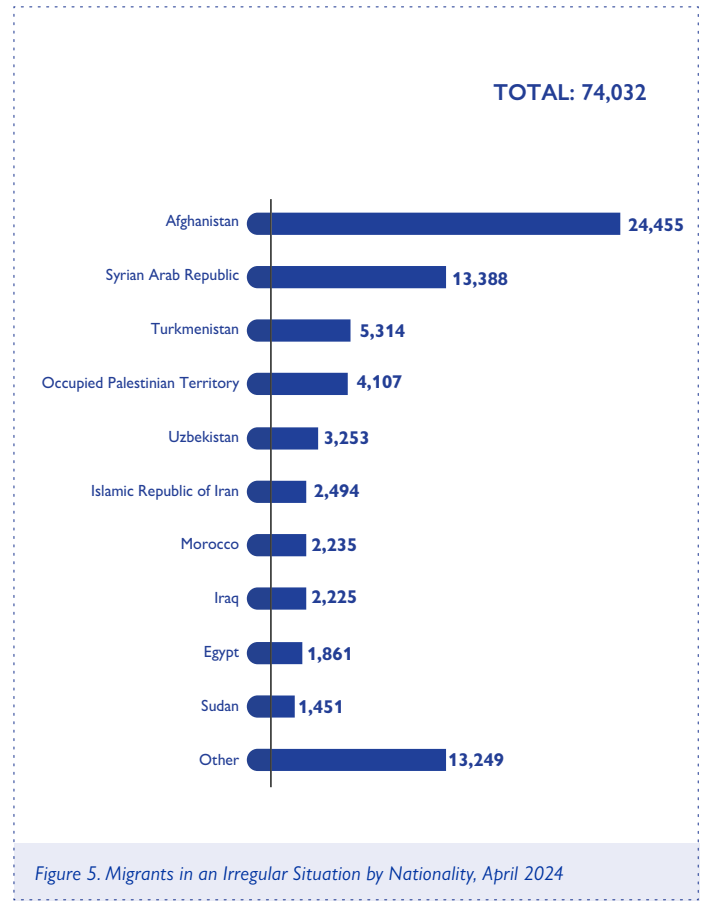
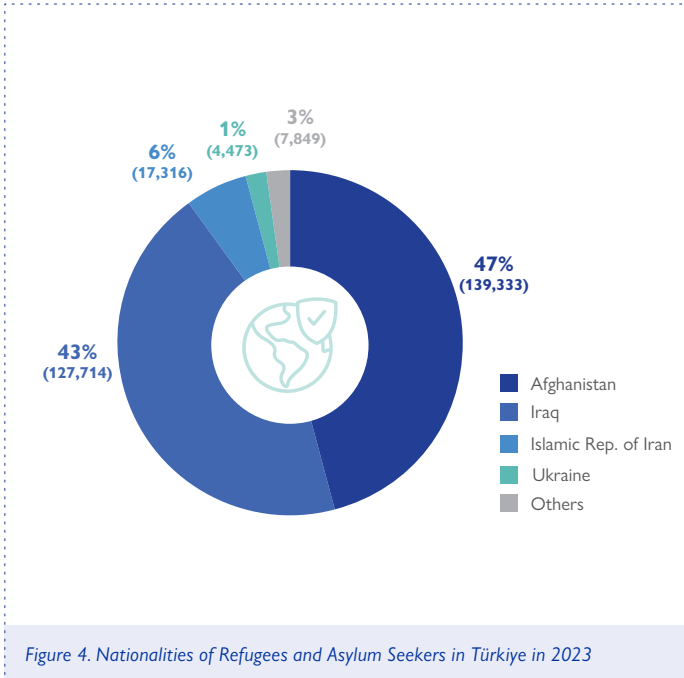


Figure 3. Share of residence permit holders by type, April 2024

Refugees and Asylum Seekers in Türkiye

According to UNHCR, as of 2023, there are 296,685 refugees and asylum-seekers in Türkiye, most of whom from Iraq, Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Ukraine.²



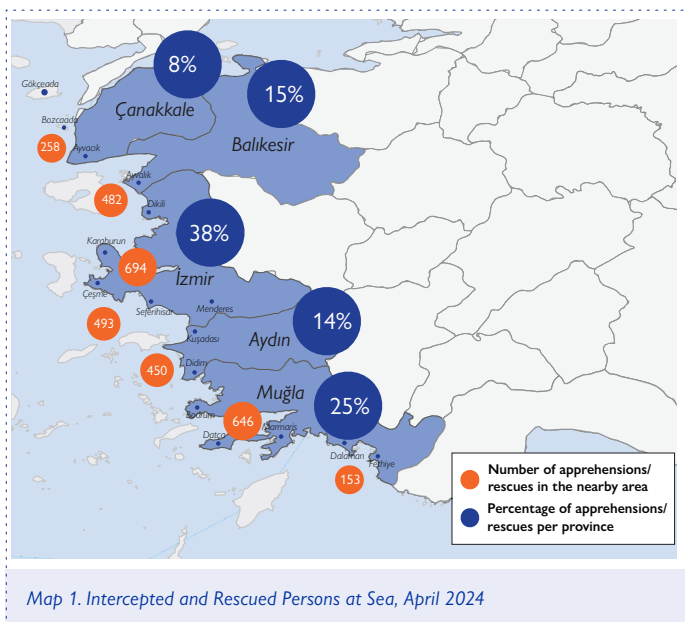
MIGRANTS IN AN IRREGULAR SITUATION

Türkiye has been facing significant migration pressures for years, hosting the largest number of Syrian refugees in the world, as well as migrants from other countries and areas, such as Afghanistan, Central Asia and Africa, for various reasons. Some of these migrants come to Türkiye as their final destination, while others use it as a transit point to reach Europe. According to PMM data,⁶ the number of irregular migrants apprehended by the authorities in Türkiye reached its highest level in 2019, then dropped sharply in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic, but it has been increasing again since then. These irregular migrants include those who entered Türkiye without proper documentation (among them, many Afghan, Pakistani, Bangladeshi nationals) and those who overstayed their visa or visa-free period (for example, Turkmen, Uzbek, Moroccan nationals).

Intercepted and Rescued Persons at Sea

The Turkish Coast Guard (TCG) recorded 3,116⁷ migrants intercepted and one death in April 2024. Comparing to April 2023, there is an increase of 310 intercepted individuals, when 2,806 migrants in irregular situation were recorded.⁴ These figures only include those intercepted and rescued by the TCG, while the actual number of migrants and refugees who attempt to cross from Türkiye to Europe by sea may be higher. Interceptions and rescues at the so-called 'hotspots' in the Aegean and Mediterranean Seas are shown on the map.

The top ten nationalities as reported by migrants are from Afghanistan, Syrian Arab Republic, Sudan, Occupied Palestinian Territory, Egypt, Yemen, Congo, Cameroon, Liberia and Sierra Leone.



This map is 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.

Interceptions and Rescues by Turkish Coast Guard Statistic for 2024

(1 January - 30 April)

Month	Events	Migrants in Irregular Situation	Deaths	Facilitators
	All Seas			
January	110	3,654	5	10
February	185	6,099	0	19
March	118	3,058	23	19
April	113	3,116	1	19
TOTAL	526	15,927	29	67

METHODOLOGY

Data Collection

This report uses monthly data from secondary sources. Data are collected between the first and the tenth day of the following month, depending on when the sources publish the data. No primary data from the IOM MPM programme are presented in this report. Sources were chosen from government authorities and UN agencies to provide a complete picture of the migration situation and flows in Türkiye.

Data Categories

The report covers different types of migration data:

1. Migrants in Türkiye by migration status (stock): This shows the number of migrants reported to be in Türkiye by their migration status. It distinguishes people with a refugee status, a temporary protection status, or a residence permit. Data come from PMM and UNHCR statistics.

2. Migrants in an irregular situation by nationality (stock):

This is about migrants who are in irregular or undocumented situations. Data come from PMM statistics.

3. Migrants intercepted or rescued at sea (flow): This is about migrants who are intercepted or rescued while trying to cross to Europe by sea. Data come from TCG regular reports, which include the number and self-reported nationalities of migrants intercepted or rescued by the TCG at sea or land.

LIMITATIONS

Sources

The data sources were selected based on their trustworthiness and expertise, but secondary sources have inherent limitations. Different sources may use different methods and definitions to collect data, which may cause variations in the figures they report. For example, IOM Glossary on Migration (2019) defines a migrant in an irregular situation as a person who crosses or has crossed an international border and does not have permission to enter or stay in a State according to the law of that State and the international agreements that bind that State. However, IOM cannot confirm whether the PMM uses the same criteria to identify migrants in an irregular situation. The data quality also depends on how transparent and accurate the original reporting entities are.

Data Validity and Verification

Despite efforts to check and compare data from various secondary sources, it is important to recognize that the accuracy and reliability of the compiled information may not be fully verifiable. Secondary data pose a challenge in terms of tracking the original data collection processes. Therefore, the limitation of not being able to verify the data directly remains, and it is advised that users of this report exercise caution and consider the possible margin of error associated with the data.

Data Gaps and Incompleteness

Migration data are often affected by gaps due to the informal nature of some migration movements and the difficulties of data collection. The report acknowledges the possibility of underreporting or excluding certain migration flows or presence due to factors such as incomplete reporting, differing definitions, and unreported cases.

Generalization and Predictive Limitations

While the data analysis provides insights into the overall migration context in Türkiye, caution should be used when applying findings to specific cases or predicting future trends.

DISCLAIMERS/ REFERENCES

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Citation: International Organization for Migration (IOM), June 2024. MPM Migrant Presence Monitoring - Situation Report (April 2024). IOM, Türkiye. For more information on terms and conditions of DTM information products, please refer to: <https://dtm.iom.int/terms-and-conditions>.

¹ Data retrieved from <https://en.goc.gov.tr/temporary-protection27> on 06.05.2024

² Data retrieved from <https://www.unhcr.org/refugee-statistics/download/?url=1M1Dak> on 06.05.2024

³ Data retrieved from <https://en.goc.gov.tr/residence-permits> on 06.05.2024

⁴ For further information, please see: MPM Migrant Presence Monitoring - Situation Report (April 2023) <https://dtm.iom.int/reports/turkiye-migrant-presence-monitoring-situation-report-april-2023>

⁵ Data retrieved from <https://www.csgeb.gov.tr/media/93249/calisma-izin-istatistikleri-2022.xlsx> on 06.05.2024

⁶ Data retrieved from <https://en.goc.gov.tr/irregular-migration> on 06.05.2024

⁷ Data retrieved from <https://en.sg.gov.tr/irregular-migration-statistics> on 06.05.2024