ANALYSIS:
BASELINE ASSESSMENT IN İSTANBUL PROVINCE
OCTOBER–DECEMBER 2018

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM)
3,600 interviews with key informants were conducted between 1 October–31 December 2018
ABOUT MİGRANT PRESENCE MONİTORİNG PROGRAMME’S (MPM) BASELİNE ASSESSMENT

Turkey’s central geopolitical location on the Eastern Mediterranean Sea Route and its proximity to countries suffering internal crises (e.g., Iraq, Syria, Afghanistan) has placed the country under sustained migratory pressure. Currently, more than 3.9 million foreign nationals are present in Turkish territory. To gain valuable insight into their 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 a MPM Baseline Assessment. This Baseline 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.

The Baseline Assessment took place in İstanbul between October and December 2018, with the engagement of 12 team leaders and 33 enumerators.

In line with the 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 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 then analyses for further insights. For example, the Baseline provides valuable insight on tracking changes in migrant mobility and identifying migrant figured per category, including estimated numbers of irregular migrants.

IOM’s MPM Programme, including this Baseline, 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.²

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² 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).

# LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CBO</td>
<td>Community Based Organizations</td>
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<tr>
<td>CSO</td>
<td>Civil Society Organizations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DGMM</td>
<td>Directorate General of Migration Management</td>
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<tr>
<td>DTM</td>
<td>Displacement Tracking Matrix</td>
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<tr>
<td>EU</td>
<td>European Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GoT</td>
<td>Government of Turkey</td>
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<tr>
<td>IP</td>
<td>International Protection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IOM</td>
<td>International Organization for Migration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KII</td>
<td>Key Informant Interview</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LFIP</td>
<td>Law on Foreigners and International Protection</td>
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<tr>
<td>MPM</td>
<td>Migrant Presence Monitoring Programme</td>
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<tr>
<td>PDMM</td>
<td>Provincial Directorates of Migration Management</td>
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<tr>
<td>SASF³</td>
<td>Social Assistance and Solidarity Foundation</td>
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<tr>
<td>SSC⁴</td>
<td>Social Service Centre</td>
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<tr>
<td>TCG</td>
<td>Turkish Coast Guard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TP</td>
<td>Temporary Protection</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

³ 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.

⁴ Social Service Centres (SSC) are organizations 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.
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Definitions
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. 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.

In addition to the 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. Another distinct category of migrants in Turkey are holders of residence permits (based on work, education or humanitarian residency) counting around 850,000. In total, through existing systems, there are 4 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 (Bulgaria-Turkey and Greece-Turkey), the main migration flows have been displaced from the Central to the Eastern Mediterranean Sea route during 2015 and 2016. With the length of maritime boundaries 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

3.9 Million Migrant and Refugee Population

Figure 1: Breakdown of top 4 nationality

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5 https://migration.iom.int/reports/turkey-%E2%80%94-migrant-presence-monitoring-situation-report-december-2018
6 https://migration.iom.int/reports/turkey-%E2%80%94-migrant-presence-monitoring-situation-report-december-2018
7 https://migration.iom.int/reports/turkey-%E2%80%94-migrant-presence-monitoring-situation-report-december-2018
8 https://migration.iom.int/reports/turkey-%E2%80%94-migrant-presence-monitoring-situation-report-december-2018
Syrian, crossed to EU countries by sea and land (with Greece as the first country of arrival). Another 186,768 refugee and migrant crossings to Europe were documented in 2017 and 144,166 in 2018. In addition, statistics of the Turkish Coast Guard (TCG) estimate that approx. 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 4,444 incidents between January 2015 and December 2018 with 620 fatalities recorded at sea. According to the DGMM, 1,261,618 irregular migrants were recorded between January 2005 and December 2018. However, the numbers of irregular migrants have been increasing, especially in the recent years. In comparison to the 2015 figures (146,485), there is an increase of 19 per cent in the number of irregular migrants in 2016 (174,466), 20 per cent in 2017 (175,752) and 83 per cent in 2018 (268,003). In addition, as of December 2018, 6,138 migrant smugglers have been apprehended across Turkey.

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.
METHODOLOGY

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

The Baseline Assessment consists of two phases: Baseline 1 and Baseline 2. During Baseline 1, the MPM team gathered official data, recorded by DGMM and other government agencies, on migrant presence across all 12 regions of İstanbul province. 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.

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.

During Baseline 2, the MPM team gathered data on migrant presence directly from the field by conducting KII in each surveyed location. Unlike Baseline 1, Baseline 2 data is gathered at 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'.

During the analysis phase, Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 datasets are compared for further insights. In this assessment, provincial, sub-provincial and neighbourhood/village units with local authorities are taken into account as administrative division units.

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16 For the purposes of data collection and management, the MPM team divided İstanbul province into 12 regions, each consisting of one to four sub-provinces, depending on the sub-province proximity to one another and the size of migrant population per sub-province. Please see other sections for more details.

17 Please see 'Key Definitions' section for further clarification on a specific status.
TAILOR-MADE METHODOLOGY FOR İSTANBUL

Baseline 1, the initial phase of MPM’s Baseline Assessment, was conducted in all 39 sub-provinces of İstanbul in September 2018. Following, Baseline 2 took place between October and December 2018 in all 39 sub-provinces and 961 neighbourhoods of İstanbul (mahalles\(^{18}\)) with the engagement of 12 team leaders and 33 enumerators.

Given the large population and vast urban area of İstanbul province, efficiency of the fieldwork was facilitated by dividing the province into 12 regions, each consisting of one to four sub-provinces. These regions were formed based on two factors:

1. Proximity of one sub-province to another (i.e. neighbouring sub-provinces were grouped together); and
2. The size of the migrant population in each sub-province.

The 12 regions are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Region</th>
<th>Name of Sub-provinces</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Region 1</td>
<td>Arnavutköy, Başakşehir, Çatalca, Silivri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region 2</td>
<td>Beylikdüzü, Büyükçekmece, Esenyurt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region 3</td>
<td>Avcılar, Bahçelievler, Bakırköy, Küçükçekmece</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region 4</td>
<td>Eyüpsultan, Gaziosmanpaşa, Sultangazi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region 5</td>
<td>Beşiktaş, Beyoğlu, Kağıthane, Şişli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region 6</td>
<td>Kartal, Maltepe, Pendik, Tuzla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region 7</td>
<td>Adalar, Ataşehir, Kadıköy, Üsküdar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region 8</td>
<td>Beykoz, Çekmeköy, Sariyer, Şile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region 9</td>
<td>Sancaktepe, Sultanbeyli, Ümraniye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region 10</td>
<td>Bağcılar, Esenler, Güngören</td>
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<tr>
<td>Region 11</td>
<td>Bayrampaşa, Zeytinburnu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region 12</td>
<td>Fatih</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^{18}\) The smallest administrative units in Turkey

Chart 1: Region and sub-provinces
Each region was assigned 1 team leader and 2 to 3 enumerators, each of whom had previous experience and strong interest in the field of migration and has lived in the region they were assigned for an extended period of time. Furthermore, a triple verification method was developed for the Baseline Assessment in Istanbul with the aim of increasing accuracy, reliability and corroboration of the collected data. In each neighbourhood, KIIs primarily focused on mukhtars, who are, in the Turkish administrative system, responsible for administering these smallest of administrative units. Nevertheless, KIIs were also conducted with other Key Informants, in line with the triple verification method which dictates that data be collected from and cross-referenced by at least three sources. Importantly, however, Key Informants must have a demonstrated knowledge and awareness of the migrant population in the relevant neighbourhood. As such, the Key Informants included local administrative units, SASFs, SSCs, Sub-provincial Directorates of National Education, school principals, representative of Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and Community-based Organisations (CBOs), social workers, migrant community leaders, opinion leaders, religious leaders, and traders/shop owners. In addition, data on the total number and nationality of foreign students was received from Sub-provincial Directorates of National Education in each sub-province and was compared with the data collected from the Key Informants.

KIIs were generally conducted in the offices of mukhtars, who are considered to be primary sources for the purposes of this Baseline Assessment.

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.
The Baseline 2 phase of the Baseline Assessment on migrants' presence in İstanbul was conducted between October and December 2018. The Baseline 2 assessed 961 mahalles in İstanbul, out of a total of 50,411 mahalles in Turkey, giving an overall coverage of 1.9 per cent. Baseline 2 engaged a total of 12 team leaders, 33 enumerators, whose main task was to conduct KIIs. As such, the MPM team interviewed 961 mukhtars and approximately 2,640 other Key Informants between October and December 2018.

Out of total 50,411 mahalles across Turkey, the Baseline Assessment data was collected for:

961 Mahalles
39 Subprovinces
1 Province
by 12 Team Leaders
33 Enumerators

Map 1: Focus Area

Map 2: Field work zones

19 According to the public records, published by the GoT.
20 https://www.e-icisleri.gov.tr/Anasayfa/MulkIdariBolumleri.aspx
KEY FINDINGS

BASELINE 1 AND BASELINE 2 DATASET DISCREPANCIES

Across the 39 sub-provinces of İstanbul covered by this study, Baseline 2 data suggested a presence of 1,410,635 migrants, while Baseline 1 data pointed to a total of 888,833. The findings below discuss the reasons for the discrepancy of 521,802 individuals found between the two datasets at the province level.

- According to interviews with Key Informants, increased number of job opportunities is the main reason behind the decision of foreign nationals to come to Istanbul as opposed to other provinces of Turkey.

- Migrants tend to move to İstanbul because it is home to the largest migrant population in Turkey with a wide network of aid organizations and activities that provide assistance to those in need.

- Migrant networks have been created in İstanbul through previously established communities, which facilitate the settlement and integration of newcomers, e.g. Syrian community in Esenyurt, Küçükçekmece, Fatih, Bağcilar and Sultanbeyli sub-provinces; Afghan community in Zeytinburnu and Beykoz sub-provinces; Chinese nationals from Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region of China in Zeytinburnu, Küçükçekmece and Silivri sub-provinces; and Syrian Turkmens in Esenler sub-province.

- According to mukhtars in different mahalles, there are certain nationality groups who consider İstanbul an interim place or a transition point. Mukhtars stated that is true particularly for Afghans, Pakistanis and Syrians who come to İstanbul province to make money needed to pay smugglers to transport them into Europe. This may also be the reason behind the high mobility from İstanbul to border provinces, especially Edirne, Kırklareli and Çanakkale provinces.21 Notably, some of the Key Informants alleged that there were some exit points of migrants in İstanbul, mainly in Arnavutkoy, Fatih, Pendik, Sultangazi and Zeytinburnu sub-provinces, where migrants gather to continue to Europe, often through Edirne, Kırkareli and Çanakkale.

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21 Note that Edirne and Kırklareli provinces share a land border with Europe (Greece and Bulgaria, respectively), while Çanakkale province lies on the Eastern Mediterranean Sea Route. As such, these border provinces represent some of the main exit points to Europe.
While Baseline 1 data found Syrians, Turkmens, Iraqis, Afghans and Azerbaijanis to be the ‘top five’ nationalities (in descending order) among migrants in Istanbul, Baseline 2 results suggest that Syrians, Afghans, Turkmens, Uzbeks and Iraqis (in descending order) form the largest migrant communities in Istanbul.

Baseline 2 findings suggest that approximately 897,718 Syrian nationals are present across the 39 provinces of Istanbul, while Baseline 1 found a total of 602,669. According to mukhtars, SASFs and SSCs, Syrians who come to Istanbul province are often registered in Gaziantep, Şanlıurfa, Mardin, Hatay, Bursa and İzmit provinces.

The number of Afghan nationals recorded by Baseline 2 is almost quadruple of that found during Baseline 1: 89,713 and 24,556, respectively. This may be related to the reports of mass arrivals in Turkey since early 2018. Furthermore, Key Informants and MPM field staff observed that the majority of Afghan migrants are males within the age range of 20-25 who set out on their journey to Turkey without their families. According to data received from Key Informants, Afghan nationals come to Istanbul province with one of the three objectives:

- To make money to help their families living in Afghanistan. Some of them later self-report to public authorities upon achieving their financial objectives so as to get returned.
- To make money to pay the smugglers for transporting them to Europe.
- Some try to settle permanently in Istanbul's Zeytinburnu and Beykoz sub-provinces with an established Afghan community. This is particularly the case with Afghan migrants who come to Istanbul province through relatives and other local connections.
FINDINGS ON INTRA-PROVINCE MOBILITY

- According to information shared by Key Informants and the verification process conducted by MPM, there is an increase in province-level intra-mobility, where migrants move between different sub-provinces of İstanbul province. Key Informants observed that this mobility is often precipitated by a number of factors such as the cost of rent, security concerns, transport networks, urban transformation, urbanization on the periphery of the city, preference to work in areas with irregular economic activities, desire to live in close proximity to the established migrant community; in addition, the mobility also reflects irregular migrants’ preference to reside in areas with the presence of ‘urban sprawl’, where it may be easier to go unmonitored by the local authorities.

- According to results obtained during Baseline 2, migrant presence decreased in five out of the 39 sub-provinces. Furthermore, the increase recorded in central sub-provinces, such as Fatih, remained low at 22 per cent according to Baseline 2. Instead, findings suggest that the migrant population is moving towards newly urbanized if more distant sub-provinces such as Esenyurt, Arnavutköy and Başakşehir, where housing costs are more affordable. Specifically, when compared to Baseline 1, Baseline 2 data from these three sub-provinces show an increase of 146 per cent, 135 per cent and 54 per cent respectively. This trend was confirmed by the Key Informants throughout İstanbul.

- According to Baseline 2, 88 per cent of migrant population resides on the European side of İstanbul where the largest migrant population was recorded in Esenyurt, Fatih, Bağcılar, Başakşehir and Sultangazi sub-provinces. Meanwhile, the Asian side is home to only 12 per cent of all migrants in İstanbul province.

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22 Where the concept of ‘urban sprawl’ may here be considered as unmonitored, low-density residential development on undeveloped land on the outskirts of cities.
İSTANBUL PROVINCE

Baseline 2 findings suggest that 1,410,635 migrants are present in İstanbul province, while Baseline 1 data recorded a total of 888,833 migrants. As such, when compared to Baseline 1, the data collected during Baseline 2 reveal a discrepancy of 521,802 more migrants in the region.

Syrian nationals constitute the largest group of migrants in İstanbul province as is evident from both Baseline 1 (602,669) and Baseline 2 (897,718) datasets. Accordingly, Syrians account for 67.8 per cent of the total migrant population surveyed during Baseline 1 and 63.6 per cent of that surveyed during Baseline 2.

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23 Data of 35,719 foreign students enrolled in universities in İstanbul are also included in Baseline 2 data
According to Baseline 2 results, 64.1 per cent of the migrants in İstanbul came to the province in 2016 or after, while the remaining 35.9 per cent arrived in 2015 or before.
Map 3: İstanbul
REGION 1
Arnavutköy, Başakşehir, Çatalca, Silivri

Baseline 2 findings suggest that 128,086 migrants are present in the Region 1 of İstanbul province, which includes Arnavutköy, Başakşehir, Çatalca and Silivri sub-provinces, while Baseline 1 data recorded a total of 71,103 migrants. As such, when compared to Baseline 1, the data collected during Baseline 2 reveal a discrepancy of 56,983 more migrants in the Region.

Syrian nationals constitute the largest group of migrants in the Region 1 as is evident from both Baseline 1 (54,106) and Baseline 2 (93,717) datasets. Accordingly, Syrians account for 76 per cent of the total migrant population surveyed in the Region 1 during Baseline 1 and 73.1 per cent of that surveyed during Baseline 2.

According to Baseline 2 results, almost 100 per cent of the migrants in the Region 1 arrived in 2016 or after.

Figure 5: Region 1 Baseline 1 & 2 total presence figures
Map 4: Region 1
Arnavutköy Sub-province

Comparison of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 Datasets

Baseline 2 findings suggest that 49,569 migrants are present in Arnavutköy sub-province, while Baseline 1 data recorded a total of 21,111 migrants. As such, when compared to Baseline 1, the data collected during Baseline 2 reveal a discrepancy of 28,458 more migrants in the sub-province.

Syrian nationals constitute the largest group of migrants in Arnavutköy sub-province as is evident from both Baseline 1 (20,439) and Baseline 2 (40,683) datasets. Accordingly, Syrians account for 96.8 per cent total migrant population surveyed in the sub-province during Baseline 1 and 82.1 per cent of that surveyed during Baseline 2.

According to Baseline 2 results, almost 100 per cent of the migrants in Arnavutköy came to the sub-province in 2016 or after.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>B1</th>
<th>B2</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Syrian Arab Republic</td>
<td>20,439</td>
<td>40,683</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>2,768</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkmenistan</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>2,195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>1,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>845</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>477</td>
<td>1,778</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 6: Nationality breakdown of baseline 1 & 2 figures and percentages for Arnavutköy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>B1</th>
<th>B2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>21,111</td>
<td>49,569</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 7: Baseline 1 & 2 total presence figures for Arnavutköy

Chart 3: Arnavutköy
Key Findings on Migrant Presence in Sub-province

According to data collected from mukhtars, SASF and Social Service Center, there has been an increasing migrant flow from central sub-provinces such as Fatih, Bagcilar and Esenler towards Arnavutköy. When asked about main motives of migrants for settling in Arnavutköy, Key Informants suggested the following reasons:

- Lower housing cost: this is related to ongoing urbanization and increased distance from the city centre
- Diverse employment opportunities in the sub-province, including construction, local factories, recycling, textile, agriculture and animal husbandry.

Meanwhile, the number of Syrians in the sub-province reportedly soared after 2016 as more arrived with the help of their relatives and other networks already settled in Turkey. Unlike Syrians, Afghan and Pakistani migrant communities are largely represented by single males who came to Arnavutköy sub-province in 2016 or after with the principal aim of saving the money required for continuing to Europe. Baseline 2 data also found that another large migrant group was the Nepalese nationals who, according to mukhtar of Tayakadın mahalle, settled temporarily in Arnavutköy sub-province to work in the construction of the new İstanbul airport.

According to interviews with Key Informants, another reason that Arnavutköy sub-province hosts so many migrants is that irregular migrants who seek to continue to Europe tend to reside there temporarily. This is because the sub-province is close to Edirne, which is located on one of the main smuggling routes to Europe. As stated by the Removal Centre of the DGMM in Çatalca sub-province, migrants attempt to go to Edirne, departing from Arnavutköy’s Durusu mahalle through Northern Ring Motorway. Moreover, several mukhtars alleged that there are houses operated by smugglers in some mahalles of Arnavutköy, where irregular migrants reside prior to their attempt to continue their journey to Europe.

![Figure 8: Arrival times of nationality breakdown of baseline 2 figures for Arnavutköy](image)
Başakşehir Sub-province
Comparison of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 Datasets

Baseline 2 findings suggest that 71,604 migrants are present in Başakşehir sub-province, while Baseline 1 data recorded a total of 46,415 migrants. As such, when compared to Baseline 1, the data collected during Baseline 2 reveal a discrepancy of 25,189 more migrants in the sub-province.

Syrian nationals constitute the largest group of migrants in Başakşehir sub-province as is evident from both Baseline 1 (31,174) and Baseline 2 (48,353) datasets. Accordingly, Syrians account for 67.2 per cent of the total migrant population surveyed in the sub-province during Baseline 1 and 67.5 per cent of that surveyed during Baseline 2.

According to Baseline 2 results, almost 100 per cent of the migrants in Başakşehir came to the sub-province in 2016 or after.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nationality</th>
<th>Baseline 1</th>
<th>Baseline 2</th>
<th>Difference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Syrian Arab Republic</td>
<td>31,174</td>
<td>48,353</td>
<td>17,189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>2,368</td>
<td>3,248</td>
<td>880</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azerbaijan</td>
<td>486</td>
<td>3,079</td>
<td>2,593</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>2,669</td>
<td>2,389</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkmenistan</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>1,682</td>
<td>1,427</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>11,852</td>
<td>12,573</td>
<td>721</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 9: Nationality breakdown of baseline 1 & 2 figures and percentages for Başakşehir

Figure 10: Baseline 1 & 2 total presence figures for Başakşehir

Chart 4: Başakşehir
Key Findings on Migrant Presence in Sub-province

Hosting migrants from more than 80 countries, Başakşehir proved to be one of the most cosmopolitan sub-provinces of İstanbul province and was thus the preferred destination for work and life by migrants. According to the data collected from mukhtars, SASF and SSC, the main reason for its cosmopolitanism is that the sub-province has the capacity to accommodate people with different income levels. For instance, Syrians with low-income primarily settled in mahalles such as Güvercintepe, Şahintepe and Ziya Gökalp, whereas middle-to-high-income Saudis, Iraqis, Kuwaitis and Syrians were located in Kayabaşı, Başak and Bahçeşehir mahalles. Furthermore, migrants also prefer Başakşehir sub-province because it has, similarly to Arnavutköy, recently been urbanized and thus offers new and safe housing at lower cost. In addition, Key Informants also noted an increased influx of Persians, Iraqis, Egyptians and Jordanians particularly from Bağcılar, Güngören, Esenler, Zeytinburnu, Fatih and Sultangazi sub-provinces also towards Başakşehir sub-province. According to Key Informants, this is because of the migrants’ desire to live together with their fellow countrymen; the multitude of Arabic associations in Başakşehir sub-province thus also leads to the rise in population of foreign nationals in the sub-province.

Figure 11: Arrival times of nationality breakdown of baseline 2 figures for Başakşehir
Çatalca Sub-province

Comparison of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 Datasets

Baseline 2 findings suggest that 903 migrants are present in Çatalca sub-province, while Baseline 1 data recorded a total of 573 migrants. As such, when compared to Baseline 1, the data collected during Baseline 2 reveal a discrepancy of 330 more migrants in the sub-province.

Syrian nationals constitute the largest group of migrants in Çatalca as is evident from both Baseline 1 (348) and Baseline 2 (413) datasets. Accordingly, Syrians account for 60.7 per cent of the total migrant population surveyed in the sub-province during Baseline 1 and 45.7 per cent of that surveyed during Baseline 2.

According to Baseline 2 results, 97.1 per cent of the migrants in Çatalca came to the sub-province in 2016 or after, while the remaining 2.9 per cent arrived in 2015 or before.
Key Findings on Migrant Presence in Sub-province

Being predominantly a rural area and located far from the city centre, Çatalca has the third lowest migrant population recorded in Istanbul province according to Baseline 2 findings. According to the data collected from mukhtars, SASF and SSC, migrants do not prefer to come to Çatalca, as employment opportunities are limited and basic services such as education and health are not as easily accessible compared to other sub-provinces. The sub-province thus hosts Syrian and Afghan nationals who work in animal husbandry and agriculture. However, according to Key Informants, Afghans in particular are known for their competence in animal husbandry, which is reflected in the significant increase in the number of Afghans in Çatalca sub-province over the years. It was also reported that Afghans and Pakistanis were brought to Çatalca sub-province by buses from Fatih sub-province as daily labourers in construction.

Figure 14: Arrival times of nationality breakdown of baseline 2 figures for Çatalca
Silivri Sub-province

Comparison of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 Datasets

Baseline 2 findings suggest that 6,010 migrants are present in Silivri sub-province, while Baseline 1 data recorded a total of 3,004 migrants. As such, when compared to Baseline 1, the data collected during Baseline 2 reveal a discrepancy of 3,006 more migrants in the sub-province.

Syrian nationals constitute the largest group of migrants in Silivri sub-province is evident from both Baseline 1 (2,145) and Baseline 2 (4,268) datasets. Accordingly, Syrians account for 71.4 per cent of the total migrant population surveyed in the sub-province during Baseline 1 and 71 per cent of that surveyed during Baseline 2.

According to Baseline 2 results, almost 100 per cent of the migrants in Silivri came to the sub-province in 2016 or after.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Baseline 1</th>
<th>Baseline 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Syrian Arab Republic</td>
<td>2,145</td>
<td>4,268</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azerbaijan</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>790</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkmenistan</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>314</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>667</td>
<td>466</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 15: Nationality breakdown of baseline 1 & 2 figures and percentages for Silivri

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Baseline 1</th>
<th>Baseline 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Syrians</td>
<td>2,145</td>
<td>4,268</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>790</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>314</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkmenistan</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uzbekistan</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>667</td>
<td>466</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 16: Baseline 1 & 2 total presence figures percentages for Silivri

Chart 6: Çatalca
Key Findings on Migrant Presence in Sub-province

Although being the westernmost sub-province of İstanbul, the migrant population has doubled, unlike in Çatalca, mainly due to the increase in numbers of Syrian and Afghan nationals. According to data collected from mukhtars, SASF and SSC, Silivri sub-province offers more employment opportunities for migrants in the local factories as well as in textile mills, restaurants, agriculture and animal husbandry. That is why the sub-province also attracts migrants from neighbouring sub-provinces of Büyükçekmece and Çatalca who come to work. Given that Silivri sub-province is also a vacation spot in İstanbul, shop owners mentioned that migrant populations increase during the summer in parallel with the vacationers. A significant Chinese population was also recorded in Silivri sub-province. It was observed that Chinese nationals who came from Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region of China have a well-established community and founded their own schools and associations in Selimpaşa mahalle.

Figure 17: Arrival times of nationality breakdown of baseline 2 figures percentages for Silivri

![Bar chart showing the breakdown of nationalities in Silivri sub-province]

- Syrian Arab Republic: 99.9%
- China: 100%
- Afghanistan: 100%
- Turkmenistan: 99%
- Uzbekistan: 100%
- Other: 100%

in 2015 or before ● in 2016 or after ●
The Baseline 2 findings suggest that 255,091 migrants are present in the Region 2 of İstanbul province, which includes Beylikdüzü, Büyükçekmece and Esenyurt sub-provinces, while Baseline 1 data recorded a total of 114,057 migrants. As such, when compared to Baseline 1, the data collected during Baseline 2 reveal a discrepancy of 141,034 more migrants in the Region.

Syrian nationals constitute the largest group of migrants in the Region 2 as is evident from both Baseline 1 (71,035) and Baseline 2 (154,313) datasets. Accordingly, Syrians account for 62.3 per cent of the total migrant population surveyed in the Region 2 during Baseline 1 and 60.5 per cent of that surveyed during Baseline 2.

According to Baseline 2 results, 73.9 per cent of the migrants in the Region 2 came in 2016 or after while the remaining 26.1 per cent arrived in 2015 or before.
Beylikdüzü Sub-province
Comparison of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 Datasets

Baseline 2 findings suggest that 18,953 migrants are present in Beylikdüzü sub-province, while Baseline 1 data recorded a total of 14,819 migrants. As such, when compared to Baseline 1, the data collected during Baseline 2 reveal a discrepancy of 4,134 more migrants in the sub-province.

Syrian nationals constitute the largest group of migrants in Beylikdüzü sub-province as is evident from both Baseline 1 (4,530) and Baseline 2 (8,215) datasets. Accordingly, Syrians account for 30.6 per cent of the total migrant population surveyed in the sub-province during Baseline 1 and 43.3 per cent of that surveyed during Baseline 2.

According to Baseline 2 results, 17.7 per cent of the migrants in Beylikdüzü came to the sub-province in 2016 or after, while 82.3 per cent arrived in 2015 or before.
Key Findings on Migrant Presence in Sub-province

According to data collected from mukhtars in Beylikdüzü sub-province, there has been a steady increase in the number of migrants, mainly Syrians, who come and settle in the sub-province; there has been a steady decline in their numbers among the migrant population in the sub-province. Key Informants also observed that inhabitants of Beylikdüzü sub-province consist largely of people of middle-to-high income who reside in high rise apartment blocks. According to mukhtars, expansion of settlement areas and transport network that connects Beylikdüzü sub-province to central parts of İstanbul has also led to an increase in the presence of foreign nationals in the sub-province. On the other hand, SASF and SSC data suggested that Syrians who reside in Beylikdüzü sub-province are predominantly from Damascus, Aleppo, Latakia and Homs and registered in Adana, Hatay, Mersin, Şanlıurfa and Gaziantep provinces. Furthermore, individuals from Turkmenistan are increasingly employed at construction sites in Beylikdüzü sub-province, leading to an overall increase in their population.

![Figure 21: Arrival times of nationality breakdown of baseline 2 figures for Beylikdüzü](image-url)
Büyükçekmece Sub-province
Comparison of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 Datasets

Baseline 2 findings suggest that 9,699 migrants are present in Büyükçekmece sub_province, while Baseline 1 data recorded a total of 7,162 migrants. As such, when compared to Baseline 1, the data collected during Baseline 2 reveal a discrepancy of 2,537 more migrants in the sub_province.

Syrian nationals constitute the largest group of migrants in Büyükçekmece sub_province as is evident from both Baseline 1 (3,551) and Baseline 2 (4,683) datasets. Accordingly, Syrians account for 49.6 per cent of the total migrant population surveyed in the sub_province during Baseline 1 and 48.3 per cent of that surveyed during Baseline 2.

According to Baseline 2 results, 44.4 per cent of the migrants in Büyükçekmece came to the subProvince in 2016 or after, while 55.6 per cent arrived in 2015 or before.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nationality</th>
<th>B1</th>
<th>B2</th>
<th>Increase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Syrian Arab Republic</td>
<td>3,551</td>
<td>4,683</td>
<td>1,132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>533</td>
<td>1,174</td>
<td>641</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkmenistan</td>
<td>288</td>
<td>1,089</td>
<td>801</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>271</td>
<td>907</td>
<td>636</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azerbaijan</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>425</td>
<td>224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Islamic Republic of Iran</td>
<td>2,318</td>
<td>1,421</td>
<td>893</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 22: Nationality breakdown of baseline 1 & 2 figures and percentages for Büyükçekmece

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>B1</th>
<th>B2</th>
<th>Increase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>7,162</td>
<td>9,699</td>
<td>2,537</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 23: Baseline 1 & 2 total presence figures for Büyükçekmece

General Information on Büyükçekmece

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Value</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>Population</td>
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<tr>
<td>Area km²</td>
<td>181.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahalle</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chart 8: Büyükçekmece
Key Findings on Migrant Presence in Sub-province

According to the data collected from mukhtars, SASF and municipality, the migrant profile in Büyükçekmece sub-province is that of people with higher socioeconomic status and who engage in the provision of domestic services. Moreover, because Büyükçekmece sub-province is located on the coast of Marmara Sea, Key Informants highlighted that migrant population increases during the summer season, similarly to Silivri sub-province. However, outside of the summer season, migrant presence reportedly remains low given that housing options predominantly include villas and summer houses at high rent cost, while job opportunities are less plentiful than in other sub-provinces. Nevertheless, recently, more employment opportunities in domestic services are also available in the new high-rise apartment blocks and villas, thereby increasing the presence of Turkmen and Uzbek nationals in Büyükçekmece sub-province.

According to mukhtars, some Syrians living in the sub-province have high incomes; however, many cannot access public services, as they are not registered in İstanbul province but rather in Adana and Hatay provinces.
Esenyurt Sub-province
Comparison of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 Datasets

Baseline 2 findings suggest that 226,439 migrants are present in Esenyurt sub-province, while Baseline 1 data recorded a total of 92,076 migrants. As such, when compared to Baseline 1, the data collected during Baseline 2 reveal a discrepancy of 134,363 more migrants in the sub-province.

Syrian nationals constitute the largest group of migrants in Esenyurt sub-province as is evident from both Baseline 1 (62,954) and Baseline 2 (141,415) datasets. Accordingly, Syrians account for 68.4 per cent of the total migrant population surveyed in the sub-province during Baseline 1 and 62.5 per cent of that surveyed during Baseline 2.

According to Baseline 2 results, 79.8 per cent of the migrants in Esenyurt came to the sub-province in 2016 or after, while 20.2 per cent arrived in 2015 or before.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nationality</th>
<th>Baseline 1</th>
<th>Baseline 2</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Syrian Arab Republic</td>
<td>62,954</td>
<td>141,415</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>4,687</td>
<td>9,667</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>3,747</td>
<td>9,045</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkmenistan</td>
<td>2,298</td>
<td>8,565</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azerbaijan</td>
<td>845</td>
<td>7,533</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>17,545</td>
<td>50,214</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Figure 25: Nationality breakdown of baseline 1 & 2 figures and percentages for Esenyurt

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Baseline 1</th>
<th>Baseline 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>891,120</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area km²</td>
<td>57.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahalle</td>
<td>43</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chart 9: Esenyurt
Key Findings on Migrant Presence in Sub-province

According to the data collected from mukhtars and a variety of Key Informants, Esenyurt sub-province receives a large and steady influx of foreign nationals from sub-provinces such as Fatih, Beyoğlu, Zeytinburnu and Avcılar as well as primarily Syrians from other provinces of Turkey, namely Gaziantep, Şanlıurfa, Hatay and Kilis. This influx was also confirmed by findings from other sub-provinces of Istanbul province, as a number of Key Informants named Esenyurt sub-province as one of the intended destinations of foreign nationals. Consequently, Baseline 2 data suggests that the largest migrant population is in Esenyurt sub-province of Istanbul province. Moreover, SSC and SASF, pointed out that, while the most apparent increase was witnessed in the number of Syrian nationals, Afghans, Azerbaijanis, Iraqis and Turkmens came to Esenyurt sub-province in large numbers as well; this was corroborated by Baseline 2 results.

When asked about the reasons of this influx, Key Informants pointed to the well-established migrant and communication networks in Esenyurt sub-province as well as the presence of humanitarian actors provisioning aid to those in need. Mukhtars also stated that Esenyurt sub-province attracted low-income people due to the availability of low-cost housing; the latter stems from sub-province’s distant location from city centre and its status as a relatively new settlement.

In terms of employment opportunities, according to KIIs with shopkeepers, there are many areas in Esenyurt sub-province offering employment to foreign nationals, namely constructions sites, textile mills, transportation sector and factories. During fieldwork, the MPM team also observed that some Syrian nationals ran their own shops.

Figure 27: Arrival times of nationality breakdown of baseline 2 figures for Esenyurt

24 For instance, the municipality of Esenyurt sub-province operates a service desk dedicated only to providing support to foreigners.
REGION 3
Avcılar, Bahçelievler, Küçükçekmece, Bakırköy

Baseline 2 findings suggest that 147,664 migrants are present in the Region 3 of İstanbul province, which includes Avcılar, Bahçelievler, Bakırköy and Küçükçekmece sub-provinces, while Baseline 1 data recorded a total of 137,274 migrants. As such, when compared to Baseline 1, the data collected during Baseline 2 reveal a discrepancy of 10,390 more migrants in the Region.

Syrian nationals constitute the largest group of migrants in the Region 3 as is evident from both Baseline 1 (96,490) and Baseline 2 (111,048) datasets. Accordingly, Syrians account for 70.3 per cent of the total migrant population surveyed in the Region 3 during Baseline 1 and 75.2 per cent of that surveyed during Baseline 2.

According to Baseline 2 results, 32.3 per cent of migrants in the Region 3 came to the Region in 2016 or after, while 67.7 per cent arrived in 2015 or before.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Baseline 1 (B1)</th>
<th>Baseline 2 (B2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>137,274</td>
<td>147,664</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 28: Region 3 Baseline 1 & 2 total presence figures
Map 6: Region 3
Avcılar Sub-province
Comparison of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 Datasets

Baseline 2 suggests that 37,603 migrants are present in Avcılar sub-province, while Baseline 1 data recorded a total of 37,606 migrants. As such, when compared to Baseline 1, the data collected during Baseline 2 reveal a discrepancy of 3 less migrants in the sub-province.

Syrian nationals constitute the largest group of migrants in Avcılar sub-province as is evident from both Baseline 1 (25,722) and Baseline 2 (27,100) datasets. Accordingly, Syrians account for 68.4 per cent of the total migrant population surveyed in the sub-province during Baseline 1 and 72.1 per cent of that surveyed during Baseline 2.

According to Baseline 2 results, 28.2 per cent of the migrants in Avcılar came to the sub-province in 2016 or after, while 71.8 per cent arrived in 2015 or before.
Key Findings on Migrant Presence in Sub-province

During KIIs with mukhtars, SASF and SSC, Key Informants suggested that the majority of foreign nationals in Avcılar sub-province resided in two mahalles—i.e. Tahtakale and Yeşilkent, located in northern part of the sub-province. Specifically, these two mahalles offer low-cost housing, are located far from the main transportation network and also offer informal employment; as such, they are preferred by a number of Syrian, Turkmen and Afghan nationals. At the same time, while conducting KIIs with the local residents in Tahtakale and Yeşilkent mahalles, the MPM team observed that the host communities tend to have a protective attitude towards the migrants due to shared culture, given that a large majority of the residents originates in south eastern provinces of Turkey which are located on the Syrian border. Nevertheless, the information obtained during the same KIIs indicated that housing costs have recently increased significantly, forcing many migrants to move to nearby sub-provinces such as Esenyurt, Başakşehir, Küçükçekmece and Bağcılar. Key Informants also noted that it was primarily Syrian families not registered in İstanbul province that moved to neighbouring provinces such as Tekirdağ and Edirne due to financial constraints.

Figure 31: Arrival times of nationality breakdown of baseline 2 figures for Avcılar
Bahçelievler Sub-province

Comparison of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 Datasets

Baseline 2 findings suggest that 39,955 migrants are present in Bahçelievler sub-province, while Baseline 1 data recorded a total of 35,701 migrants. As such, when compared to Baseline 1, the data collected during Baseline 2 reveal a discrepancy of 4,254 more migrants in the sub-province.

Syrian nationals constitute the largest group of migrants in Bahçelievler sub-province as is evident from both Baseline 1 (22,753) and Baseline 2 (30,022) datasets. Accordingly, Syrians account for 63.7 per cent of the total migrant population surveyed in the sub-province during Baseline 1 and 75.1 per cent of that surveyed during Baseline 2.

According to Baseline 2 results, 26.2 per cent of the migrants in Bahçelievler came to the sub-province in 2016 or after, while 73.8 per cent arrived in 2015 or before.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nationality</th>
<th>Baseline 1</th>
<th>Baseline 2</th>
<th>Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Syrian Arab Republic</td>
<td>22,753</td>
<td>30,022</td>
<td>7,270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkmenistan</td>
<td>2,114</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>-614</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azerbaijan</td>
<td>1,054</td>
<td>1,205</td>
<td>+151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>1,003</td>
<td>1,104</td>
<td>+101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>241</td>
<td>1,095</td>
<td>+854</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>8,536</td>
<td>5,029</td>
<td>-3,507</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 32: Nationality breakdown of baseline 1 & 2 figures and percentages for Bahçelievler

Figure 33: Baseline 1 & 2 total presence figures for Bahçelievler

General Information on Bahçelievler

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Information</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>594,053</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area km²</td>
<td>16.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahalle</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chart 11: Bahçelievler
Key Findings on Migrant Presence in Sub-province

Key Informants noted a significant increase in the number of Syrian nationals in Bahçelievler sub-province, the main reason being the arrival of irregular migrants from provinces such as Gaziantep, Hatay and Mardin. This is due to the fact that Bahçelievler sub-province offers a plethora of employment opportunities for migrants, including in industrial zones, textile mills and tertiary industries. Consequently, there has been a steady increase in migrant presence in the sub-province. KIIIs conducted with mukhtars specifically indicated that Egyptian nationals are present in large numbers in Bahçelievler sub-province; the latter started to arrive following increased political instability in Egypt between 2012 and 2013.

Meanwhile, according to SASF, most Syrian families in the sub-province have very low incomes and thus depend on aid from the Foundation. Important to note is that the Dom people also constitute a part of the Syrian community present in Bahçelievler sub-province. Nevertheless, according to mukhtars, the Dom were excluded by Syrians, while the local community voiced complaints against them allegedly for soliciting money. Consequently, some of the Dom were allegedly removed from Hürriyet mahalle and sent to Pendik sub-province.

Figure 34: Arrival times of nationality breakdown of baseline 2 figures for Bahçelievler

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25 The Dom are a peripatetic people, present throughout the Middle East. They are generally nomadic or semi-nomadic, practising traditional crafts in various areas and professions such as traditional healing.
Bakırköy Sub-province

Comparison of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 Datasets

Baseline 2 findings suggest that 3,847 migrants are present in Bakırköy sub-province, while Baseline 1 data recorded a total of 7,399 migrants. As such, when compared to Baseline 1, the data collected during Baseline 2 reveal a discrepancy of 3,552 less migrants in the sub-province.

According to Baseline 1 dataset, Syrian nationals constitute the largest group of migrants in Bakırköy sub-province (2,593 individuals). This figure accounts for 35 per cent of the total migrant population surveyed in the sub-province during Baseline 1. However, according to Baseline 2 results, Turkmen constitute the largest migrant group (817 individuals), while only 746 are Syrian nationals. This figure accounts for 21.2 per cent of the total migrant population surveyed in the sub-province during Baseline 2.

Regarding migrant arrival, Baseline 2 found that 65.3 per cent of the migrants in Bakırköy came to the sub-province in 2016 or after, while 34.7 per cent arrived in 2015 or before.
Key Findings on Migrant Presence in Sub-province

According to the results of this Baseline Assessment, Bakırköy sub-province has the lowest migrant population in the Region 3. Partially this may be to the decline in the Syrian population.

Furthermore, migrant profiles in the sub-province differ from those in the other sub-provinces of the Region 3 (i.e. Avcılar, Bahçelevler and Küçükçekmece), consisting primarily of Turkmen, Syrian, Persian, Uzbek and Libyan individuals. This is because of the sub-province location, average household income in the sub-province which is the third highest in İstanbul after Beşiktaş and Kadıköy sub-provinces as well as the high cost of housing. To support this, Bakırköy SASF stated that the number of financial aid applications received from migrant families were as few as 13. As such, according to the KII with mukhtars, high income families from Iraq, Libya and Syrian Arab Republic as well as Turkmen and Uzbek nationals who work in domestic services, restaurants or car maintenance facilities constitute most of the migrant population in the sub-province, pointing to the low density of low-income migrants in the sub-province. Mukhtars also stated that foreign nationals in the sub-province generally have a self-contained attitude, thereby being less likely to be monitored.

Shopkeepers indicated that locals also have a similar profile, for instance landlords are very selective and they try to avoid selling or renting out accommodations to foreign nationals. On the other hand, some mukhtars reported that due to recent thefts in domestic setting, foreign nationals were not employed in domestic services as often as they used to be.

Figure 37: Arrival times of nationality breakdown of baseline 2 figures for Küçükçekmece

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26 According to the study of Istanbul University in cooperation with Istanbul Development Agency in 2017.
Küçükçekmece Sub-province
Comparison of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 Datasets

Baseline 2 findings suggest that 66,259 migrants are present in Küçükçekmece sub-province, while Baseline 1 data recorded a total of 56,568 migrants. As such, when compared to Baseline 1, the data collected during Baseline 2 reveal a discrepancy of 9,691 more migrants in the sub-province.

Syrian nationals constitute the largest group of migrants in Küçükçekmece sub-province as is evident from both Baseline 1 (45,422) and Baseline 2 (53,180) datasets. Accordingly, Syrians account for 80.3 per cent of the total migrant population surveyed in the sub-province during Baseline 1 and 80.2 per cent of that surveyed during Baseline 2.

According to Baseline 2 results, 36.3 per cent of the migrants in Küçükçekmece came to the sub-province in 2016 or after, while 63.7 per cent arrived in 2015 or before.

**B1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nationality</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>2,593</td>
<td>817</td>
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<tr>
<td>Turkmenistan</td>
<td>435</td>
<td>746</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Islamic Republic of Iran</td>
<td>392</td>
<td>464</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azerbaijan</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>457</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>238</td>
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<td>Other</td>
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**B2**

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Turkmenistan</td>
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<td>817</td>
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<tr>
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<td>435</td>
<td>746</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Islamic Republic of Iran</td>
<td>392</td>
<td>464</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uzbekistan</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>457</td>
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<tr>
<td>Libya</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>238</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>3,655</td>
<td>1,125</td>
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</table>

Figure 38: Nationality breakdown of baseline 1 & 2 figures and percentages for Bakırköy

**B1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>B1</th>
<th>B2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7,399</td>
<td>3,847</td>
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**B2**

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<th>B2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3,847</td>
<td>1,125</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 39: Baseline 1 & 2 total presence figures for Bakırköy

**General Information on Bakırköy**

- **Population**: 222,668
- **Area km2**: 29.2
- **Mahalle**: 15

Chart 13: Bakırköy
Key Findings on Migrant Presence in Sub-province

According to the information obtained by MPM team through fieldwork in Küçükçekmece sub-province, four out of five foreigners recorded in the sub-province are Syrians. As stated by mukhtars and SASF, widespread availability of low-cost housing as well as a strong communication network established among Syrian already living in the sub-province, have resulted in the expansion of the Syrian community. This is further facilitated by the local availability of employment opportunities for migrants and the MPM team accordingly noted a number of shops run by Syrians.

According to the results of the Baseline Assessment, after Zeytinburnu sub-province, Küçükçekmece sub-province hosts the largest Chinese community in İstanbul province, out of which the majority are from Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region of China. According to an association founded by individuals from Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region of China, Chinese migrants are directed to Nuripaşa mahalle in Zeytinburnu sub-province and Fevzi Çakmak mahalle in Küçükçekmece sub-province when they first arrive to İstanbul. According to mukhtars existing migrant networks tend to provide new-comers with financial assistance in order to accelerate the latter's settlement in the community. Mukhtars also suggested that most of these arrivals are in 2016 or after.

Meanwhile, Azerbaijanis, Turkmens and Afghans settle in Küçükçekmece sub-province due to its cosmopolitan nature and availability of low-cost housing; however, they enjoy lower visibility due to large presence of Syrians.

![Figure 40: Arrival times of nationality breakdown of baseline 2 figures for Bakirköy](image)
REGION 4
Eyüpşultan, Gaziosmanpaşa, Sultangazi

Baseline 2 findings suggest that 140,073 migrants are present in the Region 4 of İstanbul province, which includes Eyüpşultan, Gaziosmanpaşa and Sultangazi sub-provinces, while Baseline 1 data recorded a total of 85,053 migrants. When compared to Baseline 1, the data collected during Baseline 2 reveal a discrepancy of 55,020 more migrants in the Region.

Syrian nationals constitute the largest group of migrants in the Region 4 as is evident from both Baseline 1 (74,926) and Baseline 2 (113,030) datasets. Accordingly, Syrians account for 53.5 per cent of the total migrant population surveyed in the Region 4 during Baseline 1 and 80.7 per cent of that surveyed during Baseline 2.

According to Baseline 2 results, 95.4 per cent of the migrants in the Region 4 came in 2016 or after, while only 4.6 per cent arrived in 2015 or before.

Figure 41: Region 4 Baseline 1 & 2 total presence figures
Eyüp Sultan Sub-province

Comparison of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 Datasets

Baseline 2 findings suggest that 25,670 migrants are present in Eyüp Sultan sub-province, while Baseline 1 data recorded a total of 14,994 migrants. As such, when compared to Baseline 1, the data collected during Baseline 2 reveal a discrepancy of 10,676 more migrants in the sub-province.

Syrian nationals constitute the largest group of migrants in Eyüp Sultan sub-province as is evident from both Baseline 1 (11,444) and Baseline 2 (20,514) datasets. Accordingly, Syrians account for 76.3 per cent of the total migrant population surveyed in the sub-province during Baseline 1 and 79.9 per cent of that surveyed during Baseline 2.

According to Baseline 2 results, almost 100 per cent of the migrants in Eyüp Sultan came to the sub-province in 2016 or after.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nationality</th>
<th>Baseline 1</th>
<th>Baseline 2</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>Syrian Arab Republic</td>
<td>11,444</td>
<td>20,514</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>407</td>
<td>1,258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azerbaijan</td>
<td>394</td>
<td>791</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkmenistan</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>745</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>448</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian Federation</td>
<td>2,442</td>
<td>1,914</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>14,994</td>
<td>25,670</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 42: Nationality breakdown of baseline 1 & 2 figures and percentages for Eyüp Sultan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dataset</th>
<th>Presence</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baseline 1</td>
<td>14,994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baseline 2</td>
<td>25,670</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 43: Baseline 1 & 2 total presence figures for Eyüp Sultan

General Information on Eyüp Sultan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Information</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>383,909</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area km²</td>
<td>242.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahalle</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chart 14: Eyüp Sultan
Key Findings on Migrant Presence in Sub-province

Eyüp Sultan sub-province is centrally located and offers housing options for different income groups. As a result, the migrant population in the sub-province is extremely diverse with more than 50 nationalities recorded.

The rather significant discrepancy of 10,676 individuals between Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 findings likely arose from the increase in the number of Syrian and Afghan nationals who have settled in Eyüp Sultan sub-province in last 2 years. According to mukhtars, SASF and SSC, the main reasons behind the growing Syrians in the sub-province are the conservative attitude of the host community and the proximity of the sub-province to sub-provinces such as Fatih and Sultangazi where Syrian population is abundant. On the other hand, Afghan nationals settle in Eyüp Sultan sub-province based on the greater availability of job opportunities primarily in the paper collecting and recycling industry or agriculture and animal husbandry due to large rural areas.

![Figure 44: Arrival times of nationality breakdown of baseline 2 figures for Eyüp Sultan](image-url)
Gaziosmanpaşa Sub-province

Comparison of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 Datasets

Baseline 2 findings suggest that 47,095 migrants are present in Gaziosmanpaşa sub-province, while Baseline 1 data recorded a total of 25,881 migrants. As such, when compared to Baseline 1, the data collected during Baseline 2 reveal a discrepancy of 21,214 more migrants in the sub-province.

Syrian nationals constitute the largest group of migrants in Gaziosmanpaşa sub-province as is evident from both Baseline 1 (21,287) and Baseline 2 (35,476) datasets. Accordingly, Syrians account for 82.2 per cent of the total migrant population surveyed in the sub-province during Baseline 1 and 75.3 per cent of that surveyed during Baseline 2.

According to Baseline 2 results, 99 per cent of the migrants in Gaziosmanpaşa came to the sub-province in 2016 or after, while a mere 1 per cent arrived in 2015 or before.
Key Findings on Migrant Presence in Sub-province

According to information obtained through KIIIs with mukhtars, management offices of residential sites, Sub-provincial Directorate of National Education and SASF, Gaziosmanpaşa sub-province resembles Sultangazi and Eyüpsultan sub-provinces to a fair degree in terms of demography and migrant profiles. The sub-province also contains a wide range of employment opportunities in textile, tertiary and recycling industries. Furthermore, several Key Informants suggested that host communities and migrants have formed close ties based on shared linguistic, religious and/or cultural similarities. Additionally, migrant presence has also increased due to strong support provided through the networks established by the migrant community in Gaziosmanpaşa sub-province.
Sultangazi Sub-province

Comparison of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 Datasets

Baseline 2 findings suggest that 67,308 migrants are present in Sultangazi sub-province, while Baseline 1 data recorded a total of 44,178 migrants. As such, when compared to Baseline 1, the data collected during Baseline 2 reveal a discrepancy of 23,130 more migrants in the sub-province.

Syrian nationals constitute the largest group of migrants in Sultangazi sub-province as is evident from both Baseline 1 (42,195) and Baseline 2 (57,040) datasets. Accordingly, Syrians account for 95.5 per cent of the total migrant population surveyed in the sub-province during Baseline 1 and 84.7 per cent that surveyed during Baseline 2.

According to Baseline 2 results, 91.1 per cent of the migrants in Sultangazi came to the sub-province in 2016 or after, while only 8.9 per cent arrived in 2015 or before.

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<thead>
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<th>Nationality</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Syrian Arab Republic</td>
<td>42,195</td>
<td>57,040</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td></td>
<td>4,175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,615</td>
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<tr>
<td>Azerbaijan</td>
<td>652</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkmenistan</td>
<td>182</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>516</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>1,063</td>
<td>1,262</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 48: Nationality breakdown of baseline 1 & 2 figures and percentages for Sultangazi

Figure 49: Baseline 1 & 2 total presence figures for Sultangazi

Chart 16: Sultangazi
Key Findings on Migrant Presence in Sub-province

According to the results of KIIs conducted with mukhtars, school officials, SASF and SSC representatives, the cosmopolitan nature of Sultangazi sub-province precipitated an increase in the migrant population. This is further facilitated by the fact that local population consists predominantly of low-to-middle income groups which makes the sub-province more accessible to migrants in terms of lower housing costs; the province is also easily accessed from other central locations such as Fatih and Zeytinburnu, two sub-provinces where large Syrian and Afghan communities are present. In addition, religious leaders suggested that religious and ethnic diversity in the sub-province attracted migrants of different nationalities and enabled them to more-easily settle in the local Sultangazi community.

The MPM team also observed high mobility among migrants from the neighbouring sub-provinces such as Eyüpsultan, Esenler, Gaziosmanpaşa and Başakşehir.

It is also important to note that according to the data obtained during Baseline 2, Sultangazi is one of the sub-provinces hosting the largest Syrian, Afghan and Pakistani communities. Nevertheless, there is a difference between the three communities. Specifically, Syrians are attracted to the sub-province based on the cultural, linguistic and religious similarities with the local community, resulting in the steady growth of their community. Meanwhile, Afghan and Pakistani nationals reportedly come to Sultangazi sub-province to save money, aspiring to continue their journey onwards to Europe.

![Figure 50: Arrival times of nationality breakdown of baseline 2 figures for Sultangazi](image-url)
REGION 5
Beşiktaş, Beyoğlu, Kağıthane, Şişli

Baseline 2 findings suggest that 148,196 migrants are present in the Region 5 of İstanbul province which includes Beşiktaş, Beyoğlu, Kağıthane and Şişli sub-provinces, while Baseline 1 data recorded a total of 67,228 migrants. As such, when compared to Baseline 1, the data collected during Baseline 2 reveal a discrepancy of 80,968 more migrants in the Region.

Syrian nationals constitute the largest group of migrants in the Region 5 as is evident from both Baseline 1 (39,895) and Baseline 2 (88,505) datasets. Accordingly, Syrian nationals account for 59.3 per cent of the total migrant population surveyed in the Region 5 during Baseline 1 and 59.6 per cent of that surveyed during Baseline 2.

According to Baseline 2 results, 54.5 per cent of the migrants in the Region 5 came in 2016 or after, while 45.5 per cent arrived in 2015 or before.
Map 8: Region 5
Beşiktaş Sub-province

Comparison of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 Datasets

Baseline 2 findings suggest that 4,661 migrants are present in Beşiktaş sub-province, while Baseline 1 data recorded a total of 5,723 migrants. As such, when compared to Baseline 1, the data collected during Baseline 2 reveal 1,062 fewer migrants in the sub-province.

According to Baseline 1 dataset, Syrian nationals constitute the largest group of migrants in Beşiktaş sub-province (439 individuals). This figure accounts for 7.7 per cent of the total migrant population surveyed in the sub-province during Baseline 1. However, according to Baseline 2 results, Turkmen nationals constitute the largest migrant group (1,302 individuals), while only 574 are Syrian. This figure accounts for 27.9 per cent of the total migrant population surveyed in the sub-province during Baseline 2.

Regarding migrant arrival, Baseline 2 found that 29.8 per cent of the migrants in Beşiktaş came to the sub-province in 2016 or after, while 70.2 per cent arrived in 2015 or before.
Key Findings on Migrant Presence in Sub-province

According to interviews held with mukhtars, SASF and the Sub-Province Directorate of National Education, migrants in Beşiktaş sub-province tend to have a high income and education level. Moreover, there are high housing costs and migrant profiles mainly consist of foreign students and people who work in consulates and international companies. Whilst there isn’t a large migrant population in Beşiktaş, results from Baseline 2 recorded individuals from nearly 50 countries. Additionally, according to mukhtars, foreign nationals with a high income were observed to be leaving Beşiktaş to Sarıyer’s Zekeriyaköy and Demirciköy, Beykoz’s Acarlar and Eyüpsultan’s Göktürk mahalles.

Figure 54: Arrival times of nationality breakdown of baseline 2 figures for Beşiktaş
Beyoğlu Sub-province
Comparison of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 Datasets

Baseline 2 findings suggest that 61,118 migrants are present in Beyoğlu sub-province, while Baseline 1 recorded a total of 18,220 migrants. As such, when compared to Baseline 1, the data collected during Baseline 2 reveal a discrepancy of 42,898 more migrants in the sub-province.

Syrian nationals constitute the largest group of migrants in Beyoğlu sub-province as is evident from both Baseline 1 (13,467) and Baseline 2 (42,861). Accordingly, Syrians account for 73.9 per cent of the total migrant population surveyed in the sub-province during Baseline 1 and 70 per cent of that surveyed during Baseline 2.

According to Baseline 2 results, 60.7 per cent of the migrants in Beyoğlu came to the sub-province in 2016 or after, while 39.3 per cent arrived in 2015 or before.

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<th>Nationality</th>
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<td>42,861</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkmenistan</td>
<td>484</td>
<td>3,546</td>
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<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>3,033</td>
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<tr>
<td>Azerbaijan</td>
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<td>Afghanistan</td>
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<td>Other</td>
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Figure 55: Nationality breakdown of baseline 1 & 2 figures and percentages for Beyoğlu

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<th>Category</th>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahalle</td>
<td>45</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chart 18: Beyoğlu
Key Findings on Migrant Presence in Sub-province

According to data collected from mukhtars, SASF and the SSC interviewed in Beyoğlu, there is a large presence of migrants in the sub-province due to its central location and accessibility as well as employment opportunities in tourism and tertiary industry. Moreover, low cost housing, resulting from a multitude of derelict buildings in some mahalles, is considered as another factor behind the increasing migrant presence in Beyoğlu. Community leaders were also interviewed, and they indicated that contiguous buildings and high human mobility in the sub-province let irregular migrants go unmonitored. It was stated that Beyoğlu's proximity to Fatih, which is one of the main destinations of Syrians, and to Zeytinburnu, where a large Afghan community is present, made Beyoğlu an alternative destination for individuals from these nationalities. This information was further confirmed by the results of Baseline 2 and observations of mukhtars. Accordingly, Beyoğlu receives Syrian from Fatih, Eyüpsultan and Bayrampaşa, as well as Afghans from Zeytinburnu. Beyoğlu also hosts a large number of Nigerian and Congolese nationals. According to mukhtars, individuals from African countries live in harmony with local people and it leads new-comers to settle in Beyoğlu too.
Kaşığıthane Sub-province
Comparison of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 Datasets

Baseline 2 findings suggest that 65,934 migrants are present in Kaşığıthane sub-province, while Baseline 1 recorded a total of 24,158 migrants. As such, when compared to Baseline 1, the data collected during Baseline 2 reveal a discrepancy of 41,776 more migrants in the sub-province.

Syrian nationals constitute the largest group of migrants in Kaşığıthane sub-province as is evident from both Baseline 1 (17,703) and Baseline 2 (39,300) datasets. Accordingly, Syrians account for 73.3 per cent of the total migrant population surveyed in the sub-province during Baseline 1 and 59.6 per cent of that surveyed during Baseline 2.

According to Baseline 2, 60.4 per cent of the migrants in Kaşığıthane came to the sub-province in 2016 or after 2016, while 39.6 per cent arrived in 2015 or before.

![Figure 58](image)

Figure 58: Nationality breakdown of baseline 1 & 2 figures and percentages for Kaşığıthane

![Figure 59](image)

Figure 59: Baseline 1 & 2 total presence figures for Kaşığıthane

![Chart 19](image)

Chart 19: Kaşığıthane
Key Findings on Migrant Presence in Sub-province

During the fieldwork and interviews with Key Informants in Kağıthane, settlements were observed to be akin to those in Beyoğlu, i.e. contiguous buildings and areas of urban sprawl. This type of housing was defined as an opportunity of low-cost housing by Key Informants, which is one of the reasons why the sub-province hosts a large migrant population. According to mukhtars, low cost housing and informal employment opportunities in textile mills and construction sites, in such a central location have led to an upsurge in the migrant population in Kağıthane. In addition, according to SASF, the social cohesion in the sub-province which stems from cultural similarities between locals and foreigners paved the way for new arrivals in Kağıthane.

Figure 60: Arrival times of nationality breakdown of baseline 2 figures for Kağıthane
Şişli Sub-province

Comparison of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 Datasets

Baseline 2 findings suggest that 16,483 migrants are present in Şişli sub-province, while Baseline 1 recorded a total of 19,127 migrants. As such, when compared to Baseline 1, the data collected during Baseline 2 reveal a discrepancy of 2,644 fewer migrants in the sub-province.

Syrian nationals constitute the largest group of migrants in Şişli sub-province as is evident from both Baseline 1 (8,286) and Baseline 2 (5,770) datasets. Accordingly, Syrians account for 43.3 per cent of the total migrant population surveyed in the province during Baseline 1 and 35 per cent of that surveyed during Baseline 2.

According to Baseline 2, 83.3 per cent of the migrants in Şişli came to the sub-province in 2016 or after, while 16.7 per cent arrived in 2015 or before.
Key Findings on Migrant Presence in Sub-province

During the fieldwork conducted in Şişli, many foreign schools, synagogues and churches were identified. It was highlighted by the mukhtars that due to presence of such institutions, Şişli hosts a large number of foreign nationals most of which are of an above-average income level. On the other hand, large number of individuals from African countries, mainly Nigeria, Cameroon, Uganda and Senegal, were recorded in some mahalles. According to interviews with Key Informants in these mahalles, Şişli is one of the gathering and destination points for these individuals, together with Beyoğlu. It was reported that the migrant network and social cohesion in Şişli, combined with the desire to live with their fellow countrymen were their main motives for settling in the sub-province.

Nevertheless, differences between Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 arose when looking at the decrease in Syrian population in the sub-province. It was confirmed by Key Informants that Syrian nationals who reside in mahalles such as Eskişehir and Feriköy had been on the move towards Esenyurt. It was also alleged that there had been Syrians who had returned or have the intention to return to areas under control of Syrian government.

![Figure 63: Arrival times of nationality breakdown of baseline 2 figures for Şişli](image-url)
REGION 6
Kartal, Maltepe, Pendik, Tuzla

Baseline 2 findings suggest that 50,240 migrants are present in the Region 6 of İstanbul province, which includes Kartal, Maltepe, Pendik and Tuzla sub-provinces, while Baseline 1 recorded a total of 26,322 migrants. As such, when compared to Baseline 1, the data collected during Baseline 2 reveals a discrepancy of 23,918 more migrants in the sub-province.

Syrian nationals constitute the largest group of migrants in the Region 6 as is evident from both Baseline 1 (14,028) and Baseline 2 (27,753) datasets. Accordingly, Syrians account for 53.3 per cent of the total migrant population surveyed in the sub-province during Baseline 1 and 55.2 per cent of that surveyed during Baseline 2.

According to Baseline 2, 98.3 per cent of the migrants in the Region 6 came to the region in 2016 or after, while 1.7 per cent arrived in 2015 or before.

<table>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>26,322</td>
<td>50,240</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 64: Region 6 Baseline 1 & 2 total presence figures
Map 9: Region 6
Kartal Sub-province

Comparison of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 Datasets

Baseline 2 findings suggest that 9,339 migrants are present in Kartal sub-province, while Baseline 1 data recorded a total of 4,372 migrants. As such, when compared to Baseline 1, the data collected during Baseline 2 reveals a discrepancy of 4,967 more migrants in the sub-province.

Syrian nationals constitute the largest group of migrants in Kartal sub-province as is evident from both Baseline 1 (1,989) and Baseline 2 (4,027) datasets. Accordingly, Syrians account for 45.5 per cent of the total migrant population surveyed in the sub-province during Baseline 1 and 43.1 per cent of that surveyed during Baseline 2.

According to Baseline 2, 96.7 per cent of the migrants in Kartal came to the sub-province in 2016 or after, while 3.3 per cent arrived in 2015 or before.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nationality</th>
<th>B1</th>
<th>B2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Syrian Arab Republic</td>
<td>1,989</td>
<td>4,027</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkmenistan</td>
<td>414</td>
<td>2,202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azerbaijan</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>1,132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>361</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>316</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>1,698</td>
<td>1,301</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 65: Nationality breakdown of baseline 1 & 2 figures and percentages for Kartal

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dataset</th>
<th>Total Presence Figures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B1</td>
<td>4,372</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B2</td>
<td>9,339</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 66: Baseline 1 & 2 total presence figures for Kartal

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>General Information on Kartal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area km2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahalle</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chart 21: Kartal
Key Findings on Migrant Presence in Sub-province

According to KIIs with mukhtars, shopkeepers, religious leaders and CSO/CBO representatives, migrants come to Kartal sub-province from nearby sub-provinces such as Maltepe, Pendik and Sultanbeyli. When asked about the reason migrants choose to settle in this particular sub-province, Key Informants highlighted the availability of affordable housing in mahalles, which are not covered yet by the urban transformation plans; employment opportunities in construction, paper collecting and recycling, entertainment and tertiary industries; as well as the prevailing solidarity of the host community through acceptance and provision of aid to migrants in need. During data verification, the MPM team observed that the latter were pull factors primarily for Syrians, Afghans, Azerbaijanis, Turkmens and Iraqis. However, KIIs with Afghan community leaders reported that their community's main motive for settling in Kartal sub-province is for work. As such, Afghans often prefer short stays related to availability of employment and do not wish to settle in the sub-province for a longer term. Once their financial objectives are met or they are no longer able to find employment, Afghan nationals prefer to return to the European side of İstanbul.

Figure 67: Arrival times of nationality breakdown of baseline 2 figures for Kartal
Maltepe Sub-province

Comparison of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 Datasets

Baseline 2 findings suggest that 13,043 migrants are present in Maltepe sub-province, while Baseline 1 recorded a total of 6,377 migrants. As such, when compared to Baseline 1, the data collected during Baseline 2 reveals a discrepancy of 6,666 more migrants in the sub-province.

Syrian nationals constitute the largest group of migrants in Maltepe sub-province as is evident from both Baseline 1 (2,229) and Baseline 2 (5,367) datasets. Accordingly, Syrians account for 35 per cent of that surveyed during Baseline 1 and 41.1 per cent of the population captured in Baseline 2.

According to Baseline 2 results, 100 per cent of the migrants in Maltepe came to the sub-province in 2016 or after.

![Figure 68: Nationality breakdown of baseline 1 & 2 figures and percentages for Maltepe](chart)

![Figure 69: Baseline 1 & 2 total presence figures for Maltepe](chart)

**General Information on Maltepe**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>497,034</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area km²</td>
<td>50.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahalle</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chart 22: Maltepe
Key Findings on Migrant Presence in Sub-province

According to KIIIs with mukhtars, shop owners, municipal representatives, and SASF and SSC, Maltepe is experiencing an influx of notably Syrian nationals who have better income from sub-provinces such as Sultanbeyli, Ümraniye and Sancaktepe. At the same time, there is also movement of migrants out of the sub-province towards neighbouring Pendik sub-province as well as to the centrally located sub-provinces, namely Fatih and Bağcılar. This is because housing costs there are lower.

Furthermore, information obtained through KIIIs suggests that the discrepancy in migrant numbers observed between Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 datasets (i.e. 6,666 individuals) are likely due to an increase of Turkmen, Georgian and Azerbaijani nationals in the sub-province. The latter, who primarily work in domestic services, arrived as employment opportunities increased. In addition, the increase may also be due to the number of Syrians living in the sub-province but are registered in other provinces, and an increasing Afghan population in Istanbul.

Figure 70: Arrival times of nationality breakdown of baseline 2 figures for Maltepe
Pendik Sub-province
Comparison of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 Datasets

Baseline 2 findings suggest that 16,678 migrants are present in Pendik sub-province, while Baseline 1 data recorded a total of 10,751 migrants. As such, when compared to Baseline 1, the data collected during Baseline 2 reveals a discrepancy of 5,927 more migrants living in the sub-province.

Syrian nationals constitute the largest group of migrants in Pendik sub-province as is evident from both Baseline 1 (6,732) and Baseline 2 (10,106) datasets. Accordingly, Syrians account for 62.6 per cent of the total migrant population surveyed in the sub-province during Baseline 1 and 60.6 per cent of that surveyed during Baseline 2.

According to Baseline 2 results, 99.8 per cent of the migrants in Pendik came to the sub-province in 2016 or after, while 0.2 per cent arrived in 2015 or before.
Key Findings on Migrant Presence in Sub-province

According to KII with the SASF and Turkish Red Crescent staff, as well as mukhtars, shop owners and managers of residential sites, the discrepancy in migrant numbers observed between Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 datasets (i.e. 5,927 individuals) is likely due to easily accessible employment opportunities in textile industry; importantly, the latter constitutes a significant part of economic activities in Pendik sub-province. Pendik Municipality provides support to migrants, encouraging cultural exchange and the expansion of social networks. Additionally, low-cost housing is also available given the large-scale, unregulated expansion of the so-called ‘shanty towns’ across the sub-province. The latter also attract irregular migrants, as such settings may have a lesser likelihood of being monitored by the authorities.
Tuzla Sub-province
Comparison of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 Datasets

Baseline 2 findings suggest that 11,180 migrants are present in Tuzla sub-province, while Baseline 1 data recorded a total of 4,822 migrants. As such, when compared to Baseline 1, the data collected during Baseline 2 reveals a discrepancy of 6,358 more migrants living in the sub-province.

Syrian nationals constitute the largest group of migrants in Tuzla sub-province as is evident from both Baseline 1 (3,078) and Baseline 2 (8,253) datasets. Accordingly, Syrians account for 63.8 per cent of the total migrant population surveyed in the sub-province during Baseline 1 and 73.8 per cent of that surveyed during Baseline 2.

According to Baseline 2, 95.5 per cent of the migrants in Tuzla came to the sub-province in 2016 or after, while 4.5 per cent arrived in 2015 or before.

Figure 74: Nationality breakdown of baseline 1 & 2 figures and percentages for Tuzla

Figure 75: Baseline 1 & 2 total presence figures for Tuzla

Chart 24: Tuzla
Key Findings on Migrant Presence in Sub-province

According to KIIs with mukhtars, shopkeepers, municipal representatives, SSC and SASF staff Tuzla’s proximity to Kocaeli province precipitates migrant flows between the two, driven by employment opportunities. Moreover, field observations suggest a substantial increase in the number of Syrians in the sub-province. Key Informants suggested the latter is due to the recent influx of Syrian nationals living in the sub-province but registered in other provinces of Turkey.

Further information obtained through KIIs suggests that a large portion of the migrants are employed at the shipyards and in the leather industry in Tuzla sub-province. However, according to interviews held in remote mahalles of the sub-province, such as Akfirat, migrants who reside in these mahalles also go to Sakarya province for seasonal work.

Figure 76: Arrival times of nationality breakdown of baseline 2 figures for Tuzla
REGION 7
Adalar, Ataşehir, Kadıköy, Üsküdar

Baseline 2 findings suggest that 29,548 people residing in Region 7 of İstanbul province, which includes Adalar, Ataşehir, Kadıköy and Üsküdar sub-provinces, while Baseline 1 data recorded a total of 21,749 persons. As such, when compared to Baseline 1, the data collected during Baseline 2 reveals a discrepancy of 7,799 more migrants in the Region.

According to Baseline 1 dataset, Syrian nationals constitute the largest group of migrants in the Region (5,209 individuals). This figure accounts for 24 per cent of the total migrant population surveyed in the Region during Baseline 1. However, according to Baseline 2 results, Uzbeks constitute the largest migrant group (8,348 individuals), while only 4,646 are Syrian nationals according to the data. As such, Uzbeks account for 28.3 per cent of the total migrant population surveyed in the Region during Baseline 2, while Syrians account for 15.7 per cent.

Regarding migrant arrivals, Baseline 2 found that 91.7 per cent of the migrants in the Region 7 came in 2016 or after, while 8.3 per cent arrived in 2015 or before.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>B1</th>
<th>B2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>21,749</td>
<td>29,548</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 77: Region 7 Baseline 1 & 2 total presence figures
Adalar Sub-province

Comparison of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 Datasets

Baseline 2 findings suggest that 795 migrants are present in Adalar sub-province, while Baseline 1 data recorded a total of 331 migrants. As such, when compared to Baseline 1, the data collected during Baseline 2 reveals a discrepancy of 464 more migrants in the sub-province.

Syrian nationals constitute the largest group of migrants in Adalar sub-province as is evident from both Baseline 1 (146) and Baseline 2 (350) datasets. Accordingly, Syrians account for 44.1 per cent of the total migrant population surveyed in the sub-province during Baseline 1 and 44 per cent of that surveyed during Baseline 2.

According to Baseline 2, 89.4 per cent of the migrants in Adalar came to the sub-province in 2016 or after, while 10.6 per cent arrived in 2015 or before.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nationality</th>
<th>Baseline 1</th>
<th>Baseline 2</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Syrian Arab Republic</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>44.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkmenistan</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>15.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azerbaijan</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>15.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>6.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>13.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>44.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 78: Nationality breakdown of baseline 1 & 2 figures and percentages for Adalar

Figure 79: Baseline 1 & 2 total presence figures for Adalar

Chart 25: Adalar
Key Findings on Migrant Presence in Subprovince

According to KII with mukhtars, municipal police and shopkeepers, the main industry in Adalar subprovince is tourism. As such, during the summer months, economic opportunities increase, attracting Syrian, Uzbek and Turkmen migrants seeking daily labour. These migrants otherwise reside primarily in sub-provinces such as Kadıköy, Maltepe and Kartal.

Furthermore, information obtained through KII suggests that the discrepancy in migrant numbers observed between Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 datasets (i.e. 464 individuals) are likely due to an increase in Turkmen and Uzbek nationals. The latter, work primarily in domestic services and animal husbandry.

![Figure 80: Arrival times of nationality breakdown of baseline 2 figures for Adalar](image)
Ataşehir Sub-province

Comparison of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 Datasets

Baseline 2 findings suggest that 4,994 migrants are present in Ataşehir sub-province, while Baseline 1 recorded a total of 5,346 migrants. As such, when compared to Baseline 1, the data collected during Baseline 2 reveals a discrepancy of 352 fewer migrants in the sub-province.

According to Baseline 1, Syrian nationals constitute the largest group of migrants in Ataşehir sub-province (1,524 individuals). This figure accounts for 28.5 per cent of the total migrant population surveyed in the sub-province during Baseline 1. However, according to Baseline 2 results, Afghan nationals constitute the largest migrant group (1,615 individuals), while only 1,198 are Syrian nationals according to the data. As such, Afghans account for 32.3 per cent the total migrant population surveyed in the sub-province during Baseline 2, while Syrians account for 24 per cent.

According to Baseline 2 results, 94 per cent of the migrants in Ataşehir came to the sub-province in 2016 or after, while 6 per cent arrived in 2015 or before.

![Figure 81: Nationality breakdown of baseline 1 & 2 figures and percentages for Ataşehir](image)

![Figure 82: Baseline 1 & 2 total presence figures for Ataşehir](image)

![Chart 26: Ataşehir](image)
Key Findings on Migrant Presence in Sub-province

The most striking outcome of the fieldwork in Ataşehir sub-province was the increase in the number of Afghan nationals. According to Key Informants, Afghans have recently started to arrive to the sub-province to find work in paper collecting and recycling industry, as there are paper warehouses in certain mahalles of the sub-province. Mukhtars interviewed in these mahalles stated that these warehouses were also where Afghans reside.

According to data received from the municipality and SASF, Ataşehir is a cosmopolitan sub-province that is suitable for people of different income groups, offering a range of housing and employment opportunities. However, despite a substantial increase in the Afghan population, Baseline 2 recorded fewer individuals than Baseline 1, owing to a decrease in the number of migrants of other nationalities.

![Figure 83: Arrival times of nationality breakdown of baseline 2 figures for Ataşehir](image-url)


**Kadıköy Sub-province**

**Comparison of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 Datasets**

Baseline 2 findings suggest that 15,372 migrants are present in Kadıköy sub-province, while Baseline 1 data recorded a total of 7,794 migrants. As such, when compared to Baseline 1, the data collected during Baseline 2 reveals a discrepancy of 7,578 more migrants in the sub-province. Unlike any other sub-provinces of İstanbul province, the largest group of migrants in Kadıköy sub-province are not Syrian nationals, either in the Baseline 1 or Baseline 2 data. Instead, according to Baseline 1, Turkmen constitute the largest group of migrants in Kadıköy sub-province (1,385 individuals). This figure accounts for 17.8 per cent of the total migrant population surveyed in the sub-province during Baseline 1. However, according to Baseline 2 results, Uzbek nationals constitute the largest migrant group in Baseline 2 (7,222 individuals), while only 5,640 are Turkmen according to the data. As such, Uzbeks account for 47 per cent of the total migrant population surveyed in the sub-province during Baseline 2, while Turkmen account for 36.7 per cent. According to Baseline 2, 99.8 per cent of the migrants in Kadıköy came to the sub-province in 2016 or after, while 0.2 per cent arrived in 2015 or before.

![Figure B4: Nationality breakdown of baseline 1 & 2 figures and percentages for Kadıköy](image)

![Figure B5: Baseline 1 & 2 total presence figures for Kadıköy](image)

![Chart 27: Kadıköy](image)
Key Findings on Migrant Presence in Sub-province

Mukhtars, SSC and SASF staff, interviewed in Kadıköy sub-province, indicated that locally, housing costs were generally high. Few migrants are thus able to afford appropriate housing, and, with few available alternatives, migrants that do reside in the sub-province often live in sub-standard housing. For example, many migrants were observed to reside either at their workplaces or in disused buildings, abandoned as part of anticipated urban transformation. Some migrants, however, find a place in mahalles such as Fikirtepe, Dumlupınar and Eğitim, as these are the only accessible mahalles for low-to-middle income groups in the sub-province.

Despite the difficulties in finding appropriate accommodation, a significant number of the migrant population in İstanbul province is attracted to Kadıköy sub-province due to high economic activity and, consequently, increased availability of employment opportunities.

According to findings of both Baseline 1 and Baseline 2, Turkmens, Afghans and Uzbeks account for the majority of the migrant population in Kadıköy sub-province, with a recorded upsurge in the number of Afghans. The latter can most likely be attributed to paper warehouses present in the district, where Afghans reportedly reside. On the other hand, Key Informants suggested that the demand in domestic services sector, which stems from high socioeconomic level in the sub-province, attracts increasing numbers of Turkmen and Uzbek nationals.

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Figure 86: Arrival times of nationality breakdown of baseline 2 figures for Kadıköy
Üsküdar Sub-province

Comparison of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 Datasets

Baseline 2 findings suggest that 8,387 migrants are present in Üsküdar sub-province, while Baseline 1 data recorded a total of 8,278 migrants. As such, when compared to Baseline 1, the data collected during Baseline 2 shows 109 more migrants living in the sub-province.

According to Baseline 1, Syrian nationals constitute the largest group of migrants in Üsküdar sub-province (2,980 individuals). This figure accounts for 36 per cent of the total migrant population surveyed in the sub-province during Baseline 1. However, according to Baseline 2 results, Afghan nationals constitute the largest migrant group (3,040 individuals), while only 2,889 are Syrian nationals according to the data. As such, Afghans account for 36.2 per cent of the total migrant population surveyed in the sub-province during Baseline 2, while Syrians account for 34.4 per cent. According to Baseline 2, 75.8 per cent of the migrants in Üsküdar came to the sub-province in 2016 or after, while 24.2 per cent arrived in 2015 or before.
Key Findings on Migrant Presence in Sub-province

According to KIIIs with mukhtars, SSC, SASF staff as well as local shop owners, Küçüksu mahalle in Üsküdar sub-province has recently seen an influx of Afghan migrants from Zeytinburnu sub-province. According to Key Informants, this increase was driven by the already-established Afghan community at the intersection point of Üsküdar, Ümraniye and Beykoz sub-provinces as well as the job market in the area. Moreover, availability of low-cost housing in the area, particularly in Küçüksu mahalle, has reportedly resulted in further increases in the number of Afghans in the sub-province.

Nevertheless, Key Informants noted that some of the Syrians left Üsküdar for Sultanbeyli sub-province. Consequently, despite the increase in Afghan presence recorded in Baseline 2, the overall number of migrants in the sub-province has only marginally increased.

Figure 89: Arrival times of nationality breakdown of baseline 2 figures for Üsküdar

Note that the third largest Afghan community after those in Zeytinburnu and Esenyurt sub-provinces was detected within the triangle of Üsküdar’s Küçüksu, Beykoz’s Yenimahalle and Ümraniye’s Hekimbaşı mahalles.
Baseline 2 findings suggest that 30,938 migrants are present in the Region 8 of İstanbul province, which includes Beykoz, Çekmeköy, Sarıyer and Şile sub-provinces, while Baseline 1 data recorded a total of 17,201 migrants. As such, when compared to Baseline 1, the data collected during Baseline 2 reveals a discrepancy of 13,737 more migrants in the Region.

Syrian nationals constitute the largest group of migrants in the Region 8 as is evident from both Baseline 1 (7,244) and Baseline 2 (10,358) datasets. Accordingly, Syrians account for 42.1 per cent of the total migrant population surveyed in the Region during Baseline 1 and 33.5 per cent of that surveyed during Baseline 2.

According to Baseline 2, 39.1 per cent of the migrants in the Region 8 came to the region in 2016 or after, while 60.9 per cent arrived in 2015 or before.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>B1</th>
<th>B2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17,201</td>
<td>30,938</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 90: Region 8 Baseline 1 & 2 total presence figures
Map 11: Region 8
Beykoz Sub-province

Comparison of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 Datasets

Baseline 2 findings suggest that 12,776 migrants are present in Beykoz sub-province, while Baseline 1 data recorded a total of 4,389 migrants. As such, when compared to Baseline 1, the data collected during Baseline 2 reveals a discrepancy of 8,387 more migrants in the sub-province.

According to Baseline 1 dataset, Syrian nationals constitute the largest group of migrants in Beykoz sub-province (2,296 individuals). This figure accounts for 52.3 per cent of the total migrant population surveyed in the sub-province during Baseline 1. However, according to Baseline 2 results, Afghan nationals constitute the largest migrant group (4,897 individuals), while only 3,931 are Syrian nationals according to the data. As such, Afghans account for 38.3 per cent of total migrant population surveyed in the sub-province during Baseline 2, while Syrians account for 30.8 per cent.

According to Baseline 2, 33.9 per cent of the migrants in Beykoz came to the sub-province in 2016 or after, while 66.1 per cent arrived in 2015 or before.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nationality</th>
<th>Baseline 1 (B1)</th>
<th>Baseline 2 (B2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>2,296 (52.3%)</td>
<td>4,897 (38.3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>3,931 (9.9%)</td>
<td>4,389 (30.8%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkmenistan</td>
<td>400 (9.1%)</td>
<td>1,703 (13.3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azerbaijan</td>
<td>122 (2.8%)</td>
<td>557 (4.4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>19 (0.4%)</td>
<td>258 (2.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>1,118 (25.5%)</td>
<td>1,430 (11.2%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 91: Nationality breakdown of baseline 1 & 2 figures and percentages for Beykoz

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Figures</th>
<th>Baseline 1 (B1)</th>
<th>Baseline 2 (B2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Presence</td>
<td>4,389</td>
<td>12,776</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 92: Baseline 1 & 2 total presence figures for Beykoz

General Information on Beykoz

- Population: 246,700
- Area km2: 239.0
- Mahalle: 45

Chart 29: Beykoz
Key Findings on Migrant Presence in Sub-province

According to KII with SASF, SSC, the municipality and Sub-provincial Directorate of National Education representatives, migrant population in Beykoz sub-province is concentrated in Yenimahalle, Acarlar and Tokatköy mahalles, as the majority of remaining areas in the sub-province are rural. As such, almost 80 per cent of the total migrant population surveyed during Baseline 2 resides in these three mahalles.

According to mukhtars interviewed in Beykoz, the sub-province experienced an upsurge in Afghan migrants due to the well-established Afghan community in Yenimahalle mahalle and the job market in the neighbouring Göksu mahalle. The mukhtar of Yenimahalle mahalle stated that Afghan community has been present for some time, with the nearby job market leading to an increase in the size of the community not only in Yenimahalle, but also in Küçüksu mahalle Üsküdar sub-province and Hekimbaşı mahalle in Ümraniye sub-province.

Syrians, also representing a significant portion28 of the migrant community in Beykoz sub-province, predominantly reside in Tokatköy mahalle due to the low cost of housing and the mahalle’s proximity to workplaces. Meanwhile, Turkmen, who constitute the third largest group according to the data collected during Baseline 2, have increased their presence resulting from growing employment opportunities in domestic services, particularly in the upscale mahalle of Acarlar.

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28 Syrians represent the second largest migrant group according to the data collected during Baseline 2.
Çekmeköy Sub-province
Comparison of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 Datasets

Baseline 2 findings suggest that 5,535 migrants are present in Çekmeköy sub-province, while Baseline 1 data recorded a total of 4,327 migrants. As such, when compared to Baseline 1, the data collected during Baseline 2 reveals a discrepancy of 1,208 more migrants in the sub-province.

Syrian nationals constitute the largest group of migrants in Çekmeköy sub-province as is evident from both Baseline 1 (2,245) and Baseline 2 (3,372) datasets. Accordingly, Syrians account for 51.9 per cent of the total migrant population surveyed in the sub-province during Baseline 1 and 60.9 per cent of that surveyed during Baseline 2.

According to Baseline 2, 31.4 per cent of the migrants in Çekmeköy came to the sub-province in 2016 or after, while 68.6 per cent arrived in 2015 or before.
**Key Findings on Migrant Presence in Sub-province**

According to KILs with mukhtars and SASF staff, Çekmeköy sub-province earned its status as a sub-province of İstanbul province as late as 2009. As such, it is an area that was relatively recently settled, but the plentiful high-rise apartment buildings in the sub-province offer a plethora of low-cost housing to migrants. With the housing costs thus being more affordable in Çekmeköy compared to the surrounding sub-provinces such as Beykoz and Ümraniye, the sub-province has recently experienced a modest increase in the number of Syrian and Afghan migrants coming from Ümraniye, Beykoz and Pendik sub-provinces. Nevertheless, due to limited availability of employment opportunities locally, migrants do not identify Çekmeköy sub-province as their preferred place of residence.

*Figure 96: Arrival times of nationality breakdown of baseline 2 figures for Çekmeköy*
Sarıyer Sub-province
Comparison of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 Datasets

Baseline 2 findings suggest that 11,922 migrants are present in Sarıyer sub-province, while Baseline 1 data recorded a total of 8,033 migrants. As such, when compared to Baseline 1, the data collected during Baseline 2 reveals a discrepancy of 3,889 more migrants in the sub-province.

Syrian nationals constitute the largest group of migrants in Sarıyer sub-province as is evident from both Baseline 1 (2,436) and Baseline 2 (2,654) datasets. Accordingly, Syrians account for 30.3 per cent of the total migrant population surveyed in the sub-province during Baseline 1 and 22.3 per cent of that surveyed during Baseline 2.

According to Baseline 2, 46.3 per cent of the migrants in Sarıyer came to the sub-province in 2016 or after, while 53.7 per cent arrived in 2015 or before.

Figure 97: Nationality breakdown of baseline 1 & 2 figures and percentages for Sarıyer

Figure 98: Baseline 1 & 2 total presence figures for Sarıyer

Chart 31: Sarıyer
Key Findings on Migrant Presence in Sub-province

According to KIIs with mukhtars and social workers in the SSC, migrant profile in the sub-province differs in terms of nationalities and income levels from those in other sub-provinces of İstanbul province. For example, Sarıyer sub-province hosts high-income migrants, generally from Western and Gulf countries, i.e. expats working in private sector. Given that certain areas of the sub-province, particularly Zekeriyaköy, Demirciköy and Ayazağa mahalles, attract higher income groups, the demand for domestic services also increased, precipitating an influx of Turkmen and Uzbeks into the area. Notably, Mukhtars observed that these migrants employed in the domestic sector live and work in better conditions in Sarıyer sub-province compared to other areas of İstanbul province.

However, some mahalles in Sarıyer sub-province, such as Derbent and Pınar, also host an increasingly concentrated Syrian population. This is because of the gradual increase in housing rents in some specific mahalles, forcing the Syrians living there to relocate to cheaper areas.
Şile Sub-province
Comparison of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 Datasets

Baseline 2 findings suggest that 705 migrants are present in Şile sub-province, while Baseline 1 data recorded a total of 452 migrants. As such, when compared to Baseline 1, the data collected during Baseline 2 reveals a discrepancy of 253 more migrants in the sub-province.

Syrian nationals constitute the largest group of migrants in Şile sub-province as is evident from both Baseline 1 (267) and Baseline 2 (401) datasets. Accordingly, Syrians account for 59.1 per cent of the total migrant population surveyed in the sub-province during Baseline 1 and 56.9 per cent of that surveyed during Baseline 2.

According to Baseline 2, 73.6 per cent of the migrants in Şile came to the sub-province in 2016 or after, while 26.4 per cent arrived in 2015 or before.
Key Findings on Migrant Presence in Sub-province

Şile is the third largest sub-province in terms of area in İstanbul province but is also one with the lowest migrant presence, according to the data collected during Baseline 2. This is because housing options remain limited due to large portions of undeveloped land. Additionally, the sub-province is a relatively remote area with few economic activities. As such, SASF and SSC staff noted there were fewer migrants here compared to the rest of İstanbul province. However, when compared to Baseline 1, Baseline 2 recorded more Syrians and Afghans who, according to mukhtars, are engaging in fishing and animal husbandry in the sub-province. Furthermore, Şile was a sub-province involved in tourism, where economic activities during the summer account for a small-scale influx of Syrians, Turkmen and Uzbeks in search of day labour during the season. These migrants come primarily from the nearby sub-provinces such as Ümraniye and Pendik. Despite this, the MPM team recorded no migrant presence in 35 of 62 mahalles in Şile sub-province.

Figure 102: Arrival times of nationality breakdown of baseline 2 figures for Şile
REGION 9
Sancaktepe, Sultanbeyli, Ümraniye

Baseline 2 findings suggest that 65,813 migrants are present in the Region 9 of İstanbul province, which covers Sancaktepe, Sultanbeyli and Ümraniye sub-provinces, while Baseline 1 data recorded a total of 62,425 migrants. As such, when compared toBaseline 1, the data collected during Baseline 2 reveals a discrepancy of 3,388 more migrants in the Region.

Syrian nationals constitute the largest group of migrants in the Region 9 as is evident from both Baseline 1 (53,267) and Baseline 2 (57,528) datasets. Accordingly, Syrians account for 85.3 per cent of the total migrant population surveyed in the sub-province during Baseline 1 and 87.4 per cent of that surveyed during Baseline 2.

According to Baseline 2, 16.2 per cent of the migrants in the Region 9 came in 2016 or after, while 83.8 per cent arrived in 2015 or before.

Figure 103: Region 9 Baseline 1 & 2 total presence figures
Map 12: Region 9
Sancaktepe Sub-province

Comparison of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 Datasets

Baseline 2 findings suggest that 15,990 migrants are present in Sancaktepe sub-province, while Baseline 1 data recorded a total of 15,661 migrants. As such, when compared to Baseline 1, the data collected during Baseline 2 reveals a discrepancy of 329 more migrants in the sub-province.

Syrian nationals constitute the largest group of migrants in Sancaktepe sub-province as is evident from both Baseline 1 (13,479) and Baseline 2 (14,523) datasets. Accordingly, Syrians account for 86.1 per cent of the total migrant population surveyed in the sub-province during Baseline 1 and 90.8 per cent of that surveyed during Baseline 2.

According to Baseline 2, 18.6 per cent of the migrants in Sancaktepe came to the sub-province in 2016 or after, while 81.4 per cent arrived in 2015 or before.
Key Findings on Migrant Presence in Sub-province

As noted above, both Baseline 1 and Baseline 1 results suggest that migrant population in Sancaktepe sub-province is primarily composed of Syrian nationals. SASF and SSC staff noted that the likely reason for this high concentration of Syrians is the availability of low-cost housing and the presence of humanitarian actors providing aid to those in need. Additionally, Sancaktepe sub-province neighbours Sultanbeyli sub-province (see below) which hosts a large Syrian population and features an extensive relief network. Nevertheless, according to mukhtars, the migrant population in Sancaktepe sub-province is relatively stable, with the majority having settled there in 2015 or before. Consequently, migrants are well-integrated into the local community.

Despite the sub-province's stability and low-cost housing that may be attractive to newly-arriving migrants, very few among the latter choose to settle there. This is likely due to the distance of the sub-province from central areas and limited employment opportunities available locally. Klls in fact confirmed that many migrants settled in Sancaktepe sub-province commute to neighbouring sub-provinces in search of daily labour opportunities. In addition, a limited outflow of Syrians to sub-provinces of Sultanbeyli and Ümraniye has been observed but is overall as of yet insufficient to account for a decrease in the total migrant population.
Sultanbeyli Sub-province
Comparison of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 Datasets

Baseline 2 findings suggest that 25,751 migrants are present in Sultanbeyli sub-province, while Baseline 1 data recorded a total of 23,626 migrants. When compared to Baseline 1, the data collected during Baseline 2 reveals a discrepancy of 2,125 more migrants in the sub-province.

Syrian nationals constitute the largest group of migrants in Sultanbeyli sub-province as is evident from both Baseline 1 (23,028) and Baseline 2 (24,040) datasets. Accordingly, Syrians account for 97.5 per cent of the total migrant population surveyed in the sub-province during Baseline 1 and 93.4 per cent of that surveyed during Baseline 2.

According to Baseline 2, 14.4 per cent of the migrants in Sultanbeyli came to the sub-province in 2016 or after, while 85.6 per cent arrived in 2015 or before.

Figure 107: Nationality breakdown of baseline 1 & 2 figures and percentages for Sultanbeyli

Figure 108: Baseline 1 & 2 total presence figures for Sultanbeyli

Chart 34: Sultanbeyli
Key Findings on Migrant Presence in Sub-province

As already highlighted, Baseline 2 found that overall, the large majority (i.e. 88 per cent) of all migrants in İstanbul province live on the European side, with only the remaining 12 per cent settled on the Asian side. Among the 14 sub-provinces located on the Asian side of İstanbul province, Sultanbeyli is the sub-province with the largest migrant population. Mukhtars suggested that Sultanbeyli’s distant location from the city centre made living conditions, i.e. living costs including house rents, more suitable for migrants. Field observations as well as KIIIs conducted with mukhtars and CBO/CSO representatives in the sub-province, noted an extensive relief network supporting migrants in need. The network, organized by the local authorities, CBOs/CSOs and humanitarian organizations, is reportedly a major pull factor resulting in the high migrant presence. Specifically, Key Informants noted that while the migrant population in the sub-province has been continuously increasing since 2012, the growth was notably accelerated after 2016 when the relief operations were systematised. This network offers a plethora of benefits to the migrant population such as legal advice, in-kind assistance and language courses, all of which facilitate migrant integration into the host community. For example, KIIIs with Turkish Red Crescent and the municipality, Syrian nationals who participate in Turkish language courses are able to reduce communication barriers and thus fast-track their adjustment to life in Turkey.

Further information obtained during fieldwork in Sultanbeyli sub-province suggests that Syrians, who account for the majority of the migrants locally, mostly come to the sub-province through their relatives or connections within the existing migrant network. The majority of Syrians in Sultanbeyli sub-province are reportedly not registered locally but in provinces bordering Syria, such as Hatay and Gaziantep, with their place of origin being Aleppo or Damascus governorates of Syria. Sultanbeyli sub-province reportedly also hosts migrants who come to settle permanently from neighbouring sub-provinces such as Sancaktepe, Pendik, Ümraniye and Tuzla.

![Figure 109: Arrival times of nationality breakdown of baseline 2 figures for Sultanbeyli](image-url)
Umranie Sub-province

Comparison of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 Datasets

Baseline 2 findings suggest that 24,072 migrants are present in Umranie sub-province, while Baseline 1 data recorded a total of 23,138 migrants. When compared to Baseline 1, the data collected during Baseline 2 reveals a discrepancy of 934 more migrants in the sub-province.

Syrian nationals constitute the largest group of migrants in Umranie sub-province as is evident from both Baseline 1 (16,760) and Baseline 2 (18,965) datasets. Accordingly, Syrians account for 72.4 per cent of the total migrant population surveyed in the sub-province during Baseline 1 and 78.8 per cent of that surveyed during Baseline 2.

According to Baseline 2, 16.5 per cent of the migrants in Umranie came to the sub-province in 2016 or after, while 83.5 per cent arrived in 2015 or before.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nationality</th>
<th>B1</th>
<th>B2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Syrian Arab Republic</td>
<td>16,760</td>
<td>18,965</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkmenistan</td>
<td>1,995</td>
<td>2,133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azerbaijan</td>
<td>425</td>
<td>1,293</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>858</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>3,634</td>
<td>623</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 110: Nationality breakdown of baseline 1 & 2 figures and percentages for Umranie

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Figure 111: Baseline 1 &amp; 2 total presence figures for Umranie</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>B1</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chart 35: Umranie
Key Findings on Migrant Presence in Sub-province

Ümraniye sub-province has been experiencing a notable increase in migrant population locally. According to Key Informants, some of the key pull factors are the sub-province's geographic location, low-cost housing and some availability of local employment opportunities. Specifically, Ümraniye sub-province is more conveniently located, if compared to the other two sub-provinces in the Region 9 (i.e. Sultanbeyli and Sancaktepe). Notably, the sub-province is closer to more prosperous sub-provinces such as Kadıköy, Ataşehir and Üsküdar, where employment opportunities in the tertiary industry are more plentiful; Ümraniye sub-province also offers comparatively cheaper housing and some employment opportunities for migrants of different income groups.

However, as indicated by mukhtars, the increase in the number of migrants in the sub-province has been steadily decreasing over the recent years. This is likely because ongoing urban transformation and expansion of the transportation network in the sub-province precipitated a rise in the living costs, especially rent. As such, the sub-province may no longer be the most economical option for some of the migrants settled there. Therefore, many migrants are reportedly leaving Ümraniye for sub-provinces such as Esenyurt and Sultanbeyli which better suit their economic profile.
Baseline 2 findings suggest that 180,674 migrants are present in the Region 10 of İstanbul which covers Bağcılar, Esenler, Güngören sub-provinces, while Baseline 1 recorded a total of 116,173 migrants. As such, when compared to Baseline 1, the data collected during Baseline 2 reveals a discrepancy of 64,501 more migrants in the Region.

Syrian nationals constitute the largest group of migrants in the Region 10 as is evident from both Baseline 1 (102,025) and Baseline 2 (134,913) datasets. Accordingly, Syrians account for 87.8 per cent of the total migrant population surveyed in the Region during Baseline 1 and 74.7 per cent of that surveyed during Baseline 2.

According to Baseline 2 results, 48.9 per cent of the migrants in the Region 10 came in 2016 or after, while 51.1 per cent arrived in 2015 or before.
Map 13: Region 10
Bagcılar Sub-province

Comparison of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 Datasets

Baseline 2 findings suggest that 102,878 migrants are present in Bagcılar sub-province, while Baseline 1 data recorded a total of 58,656 migrants. As such, when compared to Baseline 1, the data collected during Baseline 2 reveals a discrepancy of 44,222 more migrants in the sub-province.

Syrian nationals constitute the largest group of migrants in Bagcılar sub-province as is evident from both Baseline 1 (51,950) and Baseline 2 (76,055) datasets. Accordingly, Syrians account for 88.6 per cent of the total migrant population surveyed in the sub-province during Baseline 1 and 73.9 per cent of that surveyed during Baseline 2.

According to Baseline 2, 30.7 per cent of the migrants in Bagcılar came to the sub-province in 2016 or after, while 69.3 per cent arrived in 2015 or before.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nationality</th>
<th>Baseline 1</th>
<th>Baseline 2</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Syrian Arab Republic</td>
<td>51,950</td>
<td>76,055</td>
<td>88.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>934</td>
<td>4,840</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azerbaijan</td>
<td>547</td>
<td>3,845</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkmenistan</td>
<td>473</td>
<td>3,721</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>3,521</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>4,685</td>
<td>10,896</td>
<td>8.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 114: Nationality breakdown of baseline 1 & 2 figures and percentages for Bagcılar

![Baseline 1 & 2 total presence figures for Bagcılar](chart36.png)

Chart 36: Bagcılar

Population | 734,369
Area km2   | 22.0
Mahalle    | 22
Key Findings on Migrant Presence in Sub-province

According to the data collected from Key Informants, key pull factors attracting migrants to Bağcılar sub-province are diverse employment opportunities in textile mills, trade centres, tertiary industry and construction sites; low cost housing as well as provision of humanitarian aid by the municipality to those in need. It should be noted, however, that in Çınar, 15 Temmuz, Demirkapı and Fatih mahalles, Syrians manage their own shops and are thus able to provide employment opportunities to the labour force. Another pull factor specific to the Syrian Kurds is that the majority of population in the sub-province consists of Turkish Kurds.

In Bağcılar sub-province, a considerable diversity of nationalities was recorded during Baseline 2. Those who settled in the sub-province before 2015 developed good networks which consequently attracted many other migrants. SASF staff noted an influx of migrants from central sub-provinces such as Fatih, with an outflow towards Esenyurt and Beylikdüzü sub-provinces remaining limited.
Esenler Sub-province

Comparison of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 Datasets

Baseline 2 findings suggest that 52,903 migrants are present in Esenler sub-province, while Baseline 1 data recorded a total of 37,679 migrants. As such, when compared to Baseline 1, the data collected during Baseline 2 reveals a discrepancy of 15,224 more migrants in the sub-province.

Syrian nationals constitute the largest group of migrants in Esenler sub-province as is evident from both Baseline 1 (35,016) and Baseline 2 (43,009) datasets. Accordingly, Syrians account for 92.9 per cent of the total migrant population surveyed in the sub-province during Baseline 1 and 81.3 per cent of that surveyed during Baseline 2.

According to Baseline 2, 77.6 per cent of the migrants in Esenler came to the sub-province in 2016 or after, while 22.4 per cent arrived in 2015 or before.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nationality</th>
<th>B1</th>
<th>B2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Syrian Arab Republic</td>
<td>35,016</td>
<td>43,009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>353</td>
<td>3,268</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azerbaijan</td>
<td>305</td>
<td>2,038</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkmenistan</td>
<td>228</td>
<td>1,362</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>812</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>1,745</td>
<td>2,414</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 117: Nationality breakdown of baseline 1 & 2 figures and percentages for Esenler

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th>Total Presence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B1</td>
<td>37,679</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B2</td>
<td>52,903</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 118: Baseline 1 & 2 total presence figures for Esenler

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>General Information on Esenler</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area km2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahalle</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chart 37: Esenler
Key Findings on Migrant Presence in Sub-province

According to KIIIs with SSC staff, municipal representatives, shopkeepers and mukhtars in Esenler sub-province, among key pull factors attracting migrants to the area are its geographic location and the local job market. Specifically, the sub-province offers multiple employment opportunities in textile mills, tertiary industry and trade centres and is located in a region of İstanbul province where migrant population is primarily concentrated. Accordingly, there has been a notable increase in the number of migrants in the sub-province. This is also evident from the reports of SASF staff who noted that the foundation, for example, received 290 new financial aid applications from Syrian families during a six-week period between early November and mid-December, with applications increasing daily. Nevertheless, Syrian individuals often quickly find work in the local textile industry. According to KIIIs with the host community, this is because they represent a cheaper labour force compared to Turkish nationals.

Findings from the field also indicate that proximity of the sub-province's centre to İstanbul's main bus terminal led to an increase in the number of Afghan nationals as the province becomes more accessible. Notably, Afghans often depart from their initial arrival points in Turkey—i.e. the eastern provinces such as Ağrı and Van, to İstanbul province by bus. Additionally, Esenler's proximity to two other sub-provinces of Zeytinburnu and Sultangazi, themselves hosting the largest Afghan and Pakistani communities, was considered, by Key Informants, as a major pull factor and thus a cause for the growing presence of Afghans and Pakistani in Esenler sub-province.

Additionally, KIIIs with the Turkmen Association of Humanitarian Aid and Solidarity and Syrian Turkmens Assembly Association representatives revealed that Esenler sub-province is widely preferred by Syrian Turkmens, as an extensive support network exists, facilitating integration of newly arriving migrants.

Figure 119: Arrival times of nationality breakdown of baseline 2 figures for Esenler
Güngören Sub-province
Comparison of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 Datasets

The Baseline 2 findings suggest that 24,893 migrants are present in Güngören sub-province, while Baseline 1 recorded a total of 19,838 migrants. As such, when compared to Baseline 1, the data collected during Baseline 2 reveals a discrepancy of 5,055 more migrants in the sub-province.

Syrian nationals constitute the largest group of migrants in Güngören sub-province as is evident from both Baseline 1 (15,059) and Baseline 2 (15,849) datasets. Accordingly, Syrians account for 75.9 per cent of the total migrant population surveyed in the sub-province during Baseline 1 and 63.7 per cent of that surveyed during Baseline 2.

According to Baseline 2, 63.2 per cent of the migrants in Güngören came to the sub-province in 2016 or after, while 36.8 per cent arrived in 2015 or before.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nationality</th>
<th>Baseline 1 (B1)</th>
<th>Baseline 2 (B2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Syrian Arab Republic</td>
<td>15,059</td>
<td>15,849</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkmenistan</td>
<td>783</td>
<td>3,165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>608</td>
<td>1,902</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azerbaijan</td>
<td>408</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>322</td>
<td>780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>2,658</td>
<td>2,397</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 120: Nationality breakdown of baseline 1 & 2 figures and percentages for Güngören

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Presence</th>
<th>Baseline 1 (B1)</th>
<th>Baseline 2 (B2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19,838</td>
<td>24,893</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 121: Baseline 1 & 2 total presence figures for Güngören
Key Findings on Migrant Presence in Sub-province

Güngören sub-province is experiencing an increase in migrant presence, reportedly due to the fact that both manufacturing and retail phases of the textile industry are present there. This was confirmed by field observations when the MPM team noted the presence of a substantial migrant population during rush hour at the intersection of the three most populated mahalles (i.e. Merkez, Güneştepe and Mareşal Çakmak). During KIIs with the mukhtars in these three mahalles it was clarified that the said intersection represents the main assembly point for morning transport to textile mills and industrial sites. This transport is organized both to (morning) and from (evening) these sites, with the aim of easing the commute for migrants. In addition to the plentiful jobs, the mukhtars in other mahalles also noted that the sub-province offers affordable housing for low-income individuals. For example, the planned urban transformation in Tozkoporan mahalle saw the local residents abandon their residences and move to other areas; however, the delay in these plans, which left many of the buildings in disuse, attracted Syrian, Iraqi and Azerbaijani nationals who now occupy these housing complexes. Other Key Informants also noted that there are migrants who come from sub-provinces such as Fatih and Zeytinburnu to settle in Güngören sub-province due to such favourable conditions.

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Based on Baseline Assessment findings, individuals working in the textile industry in Güngören sub-province are primarily Syrian, Georgian and Uzbek nationals.

Figure 122: Arrival times of nationality breakdown of baseline 2 figures for Güngören
REGION 11
Bayrampaşa, Zeytinburnu

Baseline 2 findings suggest that 87,024 migrants are present in the Region 11 of İstanbul province, which covers Bayrampaşa and Zeytinburnu sub-provinces, while Baseline 1 data recorded a total of 56,581 migrants. As such, when compared to Baseline 1, the data collected during Baseline 2 reveals a discrepancy of 30,443 more migrants living in the region.

Syrian nationals constitute the largest group of migrants in the Region 11 as is evident from both Baseline 1 (35,872) and Baseline 2 (36,664) datasets. Accordingly, Syrians account for 63.4 per cent of the total migrant population surveyed in the Region during Baseline 1 and 42.1 per cent of that surveyed during Baseline 2.

According to Baseline 2 results, 78 per cent of the migrants in the Region 11 came in 2016 or after, while 22 per cent arrived in 2015 or before.

| B1 | 56,581 |
| B2 | 87,024 |

Figure 123: Region 11 Baseline 1 & 2 total presence figures
Map 14: Region 11
Bayrampaşa Sub-province
Comparison of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 Datasets

Baseline 2 findings suggest that 27,462 migrants are present in Bayrampaşa sub-province, while Baseline 1 data recorded a total of 15,986 migrants. As such, when compared to Baseline 1, the data collected during Baseline 2 reveals a discrepancy of 11,476 more migrants living in the sub-province.

Syrian nationals constitute the largest group of migrants in Bayrampaşa sub-province as is evident from both Baseline 1 (10,981) and Baseline 2 (14,914) datasets. Accordingly, Syrians account for 68.7 per cent of the total migrant population surveyed in the sub-province during Baseline 1 and 54.3 per cent of that surveyed during Baseline 2.

According to Baseline 2 results, 94.4 per cent of the migrants in Bayrampaşa came to the sub-province in 2016 or after, while 5.6 per cent arrived in 2015 or before.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nationality</th>
<th>B1</th>
<th>B2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Syrian Arab Republic</td>
<td>10,981</td>
<td>14,914</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>1,125</td>
<td>2,605</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkmenistan</td>
<td>533</td>
<td>2,479</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>1,913</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>1,290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>3,044</td>
<td>4,261</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 124: Nationality breakdown of baseline 1 & 2 figures and percentages for Bayrampaşa

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>B1</th>
<th>B2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15,986</td>
<td>27,462</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 125: Baseline 1 & 2 total presence figures for Bayrampaşa

General Information on Bayrampaşa

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>271,073</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area km²</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahalle</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chart 39: Bayrampaşa
Key Findings on Migrant Presence in Sub-province

According to interviews with Key Informants, Bayrampaşa’s central location, its proximity to the historical peninsula and its neighbouring sub-provinces30 with large migrant communities have made Bayrampaşa sub-province a desirable location among the migrant communities. In addition, İstanbul’s main bus terminal is located inside the sub-province. This proximity to the main transportation hub makes this area more accessible to the migrants, and historically, this was one of the first areas settled by migrants arriving to İstanbul province. In addition, Key Informants highlighted a range of employment opportunities at places such as the bus terminal, wholesale market, factories and small-scale industrial zones as another factor behind the increase in the migrant population in the sub-province.

After Syrians, Afghans and Pakistanis were the dominant nationality groups among the migrant population in Bayrampaşa sub-province. Given that these migrants are primarily single males, they often reside in shared accommodation and thus pay a small amount for rent per capita. This makes living costs more affordable, constituting yet another pull factor.

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30 These include Esenler, Sultangazi, Gaziosmanpaşa, Eyüpsultan, Fatih and Zeytinburnu sub-provinces
Zeytinburnu Sub-province
Comparison of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 Datasets

Baseline 2 findings suggest that 59,562 migrants are present in Zeytinburnu sub-province, while Baseline 1 data recorded a total of 40,595 migrants. As such, when compared to Baseline 1, the data collected during Baseline 2 reveals a discrepancy of 18,967 more migrants in the sub-province.

Syrian nationals constitute the largest group of migrants in Zeytinburnu sub-province as is evident from both Baseline 1 (24,891) and Baseline 2 (21,750) datasets. Accordingly, Syrians account for 61.3 per cent of the total migrant population surveyed in the sub-province during Baseline 1 and 36.5 per cent of that surveyed during Baseline 2.

According to Baseline 2, 70.4 per cent of the migrants in Zeytinburnu came to the sub-province in 2016 or after, while 29.6 per cent arrived in 2015 or before.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nationality</th>
<th>Baseline 1</th>
<th>Baseline 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Syrian Arab Republic</td>
<td>24,891</td>
<td>21,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>7,151</td>
<td>18,620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkmenistan</td>
<td>1,750</td>
<td>6,321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>524</td>
<td>3,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azerbaijan</td>
<td>504</td>
<td>1,685</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>5,775</td>
<td>7,486</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 127: Nationality breakdown of baseline 1 & 2 figures and percentages for Zeytinburnu

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Baseline 1</th>
<th>Baseline 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>284,935</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area km2</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahalle</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 128: Baseline 1 & 2 total presence figures for Zeytinburnu

Chart 40: Zeytinburnu
Key Findings on Migrant Presence in Sub-province

Baseline 2 in İstanbul recorded nearly 3.5 times more Afghan nationals, when compared to Baseline 1, with many Key Informants highlighting an increase in the number of Afghan migrants in Zeytinburnu sub-province. This is reportedly because the sub-province represents the first destination for Afghan nationals when they arrive to İstanbul.

Accordingly, Baseline 2 found that the largest Afghan community is located in Zeytinburnu sub-province. In addition, the same findings suggest that the sub-province hosts the largest Chinese (from Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region of China) population. Dense levels of Afghan and Chinese nationals was also confirmed through KII with the International Association of Social, Cultural and Solidarity of Turks in Afghanistan, Cultural and Social Assistance Foundation of Turkestanis in İstanbul as well as mukhtars. Reportedly, the main motives for settling in Zeytinburnu sub-province are the already-established Afghan and Uygur communities and they employment opportunities in the leather and textile manufacturing sector. Additionally, its central location and proximity to Fatih sub-province renders Zeytinburnu a preferred choice also among Syrian nationals. More recently, however, and according to KII with SASF staff and local shop owners, the sub-province has been experiencing an influx of Uzbek nationals.

Figure 129: Arrival times of nationality breakdown of baseline 2 figures for Zeytinburnu
REGION 12
Fatih

Baseline 2 findings suggest that 111,569 migrants are present in the Region 12 of İstanbul province, which covers only the Fatih sub-province, while Baseline 1 data recorded a total of 91,548 migrants. As such, when compared to Baseline 1, the data collected during Baseline 2 reveals a discrepancy of 20,021 more migrants in Fatih.

Syrian nationals constitute the largest group of migrants in Fatih sub-province as is evident from both Baseline 1 (43,916) and Baseline 2 (60,850) datasets. Accordingly, Syrians account for 48 per cent of the total migrant population surveyed in the sub-province during Baseline 1 and 54.5 per cent of that surveyed during in Baseline 2.

According to Baseline 2 results, 42.3 per cent of the migrants in Fatih came to the sub-province in 2016 or after, while 57.7 per cent arrived in 2015 or before.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>B1</th>
<th>B2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>91,548</td>
<td>111,569</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 130: Region 12 Baseline 1 & 2 total presence figures
Map 15: Region 12
Fatih Sub-province
Comparison of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 Datasets

Baseline 2 findings suggest that 111,569 migrants are present in Fatih sub-province, while Baseline 1 data recorded a total of 91,548 migrants. As such, when compared to Baseline 1, the data collected during Baseline 2 reveals a discrepancy of 20,021 more migrants in Fatih.

Syrian nationals constitute the largest group of migrants in Fatih sub-province as is evident from both Baseline 1 (43,916) and Baseline 2 (60,850) datasets. Accordingly, Syrians account for 48 per cent of the total migrant population surveyed in the sub-province during Baseline 1 and 54.5 per cent of that surveyed during in Baseline 2.

According to Baseline 2 results, 42.3 per cent of the migrants in Fatih came to the sub-province in 2016 or after, while 57.7 per cent arrived in 2015 or before.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nationality</th>
<th>B1</th>
<th>B2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Syrian Arab Republic</td>
<td>43,916</td>
<td>60,850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>8,110</td>
<td>8,629</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkmenistan</td>
<td>3,536</td>
<td>6,475</td>
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<tr>
<td>Azerbaijan</td>
<td>2,055</td>
<td>5,627</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>419</td>
<td>2,827</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>33,512</td>
<td>27,161</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Figure 131: Nationality breakdown of baseline 1 & 2 figures and percentages for Fatih

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dataset</th>
<th>Figures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baseline 1</td>
<td>91,548</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baseline 2</td>
<td>111,569</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 132: Baseline 1 & 2 total presence figures for Fatih

Chart 41: Fatih
Key Findings on Migrant Presence in Sub-province

According to KII with CBO/CSO staff and community leaders in Fatih sub-province, migrants arriving to Istanbul province prefer to settle here because of the sub-province’s central location and employment opportunities in tertiary and tourism sectors. These same factors reportedly also explain the influx of Syrians into the sub-province that started in 2012, where the community is now well established. As such, the existing migrant networks and widespread relief activities across the sub-province further contributed to the increase of the Syrian population locally.

Contrary to the above, however, a number of Key Informants maintained that the flow of migrant population into Fatih sub-province has decreased due to the ongoing urban transformation during the recent years. Additionally, surging costs of housing and relocation of workplaces have precipitated an outgoing trend from Fatih towards other sub-provinces such as Esenyurt, Bağcılar, Başakşehir and Arnavutköy; this was confirmed by local Key Informants, including the Syrian Associations Platform that serves as umbrella organization of various associations across Istanbul.

Figure 133: Arrival times of nationality breakdown of baseline 2 figures for Fatih
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.31 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 Syria 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, the Turkish Law on Foreigners and International Protection (LFIP)32 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.33

Conditional Refugee: Conceived under the LFIP, this is a Turkish legal concept. To gain the status of a conditional refugee, the person must fall within the definition outlined in Article I of the Convention, originating from a non-European country.34

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.”35

'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.

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