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DTM



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MIGRATION MANAGEMENT

ANALYSIS: FLOW MONITORING SURVEY IN TURKEY

FIELD OBSERVATION REPORT DECEMBER 2017 - FEBRUARY 2018

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Base Map: Orange and green provinces show where surveys conducted in two separate region as a north and south.

*MPM activities in Hatay were temporarily suspended in accordance with The Letter of Understanding concluded between IOM and DGMM on March 2017.

DTM's Flow Monitoring Surveys

DTM Flow Monitoring Survey (FMS) was launched in Turkey in November 2016 as part of IOM Migrants' Presence Monitoring Programme by DTM Turkey team. This observation report is part of FMS report and contains findings from the responses collected in the period between 11 December 2017- 11 February 2018 by 49 IOM field staff in the provinces of Edirne, İzmir, Kocaeli, Bursa, Bilecik, Samsun, Mersin, Gaziantep, Şanlıurfa and Van. 3,173 interviews were conducted in 14 provinces.

The survey gathers information about migrants' profiles, including age, gender, areas of origin, levels of education and employment status before migration, key transit points on their route, cost of the journey, reasons for moving and intentions. The questionnaire allows for insight into migrants' decision making process in the country of origin and in the country of departure/residence. Following the feedback received from field missions, different IOM departments and relevant partners such as the Turkish Directorate for Migration Management (DGMM), the questionnaire form has been revised and upgraded to include additional protection related indicators (e.g. child protection indicators) while simultaneously capturing more information about migrants' decision making process in the country of departure (origin or habitual residence), employment status prior to departure, family and modes used to finance the journey. In addition to that, the questionnaire deployed in Turkey is supplemented with specifically tailored questions addressing the internal migration trajectories in Turkey and migrants in regard to the registration procedure with the authorities.

On DTM Field Observation Report

This report includes the observational data of third round of Flow Monitoring Surveys of IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), which took place between 11 December and 11 February. Within the scope of Flow Monitoring Surveys interviews were conducted with individuals who arrived in Turkey in 2016 or later. Findings in this report are based on the migrant's statements during the interviews, as well as weekly and daily observation reports, of IOM field staff who conducted the Flow Monitoring Surveys in the provinces of Bilecik, Bursa, Burdur, Çorum, Edirne, Eskişehir, Gaziantep, İzmir, Kocaeli, Konya, Mersin, Samsun, Şanlıurfa and Van. Observation reports were developed to introduce a comprehensive approach to Flow Monitoring Surveys. Issues that cannot be expressed quantitatively and must be detailed are handled in this report.

The report consists of two sections. In the first section, common issues observed among all 14 provinces are handled under seven main headings. Findings in this section include observations on the employment sectors of respondents and the reasons why they refuse to participate in the survey. It also highlights common issues respondents experience in the areas of employment, education, health, accommodation, access to information and resettlement. The second section examines topics related to methodology, harmonization & integration, registration, internal movement, irregular exits from Turkey and intentions to return to country of origin.

General Issues

Within the scope of this study, the target groups were Syrian, Iraqi, Iranian and Afghani nationals who entered Turkey in 2016 or later. Most of these respondents, raised common issues independent from their provinces of residence. Said issues are explained under seven headings within the scope of this section.

Access to Labour Market and Child Labour

Throughout the study, there were numerous respondents who voiced their complaints because they could not receive the fees they agreed upon and deserve for rendered labour. The majority of responders highlighted the unemployment, failure to find jobs that are fit for their qualifications, employment without social security and low wages as most pressing issues in their daily life. Majority of these respondents were men. Moreover, children were also observed to work in various jobs to contribute to the family income in Afghani and Syrian families, which disrupts children's education. Furthermore, it was observed that women's access to the labour market was profoundly limited in all the nationality interviewed.

Access to Health Services

Another issue frequently mentioned throughout the study was the problems experienced in relation to access to health services. Those who recently entered Turkey claimed that they could not access health services because of the delays in their registration process. In addition, respondents who had access to health services stated that they needed interpreters while expressing their health problems.

Education

Children's lack of education or high levels of drop-outs from school were reported in all nationality categories; this was especially prominent in Syrian, Iraqi and Afghani nationalities. The problem specifically occurs with two categories of migrants. The first category consists of children and adolescents who drop out of schools to financially support their families. In the second category, it was found that children that had difficulty adapting to the new social environment were not willing to go to school. Moreover, part of the respondents claimed that their children were exposed to prejudices by the local community or the other migrants from a different nationality.

Housing and Access to Information

Recently arrived foreigners reported that their main source of information regarding the daily life and bureaucratic

processes is only through their acquaintances. There were also other migrants and refugees who were exposed to criminal offences such as fraud when they consulted third parties providing interpretation services for a certain sum of payment.

Another issue mentioned by respondents was the difficulty to find accommodation due to landlords' unwillingness to rent out their houses to migrants and refugees. Some of the reasons given included religion, nationality, extended family structure or paying much higher prices compared to locals

Resettlement Process

People requesting resettlement to a third country stated that they could not make any future long term plans due to long bureaucratic processes. This causes them to either abandon the idea of being resettled or find illegal ways. The first group of respondents cited that they either plan to stay in Turkey or return to their country of origin, provided that their general safety is assured.

Persons Refusing to Participate in the Surveys

The reasons put forward by persons giving an unfavorable reply differ by nationality. They include not being registered to Turkish authorities, the idea that the resettlement request process would be harmed, and the fact that there was no financial gain in exchange of the survey. Moreover, the idea that they would be harmed, fear of being tracked in relation to problems in the country of origin and the fear of being deported were other reasons put forward by those refusing to take part in the survey study.

Employment Sectors

Respondents' sectors of employment and job statuses were usually related to their date of arrival in Turkey. People arriving relatively early to Turkey either started their own businesses or they worked as qualified employees in their respective workplaces. Moreover, it is possible to say that they had a commerce network extending over a large spectrum including jewellery, furnishing, barbering and restaurant management. On the other hand, new arrivals were observed to work in unskilled labour sectors such as agriculture, animal husbandry and construction labour.

Province Specific Observations

In this section, the province specific data, which cannot be grouped based on nationalities or other common denominators, are being discussed for each of the 14 provinces included in this round of FMS

BİLECİK

Location and Methodology



Interviews were conducted with Afghani, Iraqi and Iranian respondents within the scope of the study in Bilecik. Locations where the interviews were conducted differed depending on nationalities since different nationality groups tend to settle in different neighbourhoods. Afghani participants were usually approached in a coffee house

run by an Afghani national. Furthermore, interviews were carried out in public places such as parks, barbershops and restaurants. Iranian respondents, on the other hand, were usually approached in such areas as parks and tea gardens where they spend their spare time.

Internal Movement (Foreign nationals residing in a place other than their province of registration)

The cases of residing in a place other than the province of registration were rare in Bilecik.

Unregistered Foreign Nationals

All the unregistered cases were Iraqi and Afghani nationals most of whom had applied to PDMMs for registration. A quite high number of the respondents were unregistered because they had entered the country recently.

Harmonization and Integration

Based on the observations and interviews, it is clear that some of the foreigners are settled with the jobs and housing but they experienced problems in engaging in the social sense with the local population.

Afghani nationals, stated that they could not adapt to their social environment due to the difference in language. This led them to spend most of their time in coffee houses with fellow Afghanis. Speaking about the education problem of their children, they were concerned about children not wanting to go to school due to the language differences.

On the topic of the integration, respondents stated that



Map 1: Bilecik*

they didn't received any cultural orientation trainings from the local authorities in Bilecik.

Return Intentions

Almost none of the Iranian and Iraqi respondents stated intentions to return to their country of origin or habitual residence; to the contrary, they stated that they would like to resettle to a third country or stay in Turkey. On the other hand, some of the Afghani respondents had intentions to return to their country of origin due to economic reasons.

BURDUR

Locations and Methodology

Throughout the study period, Syrian and Iraqi nationals were the target groups in Burdur. Interviews were held in public places or at homes through house visits.

Internal Movement (Foreign nationals residing in a place other than their province of registration)

It was commonly recorded that foreign nationals who were registered in Burdur resided in other provinces. Said people were observed to visit Burdur only for the weekly presence notification procedure required by the Turkish authorities. Movement within Turkey was usually caused by unemployment, housing problems and financial difficulties.



Due to their sexual orientation, some Iranians prefer living in multicultural provinces like Antalya because they felt unwelcomed in small provinces like Burdur. Iraqi nationals prefer living in provinces such as Isparta and Ankara due to economic reasons and advanced health care services.

Unregistered Foreign Nationals

Among the respondents of the study, there were some who were not registered with any Turkish authority—mainly Syrian nationals; however, all of these persons stated that they had applied to PDMM for registration.

Harmonization and Integration

In light of the interviews and observations in the study period, it can be deduced that children adapted to the new social structure more easily. As for language, children were observed to learn Turkish faster and use it effectively, which was in large enabled by attendance to Turkish schools. Foreign nationals tended to observe the new social environment for the first few months to understand the daily social conduct and norms before interacting with the host community.



Map 2: Burdur*

Return Intentions

Some of Syrian nationals desired to return to their country of origin if several conditions were met. First of all, due to the ongoing conflict, majority of the Syrians were not willing to return immediately or in the near future. There were those who stated intentions to return in case of a change in the circumstances in the upcoming days; however, as some of the Syrian nationals had already lost their jobs and real-estate in Syria, they reported that even when the active conflict ended, they could only return if the economy and infrastructure was rehabilitated and restructured. Although there was not a significant amount of tendency, some respondents stated that they would not return to their country since they already established a life in Turkey and they would not want to disrupt their children's education again, even if the circumstances return to normal.

BURSA

Locations and Methodology

The target groups for the study in Bursa were Syrian and Iraqi nationals. Locations where interviews were held, and inter-view methods varied depending on different nationality groups. Potential Syrian respondents were reached in public places such as parks, coffee houses,

hairdressers' and restaurants in Osmangazi and Yıldırım sub-provinces where they resided in large numbers. While Iraqi nationals were more apprehensive to participate in the interviews, potential respondents were reached through an association founded by Iraqi nationals.

Internal Movement (Foreign nationals residing in a place other than their province of registration)

There were not many cases of foreign nationals residing in a province other than their province of registration. While no such cases were recorded for Iraqi nationals,



there were some Syrian nationals who engaged in secondary movement within Turkey. Some respondents applied for their registration province to be changed to Bursa, most of whom were rejected by the local authorities. Nevertheless, they continued living in Bursa due to more favorable conditions and family members or distant relatives.

Unregistered Foreign Nationals

All unregistered respondents were Syrian nationals, most of whom had applied to PDMM for registration. Only some of them reported that they had not made any attempts to register.

Harmonization and Integration

Syrians and Iraqis who were the target group of the study in Bursa were observed of trying to adapt to the new social environment. Differences in language, culture and life style were among the social issues raised by respondents. Some middle-aged parents were observed to make up for their inability to speak Turkish by sending their children to Turkish schools, and teaching them Turkish. Consequently, the children can assist the parents interpreting the daily affairs. Syrian nationals were observed to live with fellow Syrians from their hometowns. For example, those living in the city of Aleppo in Syria tried to build a community in the same location in Bursa, as well. This rendered the social adaptation difficult. It was also observed that Syrian nationals were highly enthusiastic about adapting to new environment by enrolling in the Turkish classes provided by municipalities and adult training centres. Another effective factor in the harmonization period was marriage.

Moreover, some Syrian nationals married people from the local community which enabled them to get to know and harmonize with each other.

As for economic Harmonization, there was some level of integration despite the problems and negative reactions foreign nationals faced. Syrians became a part of the economic life by starting their own businesses which attracted a considerable amount of demand despite the negative prejudices from the local community.



Map 3: Bursa*

Return Intentions

It can be said that the end of the war in Syria was not a sufficient reason for Syrians to return. Respondents stated that returning home becomes difficult after a certain time in the host county. Furthermore, it was elaborated that before returning, they needed reconstruction of their houses, hospitals and schools.

They were also worried whether it would be ever possible to recreate the employment opportunities they lost even if such reconstruction was conducted. It was observed that younger Syrians were willing to stay in Turkey more than their middle-aged compatriots because they adapted to the socio-economic environment better. On the other hand, middle-aged Syrians are willing to return because of difficulties in adapting to Turkey culturally and socially due to language barrier, their desire to die in their homeland and their concern about the fate of the real-estate they left behind (land, houses, vineyards and orchards etc.)

ÇORUM

Locations and Methodology

Interviews with the Iranians and Iraqis were mostly conducted through house visits. Potential Iraqi respondents were reached in Kale, Gülabibey and Çöplü neighbourhoods where they resided in large numbers. Iranian respondent, on the other hand, were reached in Bahçelievler and Bahabey neighbourhoods. In addition, interviews were also carried out in public places to reach respondents from both nationalities.

Internal Movement (Foreign nationals residing in a place other than their province of registration)

There were few respondents who lived in other provinces though they were registered in Çorum. They usually stated that they lived in Samsun and Sakarya provinces due to more favorable socio-economic conditions.

Unregistered Foreign Nationals



There were cases of unregistered foreign nationals, mostly Iraqis, who had recently arrived in Turkey. Among these were persons who had applied to PDMM for registration as well as those who did not consider registering to any authority as they intended to continue their journey to other

provinces or countries.

Irregular Exits from Turkey

During study, there were some cases who had lost their hope in resettling to a third country through legal means and who were in search of illegal means. Economic problems were pointed out as the reason for the intention of moving to a third county.

Harmonization and Integration

Based on the reported observations, most respondents had significant problems adapting to work and education life. Whereas the primary reason for these problems was language difference and lack of language learning opportunities, the secondary reasons was listed as the differences in ethnicity, religion, and sects. These problems led many people to abandon their education and professional lives. A very small number of foreigners managed to start their own businesses but such workplaces mostly served to people of the same nationality. For example, bakery shops baking their own traditional bread or shops and restaurants selling food specific to their own culture. Thus, it was difficult to speak of an economic integration with the local community.

Failing to interact with the local community for social activities, foreign nationals organized social activities with people of their own nationality or religion groups or with those who speak the same language using their own social networks (e.g. organizing sports activities among themselves, organizing religious meetings, taking part in events organized by nongovernmental organizations etc.)

Return Intentions

It is possible to evaluate return intentions on a nationality basis. The vast majority of Iranian respondents were not willing to return to their country in the long term. Most of them feel unsafe in Iran. They stated that it is impossible to reverse their convictions and punitive enforcements including capital punishment, and religious discrimination against them would not stop. Nevertheless, there were a few respondents who decided to return due to health or private reasons. On the other hand, there was a significant number of Iraqis willing to return to Iraq when their country becomes safe again. Economic hardship in Turkey is the main reason for their intention to return in Iraq.



Map 4: Çorum*

EDİRNE

Locations and Methodology

Target groups of the study in Edirne were Syrian and Afghani nationals. Interviews in general were carried out in public places as well as places such as houses, hostels and workplaces.

Internal Movement (Foreign nationals residing in a place other than their province of registration)

As Edirne is a border province, most of the foreigners arriving there were registered in other provinces. Many of these Syrian and Afghani nationals came to Edirne after raising money and tried to cross to Bulgaria or Greece by illegal means.

Unregistered Foreign Nationals

As stated above, because Edirne is a border province, a significant number of crossing attempts were recorded. In this context, there were Syrian and Afghani nationals with no registration or application for registration.

Irregular Exits from Turkey

It was observed that between 50 and 150 people attempted to cross to Bulgaria and Greece on a daily basis which is verified by reports from Turkish Land Forces. Based on the information provided by the respondents, it was claimed that attempts to cross the border through

illegal means by sea or by land were accompanied by border crossing facilitators.

Harmonization and Integration



Foreigners in Edirne established a social network with their compatriots, therefore, were not able to adapt to the local community due to language and culture difference. On the other hand, for foreigners residing in the countryside, the harmonization process was easier due to the simpler social environment. Younger foreigners

were observed to adapt faster because they are enrolled in Turkish schools. In the economic context, there were some problems due to limited employment opportunities and lack of working permits.

Return Intentions

Majority of the foreigners in Edirne were observed to seek the opportunity to go to Europe by land. They listed reasons such as family reunification, health and education. The attempts to cross to Greece illegally are repeated a few times and when failed they either stay in Turkey or return to their country of origin. The latter group was observed to be hopeless since experienced financial and emotional losses.



Map 5: Edirne*

ESKİŞEHİR

Locations and Methodology

Target groups for the study in Eskişehir were Syrian, Iraqi and Iranian nationals. In addition to said neighbourhoods; potential participants were also reached in places such as Social Assistance and Solidarity Foundation offices, shopping centers, NGO offices, bus terminals etc. Interviews were held in public places and sometimes through house visits.



Internal Movement (Foreign nationals residing in a place other than their province of registration)

There were many respondents residing in a province other than their province of registration. Respondents provided that the reason was usually reuniting with friends and relatives. Economic or social reasons were also mentioned. They mostly came from provinces such as Niğde, Bilecik, Uşak, Aksaray, Kütahya, Çorum and Afyon.

Unregistered Foreign Nationals

There were not many unregistered respondents. Among those who reported being unregistered, the majority stated that they had applied to PDMM for registration. Afghani and Iranian nationals constituted the majority of respondents who stated being unregistered yet did not make any attempts to do so.

Irregular Exits from Turkey

Based on the interviews, there were respondents who intended to continue to their journeys to third countries by legal or illegal means. Said intentions were observed in all nationality groups.

Harmonization and Integration

Respondents and the local community were observed to have mutual harmonization efforts in the social, economic and cultural sense. Iraqis settled economically by starting businesses in different sectors. Some of the business initially targeted fellow foreign nationals, however, they started attracting customers from the local community soon after.

Economic adaptation brought cultural harmonization with it. Many local shops added Arabic and Persian explanations to their signboards. Likewise, in addition to offering menus in Arabic and Persian, many cafes

and restaurants play Arabic and Persian songs in their establishments attracting all communities including local Turkish citizens.



Map 6: Eskişehir*

Return Intentions

There were some respondents who stated intentions to return to their country of origin. A few participants from Iraqi and Iranian nationalities stated that they would like to go back to their countries due to reasons such as unemployment, and failure to obtain a work permit and to acquire citizenship.

Locations and Methodology

GAZİANTEP



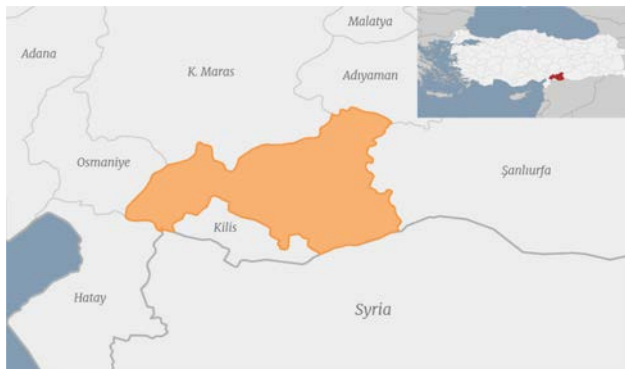
Target group for the study in Gaziantep were Syrian nationals. Most of the surveys were conducted in public places such as mukhtars' offices and park while some were conducted through house visits. Most of the interviews took place in Şehitkamil and Şahinbey central sub-provinces of Gaziantep.

Internal Movement (Foreign nationals residing in a place other than their province of registration)

In the course of the study, there were persons residing in Gaziantep even though they entered through and registered in provinces of Şanlıurfa, Kilis and Hatay since their locations of origin in Syria were closer to said provinces. Having family and/or relatives or a previously established community of their fellow nationals in Gaziantep was provided as the fundamental element of attraction to the province.

Unregistered Foreign Nationals

There were unregistered foreign nationals who entered Turkey recently, however, most of them reported having applied to PDMM for registration. Nevertheless, there were also persons who did not have any information about the registration procedure and hence did not make any attempts to register.



Map 7: Gaziantep*

Harmonization and Integration

The recent arrivals were observed to show more interest towards information and access to social assistance organizations, official institutions and law enforcement offices rather than harmonization and integration. It was also observed that Syrian nationals who came from regions of varying cultural customs and habits in Syria were trying to establish and continue their own habits and customs in Gaziantep which hampered the social harmonization. Families reported that children who recently arrived in Turkey were unwilling to enroll in Turkish schools due to concerns over the different language and fear of the new social environment. In addition, there were also children who could not attend school due to financial reasons.

Return Intentions

In light of the responses and statements of the respondents, almost half of the Syrian nationals had intentions to return to Syria on the condition that their general safety was assured. Moreover, their return intentions were one of the reasons for choosing Gaziantep as residence due to its border with Syria. Nevertheless, there were also respondents who planned a future in Turkey as they lost their properties and real-estate in Syria. Lastly, there were also respondents who wanted to continue their journeys to a third country in expectation of better living conditions.

İZMİR

Locations and Methodology

Target group of the study in İzmir were Syrian nationals. Possible respondents were reached in Kemeraltı, Basmane, İzmir fair field and İkiçeşmelik regions. Almost all interviews were done in public places, shops and businesses.

Internal Movement (Foreign nationals residing in a place other than their province of registration)

There were Syrian nationals residing in a different province other than their province of registration. In light of the statements of the respondents, said persons were registered in provinces of Mediterranean and South-East Anatolian Regions of Turkey.

Unregistered Foreign Nationals



Majority of the respondents reported that they registered with Turkish authorities in order to access health services and various assistance and aid opportunities. However, there were also respondents who did not make any attempts to register as they intended to

continue their journey to a third country by illegal means. In addition, some unregistered respondents reported having applied to PDMM for registration.

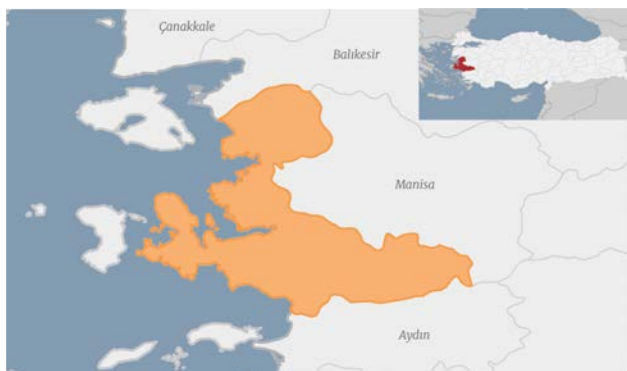
Irregular Exits from Turkey

Certain respondents stated that they attempted to cross to Greece illegally on sea since İzmir's proximity to Greece facilitated persons with such intentions. Among said people, those who had failed in their previous attempts to cross to Greece stated they would reattempt to do so.

Harmonization and Integration

It was observed that Syrian nationals in İzmir had information regarding institutions to contact upon arrival and assistance provided to migrants and refugees. Consequently, despite complaints of the length of the registration process, there is an established system for proper registration.

Most of the respondents were observed to face difficulties in terms of participating in the social and economic life due to the language barrier. Syrian nationals, who arrived in Turkey on relatively earlier dates, were observed to be more active socially and economically. On the other hand, those who arrived in Turkey recently were found to have difficulties adapting to the new environment since they managed their daily affairs with the assistance of their compatriots who established communities previously.



Map 8: İzmir*

Return Intentions

It was observed that the majority of the Syrian respondents did not have intentions to return to their countries of origin. The respondents stated that they had been following current developments in Syria and that they would wait until economic life turns to its normal course even if the war ends. Few respondents stated that they had intentions to continue their journey in third countries. They are in contact with their relatives in third countries keeping alive the hope to continue their journeys to European countries, USA and Canada.

However, majority of them intend to stay in Turkey. They wish to acquire Turkish citizenship. They sustain their living expenses working in low wage jobs and with the assistance they receive from various civil society organizations.

KOCAELI

Locations and Methodology

Target groups in Kocaeli for this study were Syrian and Afghani nationals. The surveys were conducted in different regions of Kocaeli province mostly in Gebze and Çayirova. The interviews were conducted mainly in public places such as market places, parks, shops and local businesses.

Internal Movement (Foreign nationals residing in a place other than their province of registration)

Cases of residing in a place other than the province of registration were observed in both Afghani and Syrian respondents.

Unregistered Foreign Nationals

There were unregistered persons amongst Afghani and Syrian nationals in Kocaeli. Being unregistered was relatively rarer for Syrian nationals. However, it is believed that some respondents may have falsely reported being registered due to fear of deportation or other concerns, which was seen more frequently in Afghani nationals. While some who stated that they had been unregistered had made no attempts for registration, others stated that they had applied to PDMM for registration.

Irregular Exits from Turkey



There were no respondents having attempted at crossing to a third country or having intentions in this regard. However, although the interview were conducted in anonymous basis it must be noted that some respondents could have given false answers due to security concerns or fear of being deported.

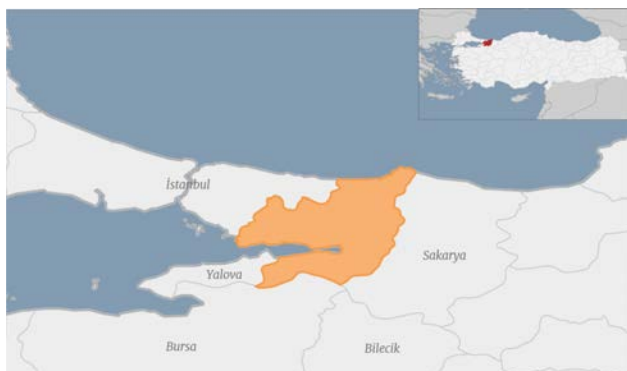
Harmonization and Integration

In accordance with the statements of the respondents, the language constituted the biggest problem on adaptation to the new social environment on many areas and subjects such as education, running errands, health and economy. This problem mostly affected older foreign nationals yet they did not try to learn Turkish. It was observed that certain respondents tried to learn Turkish to a certain level to perform daily tasks such as running errands. In economic terms, Syrian nationals were observed to be involved in businesses such as restaurants, barber shops and jewellery shops which have rather cultural influences.

Many shops add Arabic explanations on their signboards, which primarily helps economic harmonization along with cultural integration. It was observed that the persons, who recently arrived in Turkey, went through the adaptation process with the assistance of their compatriots who arrived earlier. The social network established by Syrian nationals, who were more in number compared to other foreign national groups, made their integration with local community more difficult.

Return Intentions

In light of the statements of the respondents, it can be said that there were different intentions on returns. One of the common reasons for intention to return was specified as difficulty of living in uncertainties. There were also persons, who felt excluded from social life and voiced their dissatisfaction with being regarded as cheap labour. They stated intentions to return to their countries of origin if life returns to its normal course.



Map 9: Kocaeli*

There were some Syrian nationals, who would like to return to their countries of origin, when life returns to its normal course. Some other Syrian nationals stated intentions to stay in Turkey or continue their journey to a third country because they do not believe that the war would end and even if it does, the Syria would not be the same as before. Syrians with Turkmeni heritage had intentions to stay in Turkey based on the sense of belonging to same ethnic origin. The intentions to travel further to third countries were due to better education, living conditions and economic status. Afghani nationals stated that they would not intend to return to Afghanistan in short or long term and plan to settle in Turkey by bringing their family members from Afghanistan.

KONYA

Locations and Methodology

Within the scope of the study in Konya, the target groups were Afghani, Iraqi and Iranian nationals. In this context, potential respondents were reached with different methods and in different regions depending on nationalities. The interviews conducted with Afghani nationals were done at public places such as bus terminals, parks and translation offices as well as through house visits. The house visits were mostly made in Abdülaziz, Şükran, Tatlıcak and Sarıyakub neighbourhoods where Afghan nationals reside in large numbers.

Almost all interviews conducted with Iraqi nationals were done through house visits in Sahibi Ata, Abdülaziz and Bosna Hersek neighbourhoods, where Iraqi nationals resided in large numbers. Majority of the interviews conducted with Iranian nationals were done through house visits as well, in Yazır and Bosna Hersek neighbourhoods, where Iranian nationals resided in large

numbers. When compared with the interviews conducted with persons from other nationalities, Iranian nationals showed the most apprehensive attitude to taking part in the surveys.

Internal Movement (Foreign nationals residing in a place other than their province of registration)

There were no recorded foreign nationals residing in a place other than their province of registration. Even though there were respondents, who moved from their previous province of registration, such persons stated that they fulfilled their official movement procedures.

Unregistered Foreign Nationals

There were many foreign nationals who were not registered by Turkish authorities in Konya. Majority of them were Afghani nationals. While some stated that they applied to PDMM for registration, others had made no attempts regarding the matter.

Irregular Exits from Turkey

Iraqi and Iranian nationals stated that they had intentions to cross to third countries by illegal means. Several of such respondents had attempted to cross to third countries; they stated, however, that they were apprehended by law enforcement. Some Iranian nationals stated that they would try all ways both legal and illegal to reach their countries of intended final destination.

Harmonization and Integration



It was observed during the study that the level of adaptation to the socio-economic environment varied depending on nationality. It was observed that Afghani nationals could not adapt to social and economic environment since they did not speak Turkish which brought along socio-economic

problems. It was seen that particularly women were apprehensive about even leaving the house due to fear of the new social environment. Besides, it was seen that individuals under 18 experienced adaptation problems and as a result, did not to continue their education.

It was seen that when Iraqi nationals from Turkmen regions (Kirkuk, Mosul etc.) did not experience harmonization problems due to their sense of belonging to Turkish roots and the fact that they could speak Turkish. They

were more advantageous in terms of access to work opportunities and more frequently participated in social life when compared with other nationalities.



Map 10: Konya*

Serious harmonization problems based on religious grounds were observed with some Iranian respondents. They mentioned the difficulty of living as Christians in a country where population predominantly embraces Islam and some also alleged that they faced societal pressure as a result. Allegations included that they could not find work and housing because of the religious discriminations.

Return Intentions

In light of the observations made, the intentions of respondents regarding returns varied depending on their nationalities. Majority of respondents in all nationality groups interviewed voiced intentions to continue their journeys to European countries. The majority of the interviewed Afghan nationalities stated that they would not wish to return to Afghanistan. The reasons for the unwillingness to return were Taliban enforced threat, pressure and physical violence. The reasons for intentions to continue their journey to a third country, were attractive socio-economic conditions, the perception of more available aid and assistance to migrants and refugees, and advantages to access to work opportunities in European countries. The countries to which they wished to go were mostly Canada and Germany. The primary reason of the respondents who planned to stay in Turkey was general safety.

Intentions to return to the country of origin or travel further to a third country in Iraqi respondents varied depending on Arabic or Turkmen ethnic origins. While some of the Iraqi nationalities with Arabic origins stated that they wished to return to their country of origin if their general safety was ensured, some stated that they wished to be continue their journeys to European countries. On the other hand, Iraqis with Turkmen origins stated that they wished to stay in Turkey since they could speak Turkish and they had not experienced any adaptation problems. Nevertheless, it was stated by Turkmen respondents that they would return to Iraq later if their general safety was ensured.

It was observed that Iranian nationalities did not wish to

return to Iran due to fear of persecution on religious grounds. All Iranian nationalities, who participated in the study, stated that they wished to continue their journey to a third country.

MERSİN

Locations and Methodology

Target groups for the study in Mersin were Iraqi, Iranian and Afghan nationalities. Interviews with Iraqi nationalities were conducted mostly in the neighborhoods where they resided through house visits. The interviews with Iranian and Afghan nationalities were generally conducted at the workplaces where they were employed, coffee houses and public places where they wished to be interviewed. The interviews were generally conducted at Mezitli, Yenışehir and Akdeniz sub-provinces in central Mersin.

Internal Movement (Foreign nationalities residing in a place other than their province of registration)

There were few persons residing in a province different than province of registration. Majority of them – mostly Iranian and Iraqi- stated that they had come from nearby provinces and asserted the reasons of moving as climate, relatives and attractive economic conditions.

Harmonization and Integration



In terms of social integration, it was seen that Iraqi and Afghan nationalities adapted more but Iranian nationalities had no such effort as they intended to continue their journey to a third country. In this context, language difference constituted the biggest barrier to social adaptation. When examined economically, Iraqi nationalities come forward

as persons, who reached the highest economic harmonization as owners of their workplaces. Even though Afghan nationalities had a certain level of contribution to economic life by working in jobs, which do not require qualification, this was observed relatively less in Iranian nationalities.

Return Intentions

Future intentions of respondents varied. While all Iranian nationalities stated they intended to continue their journeys to a third country, a large majority of Iraqi nationalities also stated intentions to continue their journey to a third

country while others had intentions to return to Iraq. On the other hand, Afghani nationals, in general, stated that they wished to stay in Turkey.



Map 11: Mersin*

SAMSUN

Locations and Methodology

Target groups for the study in Samsun were Iraqi, Iranian and Afghani nationals. The interviews were mostly conducted through house visits. Interviews with Iraqi and Afghani nationals were conducted in İlkadım sub- province, Zeytinlik, Hastanebaşı and surrounding neighbourhoods where they resided in large numbers while with Iranian nationals at İlkadım sub- province Çiftlik neighbourhood and surroundings where they resided in large numbers. Moreover, interviews in the neighbourhood of Canik and Atakum sub-provinces were also made to ensure respondent variety and to reach more qualified results.

Internal Movement (Foreign nationals residing in a place other than their province of registration)



During the study period, there was only one family residing in a place other than the province of registration. The family, which was registered in Çorum, stated that they came to Samsun for medical treatment and made an application for their registration to be transferred to Samsun.

Unregistered Foreign Nationals

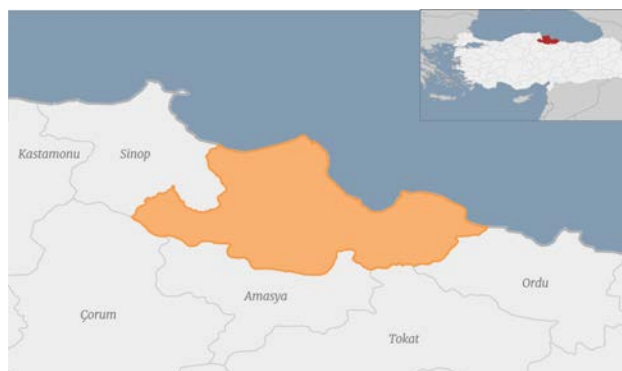
There were some respondents who did not register with Turkish authorities and did not apply to PDMM to do so.

Irregular Exits from Turkey

It was observed that most of the respondents interviewed within the scope of the study had intentions to continue their journey to a third country; however, none stated intentions to do so by illegal means.

Return Intentions

In light of the statements of the responses, no intention to return to the countries of origin was recorded. Majority of the respondents stated intentions to continue their journey to a third country. Intended destination countries included primarily United States of America, Canada, Germany and Australia. It was observed that the selection for the destination countries was heavily influenced by relatives and family who previously settled in those countries. Again, it was observed during study period that similar reasons had been effective for the process of coming to Turkey. Furthermore, it was seen that some Iraqi nationals with Turkmen origins had intentions to stay in Turkey.



Map 12: Samsun*

Harmonization and Integration

As mentioned above, since the respondents of the study arrived in Turkey recently, their entourage mostly consisted of their acquaintances who had previously arrived in Turkey. As a result, most of the respondents did not have much contact with the local community. Regardless of their qualifications and educational background in their countries of origin, it was seen that the respondents could only find employment opportunities as unskilled labor. Nevertheless, it was seen that men contributed to the economy while women did not participate in professional life at all, which delayed their adaptation process. Another factor, which made the process difficult, was observed to be language. For minors, the issue of language was observed to cause them not to participate in the social life and disrupt their education.

ŞANLIURFA

Locations and Methodology



Within the scope of the study in Şanlıurfa, the target group was Syrian nationals who were mostly reached in Bam-suyu and Deveşti neighbourhoods.

In addition, surveys were also conducted around Migrant Health Centre where Syrian nationals frequently visited. While most of the interviews were conducted at public places, some house visits were made as well.

Internal Movement (Foreign nationals residing in a place other than their province of registration)

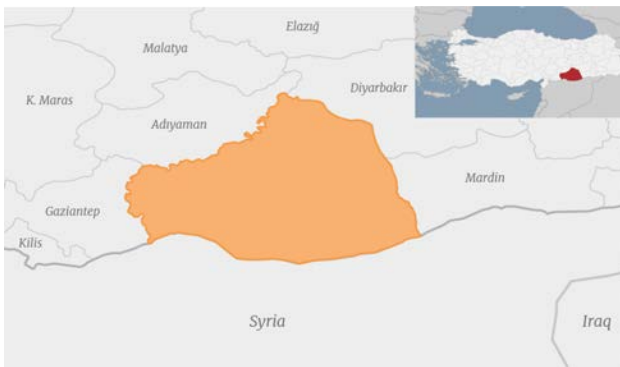
During the study period, there were few respondents residing in a place other than their province of registration.

Unregistered Foreign Nationals

The target group for the study in Şanlıurfa was Syrian nationals who arrived in Turkey in 2016 and after; as a result, most respondents stated that they were unregistered yet they had applied to PDMM for registration. However, there were also people who stated that they had not made any attempts for registration.

Irregular Exits from Turkey

Based on the belief of better living standards in Europe, respondents stated that they would like to continue their journey to a third country. In light of their statements, it was ascertained that the respondents with high education levels and who were relatively younger, were more willing to continue their journey to a third country.



Map 13: Şanlıurfa*

Harmonization and Integration

The Arabic speaking host community in Şanlıurfa was a factor which facilitated the harmonization process. Moreover, local businesses such as grocery stores, restaurants and barbershops which were opened by Syrian nationals, who arrived in Turkey in the past, constituted another factor facilitating the harmonization of Syrian nationals, who have recently arrived in the province. It was observed that as a direct result of the Turkish lessons given to certain age groups, Turkish learning became common and within this context, adaptation of foreign nationals to current social structure became easier. It was observed that Syrian nationals, who wished to stay in Turkey were in an effort to adapt to current social structure more than others. It was observed that those who did not make efforts to adapt to the social environment considered continuing their journey to Europe or return to their country of origin provided that life would return to its normal course.

Return Intentions

In light of the observations made during the study, it can be deduced that there are different intentions regarding returns to country of origin. Some respondents stated that they wished to continue their journey to Europe due to their expectations of higher living standards and financial support in Europe. Some others stated that they did not expect conditions different than those in their countries of origin if they stayed in Turkey. Concerns of financial issues were also mentioned in this regard. Another pull factor to Europe was observed to be existing family members in Europe and reported favorable living conditions. There were also certain persons who had intentions to return to Syria as some regions in Syria were became safe again. Some of them stated that returning to Syria would be easier than adapting to a new life in Turkey, if Syria becomes safe again. Moreover, those who still had family members in Syria voiced their wish to return to reunite with their families. Lastly, there were also some who wanted to stay in Turkey instead of returning to Syria or continuing their journey to a third country. They were observed to be in an effort to learn Turkish and build a life in Turkey with the help of their relatives.

VAN

Locations and Methodology

Within the scope of the study in Van, the target groups were Afghani and Iranian nationals, who arrived in Turkey in 2016 and after. Potential respondents were reached in public places where they were observed to gather; house visits were also made.

Internal Movement (Foreign nationals residing in a place other than their province of registration)

There were few respondents residing in a province other than province of registration. The persons encountered stated that they had preferred Van due to better health care services and easier adaptation.

Unregistered Foreign Nationals



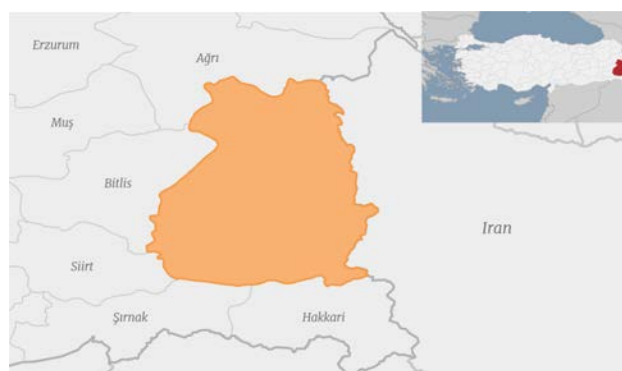
There were few respondents stating that they had not registered with any Turkish authority. Some of them stated that they had applied to PDMM for registration whereas others stated that they made no attempts to register.

Survey results showed that those who were not registered arrived in Tur-

key as a result of the concerns over the political turmoil in Iran in January 2018.

Harmonization and Integration

The harmonization process of foreign nationals to Van could be assessed with its social and economic dimensions.



Map 14: Van*

Iranian and Afghani nationals, who planned to live in Van, were in an effort to harmonize with the local community, in terms of social integration. Language difference constituted the biggest issue in the process. It could be said that particularly Iranian nationals economically adapted to the province. It was observed that they had been active in economy in tourism (common touristic visits to Van from Iran) and various other sectors.

Return Intentions

Since Van is a border province and the target group for Van was recent arrivals to Turkey, there were very few respondents who had intentions to return to their countries of origin. It could be said that they either intended to stay in Turkey or continue their journeys to a third country rather than returning.

*Disclaimer: 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.