

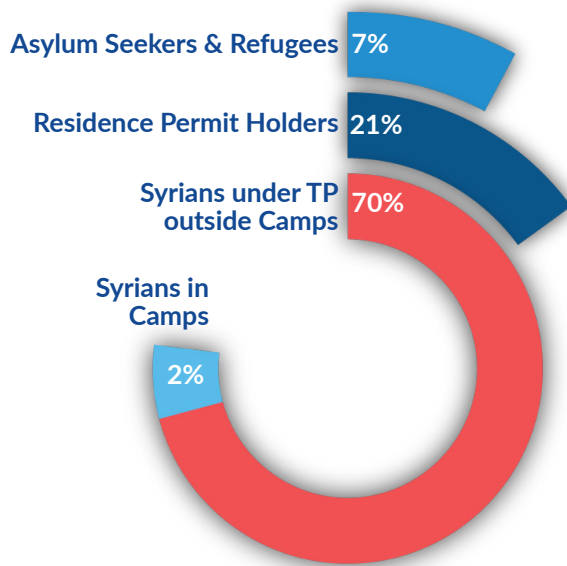
### Overview of Migrant Situation in Turkey

According to the latest available figures from the Turkish Directorate General for Migration Management (DGMM) currently there are more than 4 million foreign nationals present in Turkish territory seeking international protection.

Most of them are Syrians (3,639,284\* individuals) who are granted the temporary protection status. In addition, asylum-seekers and refugees from countries including Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq and Somalia constitute another significant group of foreign nationals. According to UNHCR, as of end of February 2019, there are 368,230\*\* asylum-seekers and refugees present in Turkey.

In addition, there are 1,036,789\* foreign nationals under residence permit holder status including humanitarian residence holders.

\*Data Source DGMM, 25.07.2019  
\*\*Data Source UNHCR, 28.02.2019<sup>1</sup>

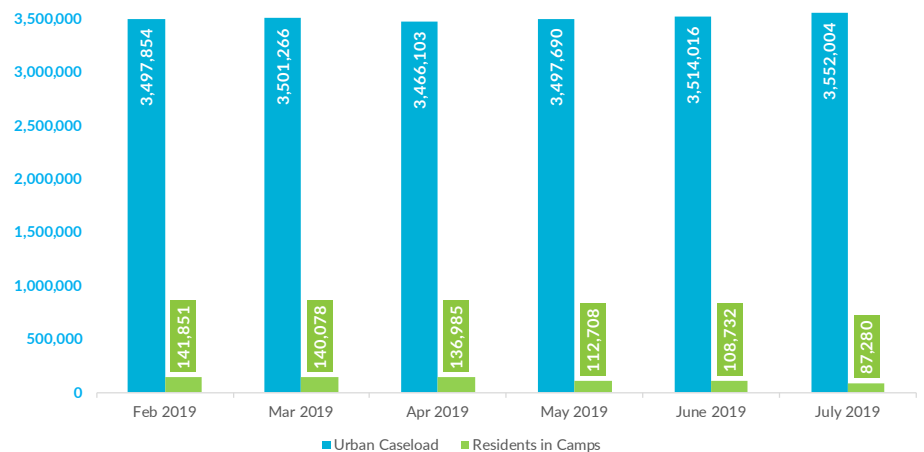


### Temporary Protection\*

Turkey implements a temporary protection regime for 3,639,284 individuals from the Syrian Arab Republic which grants beneficiaries right to legally stay in Turkey as well as some level of access to basic services. A vast majority of them, 3,552,004 individuals, live outside of formal camps and are spread across the Turkish border provinces while nearly 87,280 live in 11 formal camps the majority of which are also located close to the Syrian border.

\*Data Source DGMM, 25.07.2019

Monthly Population Chart of Persons Under Temporary Protection

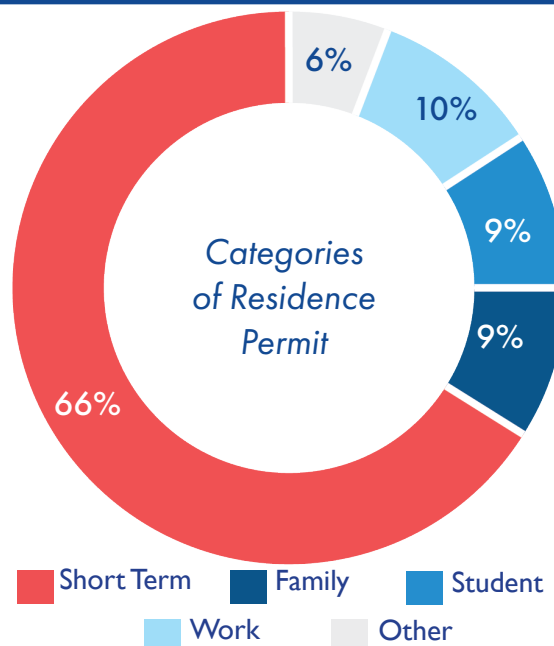


### Asylum Seekers and Refugees

Another large group other than Syrians who are under TP in Turkey are 368,230\* asylum seekers and refugees consisting of different nationalities, but mainly originating in Afghanistan, Iraq, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Somalia.

\*Data Source UNHCR, 28.02.2019<sup>1</sup>

| Nationality              | Percentage# |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| Afghanistan              | 46%         |
| Iraq                     | 39%         |
| Islamic Republic of Iran | 11%         |
| Somalia                  | 2%          |
| Others                   | 3%          |



### Residence Permit Holders

Foreigners who would stay in Turkey beyond the duration of a visa or a visa exemption or, longer than 90 days should obtain a residence permit. There are 1,036,789 residence permit holders in Turkey within various categories. According to DGMM, the "other" residence permit category includes humanitarian residence permit holders, and while the exact number is unknown, it is believed that the vast majority of this category are Iraqis. The breakdown of the residence permit holders are shown in the map on the left. The category breakdown of residence permits are published annually whereas the total number of residence permit holders are monthly published.

\*Data Source DGMM, 25.07.2019

<sup>1</sup> UNHCR ended registration process in Turkey on 10 September 2018. the registration process will continue with the procedure carried out by the Turkish authorities.

### Readmitted Migrants and Refugees to Turkey Under EU-Turkey Agreement

|                          |     |
|--------------------------|-----|
| Pakistan                 | 718 |
| Syrian Arab Republic     | 357 |
| Algeria                  | 194 |
| Afghanistan              | 111 |
| Bangladesh               | 103 |
| Iraq                     | 100 |
| Morocco                  | 56  |
| Islamic Republic of Iran | 51  |
| Egypt                    | 26  |
| Others                   | 175 |

Since 4 April 2016 there are 1,891\* migrants and refugees readmitted to Turkey from Greece. Main points of return from Greece include Lesbos, Chios, Kos and Samos, while the main readmission points to Turkey include Dikili, Çeşme, Bodrum and Adana (point of entry is through airport).

\*Data Source DGMM, 31.07.2019

| Apprehensions by Turkish Land Forces (1 - 31 July 2019) |               |                          |              |
|---|---------------|--------------------------|--------------|
| Entry   |               | Exit                     |              |
| Syrian Arab Republic                                    | 16,606        | Greece                   | 3,832        |
| Greece  | 4,387         | Bulgaria                 | 148          |
| Islamic Republic of Iran                                | 370           | Islamic Republic of Iran | 77           |
| Iraq  | 7             | Syrian Arab Republic     | 24           |
| Georgia   | 4             | Iraq                     | 3            |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>21,374</b> | <b>Total</b>             | <b>4,084</b> |

### Apprehended Persons on Land\*

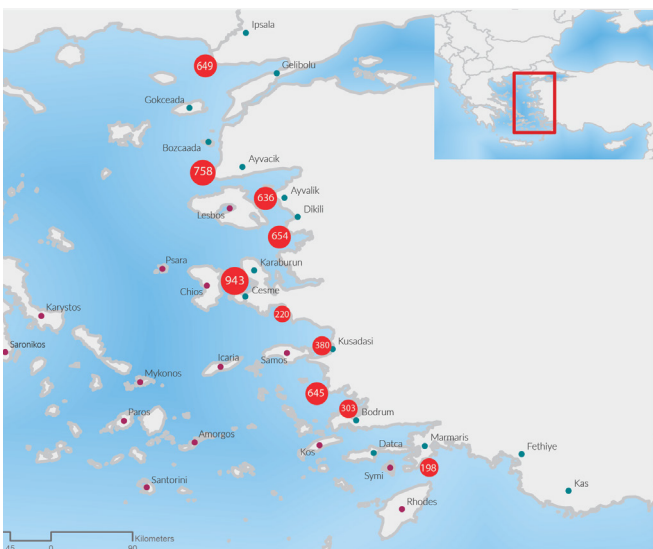
According to the Turkish Armed Forces (TAF) sources, in July 2019, TAF registered a total number of 25,458 irregular border crossings; 21,374 of which having entered Turkey from the Syrian Arab Republic, Greece, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq and Georgia and registered 4,084 irregular crossings from Turkey into Greece, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq and Bulgaria. The numbers per border are shown in the table on the left.

\*Data Source TAF, 31.07.2019, no data available on July 6th.

### Resettlement of Syrians From Turkey

Since 4 April 2016 when EU-Turkey statement on the readmission of migrants to Turkey arriving in Greece after 20 March 2016 entered into force, a total number of 22,729\* Syrians were resettled to the below mentioned countries according to One-to-One mechanism with the assistance of IOM.

\*Data Source DGMM, 25.07.2019



### Apprehended/Rescued Persons on Sea

According to Turkish Coast Guard (TCG) reports, the Turkish Coast Guard apprehended 5,409\* irregular migrants and no fatalities were recorded in July 2019. The top ten nationalities of apprehended/rescued migrants are Afghan, Palestinian, Syrian, Iraqi, Congolese, Iranian, Central African, Somalian, Yemeni and Egyptian.

\*Data Source T.C.G., 31.07.2019

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\*Disclaimer: This map is for illustration purposes only. The depiction and use of boundaries, geographic names, and related data shown on maps and included in this report are not warranted to be free of error nor do they imply judgment on the legal status of any territory, or any endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries by IOM.

