

BASELINE ASSESSMENT IN İSTANBUL PROVINCE

Analysis Report

May-July 2019



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Cover photo: Syrians in İstanbul, Turkey (© shutterstock 2017)

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**4,781 interviews were conducted between 24 May and 19 July
2019.**

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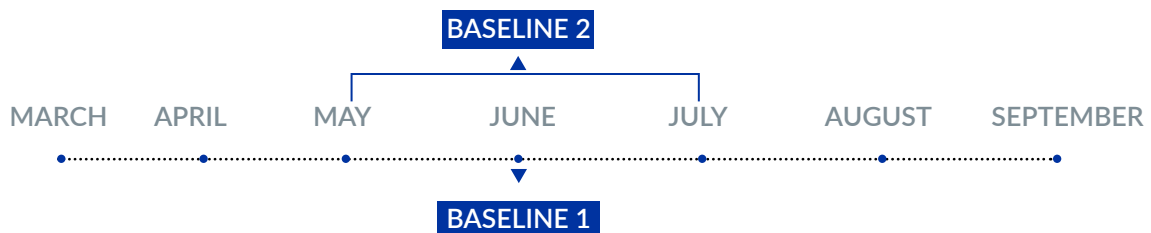
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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CSO	Civil Society Organizations
DGMM	Directorate General of Migration Management
DTM	Displacement Tracking Matrix
EU	European Union
GoT	Government of the Republic of Turkey
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IP	International Protection
KII	Key Informant Interview
LFIP	Law on Foreigners and International Protection
MPM	Migrants' Presence Monitoring Programme
SASF ¹	Social Assistance and Solidarity Foundation
SSC ²	Social Service Centres
STASA	South Turkestan Assistance and Solidarity Association
TCG	Turkish Coast Guard
TP	Temporary Protection
TÜİK	Turkish Statistical Institute

1. Social Assistance and Solidarity Foundations (SASF) are organizations established under the administration of the governorships. SASFs aim to assist people in need, including asylum-seekers and refugees, and provide them with cash assistance, non-food items and assistance for education. There are 40 SASFs operating in İstanbul.

2. 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 İstanbul.

INTRODUCTION

At present, Turkey hosts more than 4 million foreign nationals in its territory. The country's central geopolitical location on the Eastern Mediterranean Sea Route, and its proximity to countries suffering internal crises (e.g., Iraq, Syrian Arab Republic, Afghanistan) has placed Turkey under sustained migratory pressure. To gain valuable insight into their presence, flows, locations, intentions and vulnerabilities of refugees and migrants living in Turkey, the International Organization for Migration's (IOM) Migrant Presence Monitoring Programme (MPM), part of the global Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), conducted an 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, through and within Turkey as well as the profile of refugees and migrants present in the country.

The current round of the Baseline Assessment took place in Istanbul between May and July 2019, with the engagement of 12 team leaders and 24 enumerators. In line with the established methodology, the data collection for 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. Baseline 2 focuses on collecting data on migrant presence directly from the field. During this phase, the MPM team gathers data through Key Informant¹ Interview (KII) methodology, where Key Informants include both mukhtars² and other local authorities in mahalles (urban) and villages (rural). Similarly, Baseline 2 data collection also focuses on migrant presence, but it does so at mahalle and village levels. The results of both phases are then compared to identify differences 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.³

1. In order to be considered a 'key informant,' it is essential that the respondent has good knowledge and awareness of the migrants' population in his/her area (province, sub-province or mahalle/village)

2. Mukhtars are, in the Turkish administrative system, responsible for administering the smallest administrative units which are mahalles/villages.

3. [Turkey Migrants' Presence Monitoring Situation Report, July 2019](#), IOM

KEY FINDINGS



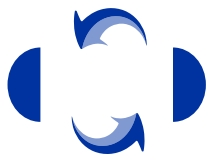
Across the 39 sub-provinces of İstanbul covered by this study, Baseline 2 data suggested a presence of 1,660,395 migrants, while Baseline 1 data pointed to a total of 1,020,358. The findings below discuss the reasons for the discrepancy of 640,037 individuals found between the two datasets at the province level.



- This round of Baseline 2 found that Syrian, Afghan, Uzbek, Turkmen and Pakistani foreign nationals constitute the largest—“top five,” nationality groups in İstanbul province.



- Compared to the December 2018 Baseline 2 findings, there are now 249,760 more migrants in İstanbul. Reportedly, according to key informants and field observations, the most dramatic increase was among Uzbek and Pakistani nationals; nevertheless, the increase has been recorded across all nationalities.



- Baseline 2 findings suggest the presence of 127,163 Afghans in İstanbul province, as the mass arrival of Afghans, which started in 2018, continues. As such, Afghan presence has increased in all sub-provinces of İstanbul.
- There is also a considerable rise in the number of Pakistani foreign nationals. Often, Pakistani migrants in İstanbul are young males who enter the country as irregular migrants.



- Due to a considerable increase in their numbers, Uzbek foreign nationals now constitute the third largest migrant group in İstanbul. Visa exemption in Turkey facilitates their entry into the country. However, another reason for the increase is the recent lifting of the Uzbek national travel restrictions on women aged 18–35 years. As such, there has been a significant increase in the number of Uzbek women coming to Turkey. Nevertheless, the majority of Uzbek foreign nationals coming to Turkey are still young males between 20 and 30 y.o..

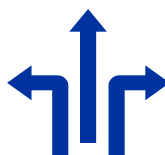


- Baseline 2 findings suggest that 963,536 Syrians are present in İstanbul province, while Baseline 1 recorded a total of 601,320. Mukhtars, SASFs and SSCs noted that Syrians registered in other provinces (e.g. Gaziantep, Hatay, Şanlıurfa, Mardin and Tekirdağ) continue to come to İstanbul province.

- According to interviews with key informants, the number of job opportunities continues to be the main reason attracting foreign nationals to İstanbul.



- Foreign nationals tend to move to İstanbul because it is home to the largest foreign nationals population in Turkey, with a wide network of aid organizations and activities that provide assistance to those in need.
- The presence of already established migrant networks facilitates integration of new arrivals into the local community.



- İstanbul continues to be a transit point for people intending to continue their journey to Europe, many of which engage with smugglers to cross the border. Primarily these are individuals of Afghan, Pakistani and the Syrian foreign nationals.

BACKGROUND

For several years Turkey has been under 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 (e.g. Syrian Arab Republic and Iraq).

With the Syrian crisis entering its ninth year, the unprecedented scale of destruction inside the 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 the Syrian Arab Republic (approx. 822 km), currently hosts nearly 3.6 million Syrians under temporary protection (TP) across all provinces¹. Of these, only 87,280 (approx. 2 per cent) reside in the 11 camps located across southeast Turkey, while the remaining 97.6 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.²



4 Million
Migrant and Refugee
Population in Turkey
as of July 2019

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 many African nations.³ Another migrant category in Turkey includes migrants with residence permit (based on work, education and humanitarian aid) counting around 850,000.⁴ In total, through existing systems, there are more than 4 million refugees and migrants of different categories recorded in the country.

With the length of maritime boundaries at

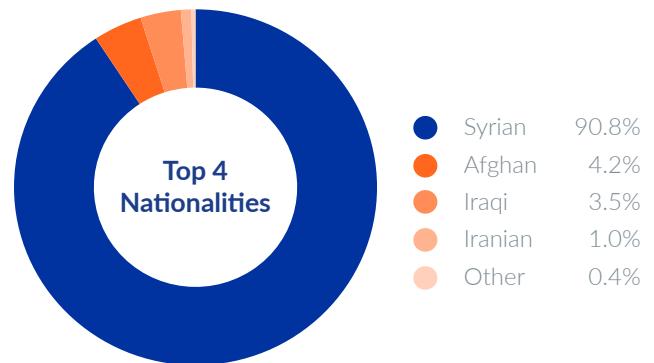


Figure 1. Breakdown of top 4 nationality

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 Syrian, crossed to EU countries by sea and land (with Greece as the first country of arrival).⁵ Another 186,768 refugee and migrant crossings to Europe were documented in 2017 and 144,166 in 2018 and as of July 2019, 51,887. 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, 26,678 in 2018 and as of July 2019 18,365.⁶ TCG reported 4,985 incidents between January 2015 and July 2019 with 648 fatalities recorded at sea.⁷ According to the DGMM, 1,449,420 irregular migrants were recorded between January 2005 and July 2019.⁸ 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).⁹ When the 2019 figures are considered, the number of irregular migrants apprehended as of July has reached 187,802. In addition, as of July 2019, 4,919 migrant smugglers have been apprehended across Turkey.¹⁰

As such, the number of both newly arrived migrants and refugees into Turkey as well as those already in

1. Turkey Migrants' Presence Monitoring Situation Report, July 2019, IOM
2. Turkey Migrants' Presence Monitoring Situation Report, July 2019, IOM
3. Turkey Migrants' Presence Monitoring Situation Report, July 2019, IOM
4. Turkey Migrants' Presence Monitoring Situation Report, July 2019, IOM
5. IOM Migration Website
6. Turkish Coast Guard Statistics
7. Turkish Coast Guard Statistics
8. Directorate General of Migration Management
9. Directorate General of Migration Management
10. Turkey Migrants' Presence Monitoring Quarterly Report, December 2018, IOM

the country, continue to be significant in terms of both humanitarian context as well as longer-term policies.



CUSTOMIZED METHODOLOGY IN İSTANBUL

Baseline 1, the initial phase of MPM's Baseline Assessment, was conducted in all 39 sub-provinces of İstanbul in May 2019. Following, Baseline 2 took place between May and July 2019 in all 39 sub-provinces and 963 mahalle, known as mahalles¹, of İstanbul with the engagement of 12 team leaders and 24 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.

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 to for an extended period of time. Furthermore, a triple verification method was developed for the Baseline Assessment in İstanbul with the aim of increasing accuracy, reliability and corroboration of the collected data. In each mahalle, KIs primarily focused on mukhtars, who are, in the Turkish administrative system, responsible for administering these smallest of administrative units. Nevertheless, KIs 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, key informants were selected among the community members with 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), 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.

1. The smallest administrative units in Turkey.

The 12 Regions are as follows:

Name of Region	Name of Sub-provinces
Region 1	Arnavutköy
	Başakşehir
	Çatalca
	Silivri
Region 2	Beylikdüzü
	Büyükkçekmece
	Esenyurt
Region 3	Avcılar
	Bahçelievler
	Bakırköy
	Küçükçekmece
Region 4	Eyüpsultan
	Gaziosmanpaşa
	Sultanazade
Region 5	Beşiktaş
	Beyoğlu
	Kağıthane
	Şişli
Region 6	Kartal
	Maltepe
	Pendik
	Tuzla
Region 7	Adalar
	Ataşehir
	Kadıköy
	Üsküdar
Region 8	Beykoz
	Çekmeköy
	Sarıyer
	Şile
Region 9	Sancaktepe
	Sultanbeyli
	Ümraniye
Region 10	Bağcılar
	Esenler
	Güngören
Region 11	Bayrampaşa
	Zeytinburnu
Region 12	Fatih

Figure 2. Region and sub-provinces

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

The KIs are pre-planned so that the MPM team can obtain more accurate information. In addition, the questionnaire also includes several questions

METHODOLOGY

DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is a system to track and monitor the displacement and population mobility. It is designed to regularly and systematically capture, process and disseminate information to provide a better understanding of the movements and evolving needs of displaced populations, 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 Regions¹ of Istanbul province. The data is broken down according to five categories:

- TP status holders,
- International Protection (IP) status holders,
- Residence permit holders,
- Irregular migrants.²

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 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 KIs in each recorded location. Unlike Baseline 1, Baseline 2 data is gathered at mahalle/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 '2015 and before' and '2016 and after'.

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

1. For the purposes of data collection and management, the MPM team divided Istanbul 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.

2. Please see 'Key Definitions' section for further clarification on a specific status.

İSTANBUL PROVINCE

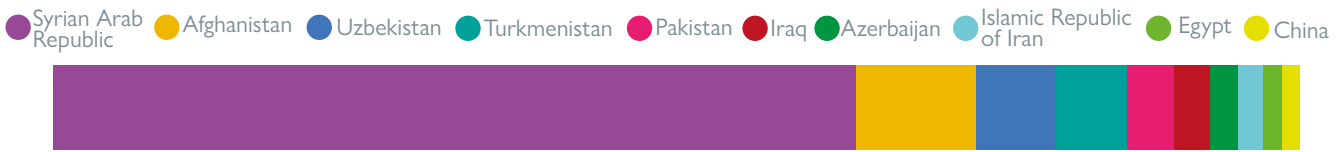


Figure 4. Top 10 foreign nationalities according to Baseline 2 findings

Baseline 2 findings suggest that 1,660,395 migrants are present in İstanbul province, while Baseline 1 data recorded a total of 1,020,358 migrants. As such, when compared to Baseline 1, the data collected during Baseline 2 reveal a discrepancy of 640,037 more migrants in the Region.

Syrian nationals constitute the largest group of migrants in İstanbul province as is evident from both Baseline 1 (601,320) and Baseline 2 (963,536) datasets. Accordingly, Syrians account for 58.9 per cent of the total migrant population recorded during Baseline 1 and 58 per cent of that recorded during Baseline 2.

According to Baseline 2 results, 43 per cent of the migrants in İstanbul came to the province in 2016 and after, while the remaining 57 per cent arrived in 2015 and before.

Baseline 1 data suggests that Syrian, Turkmen, Iraqi, Afghan and Iranian foreign nationals are the “top five” nationalities with the highest presence (in descending order) in İstanbul, whereas Baseline 2 findings indicate that Syrian, Afghan, Uzbek, Turkmen and Pakistani foreign nationals constitute the largest migrant groups.



Figure 3. Baseline 1 & 2 total presence figures

Population	: 15,067,724
Area km ²	: 5,461
Mahalle	: 961

Figure 6. General Information on İstanbul



Figure 7. Nationality Breakdown of Baseline 1 & 2 Figures and Percentages for İstanbul

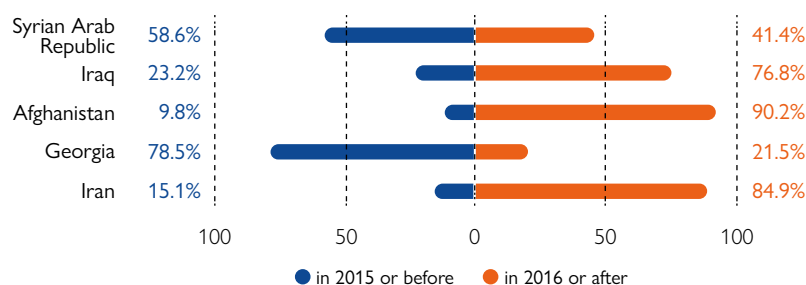
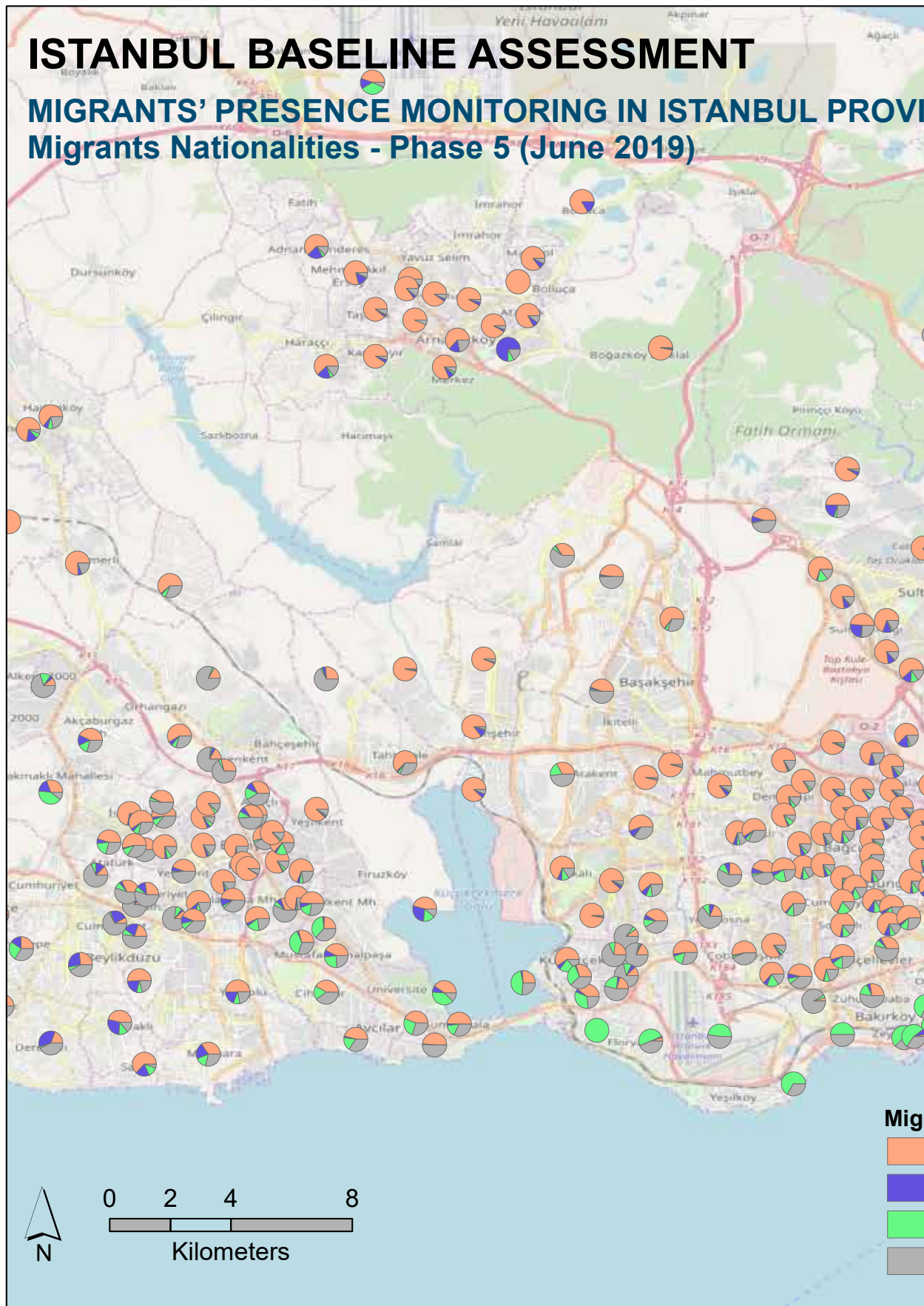
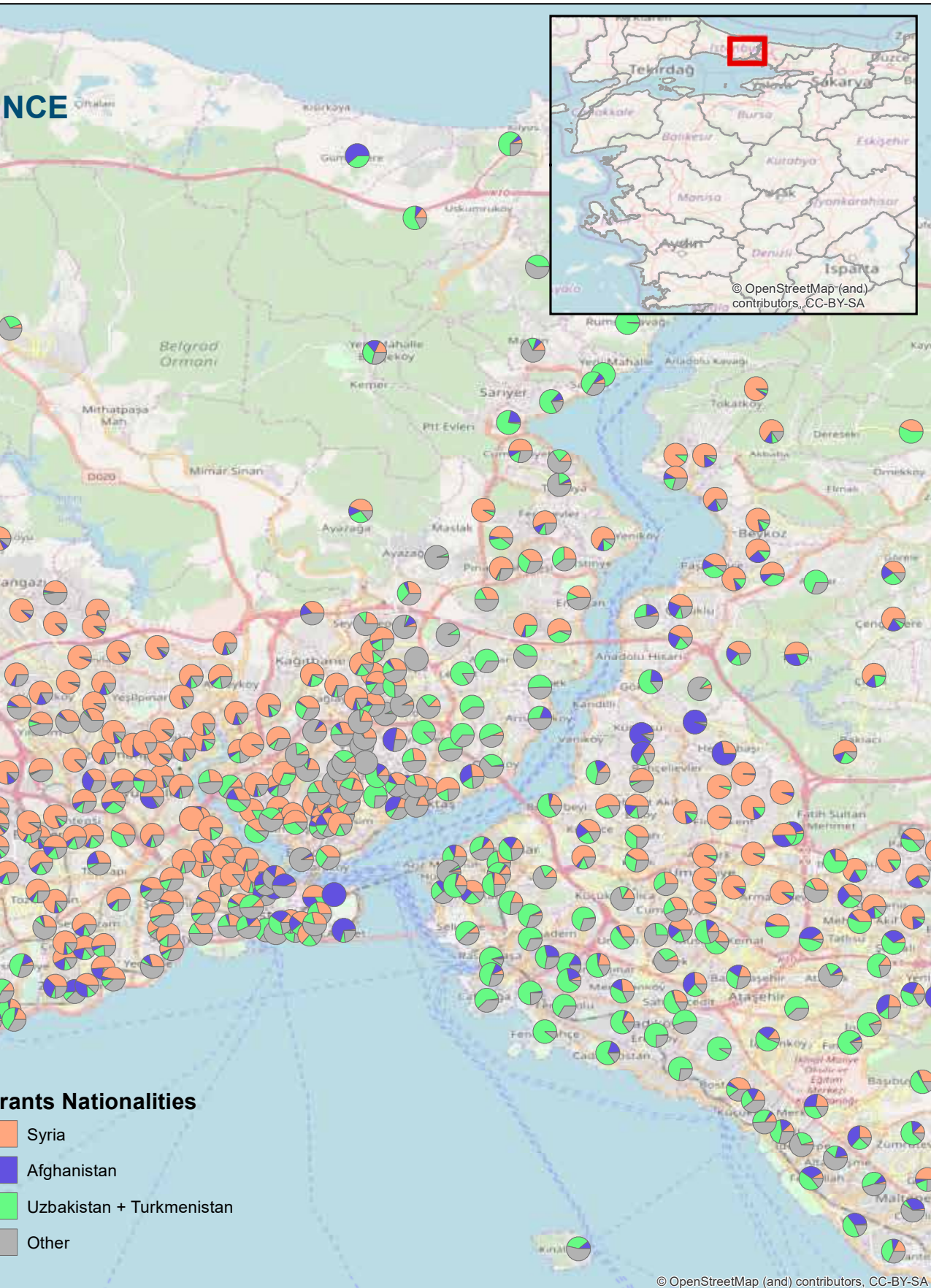
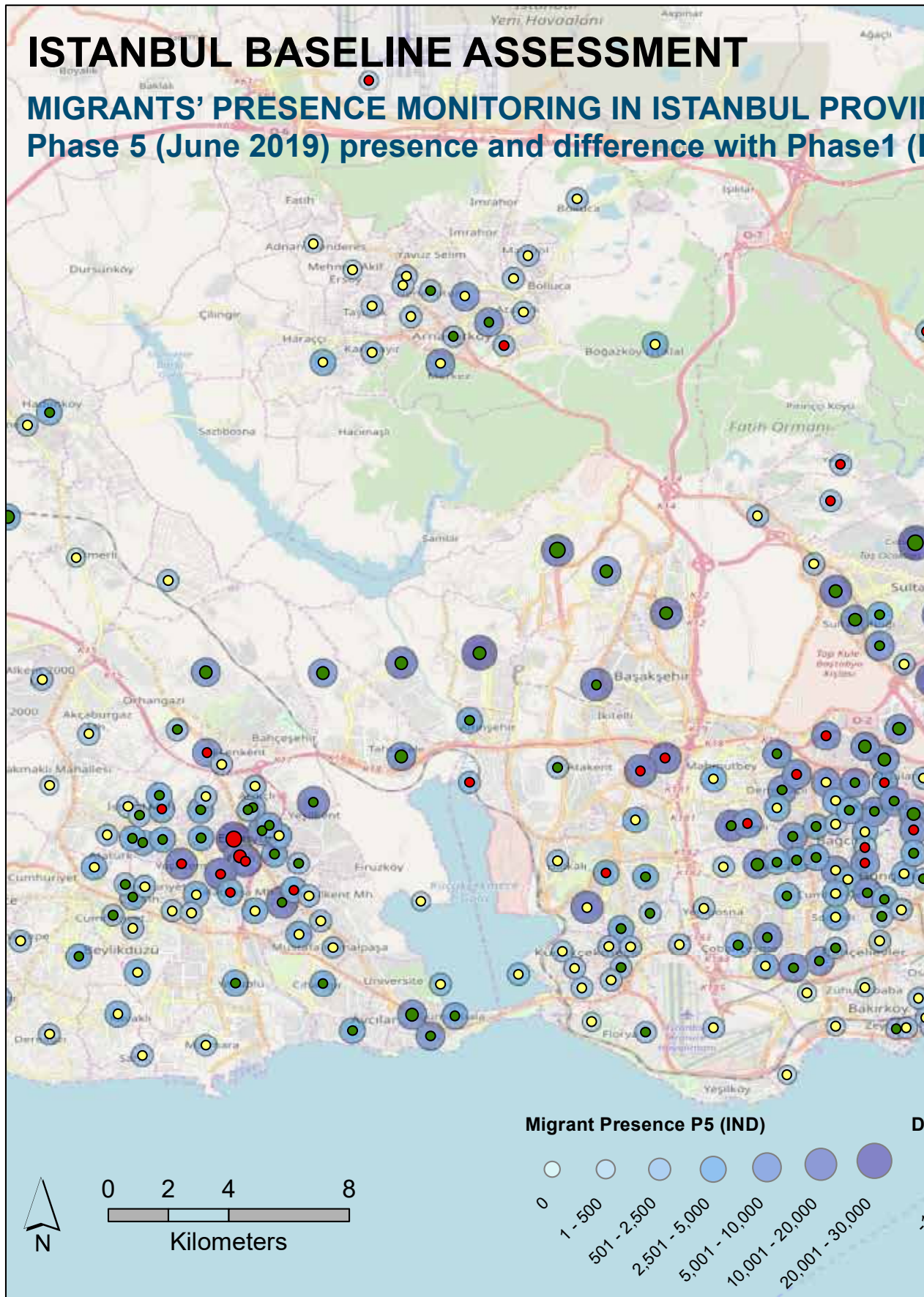


Figure 5. Arrival date breakdown of baseline 2 top 5 nationalities for İstanbul

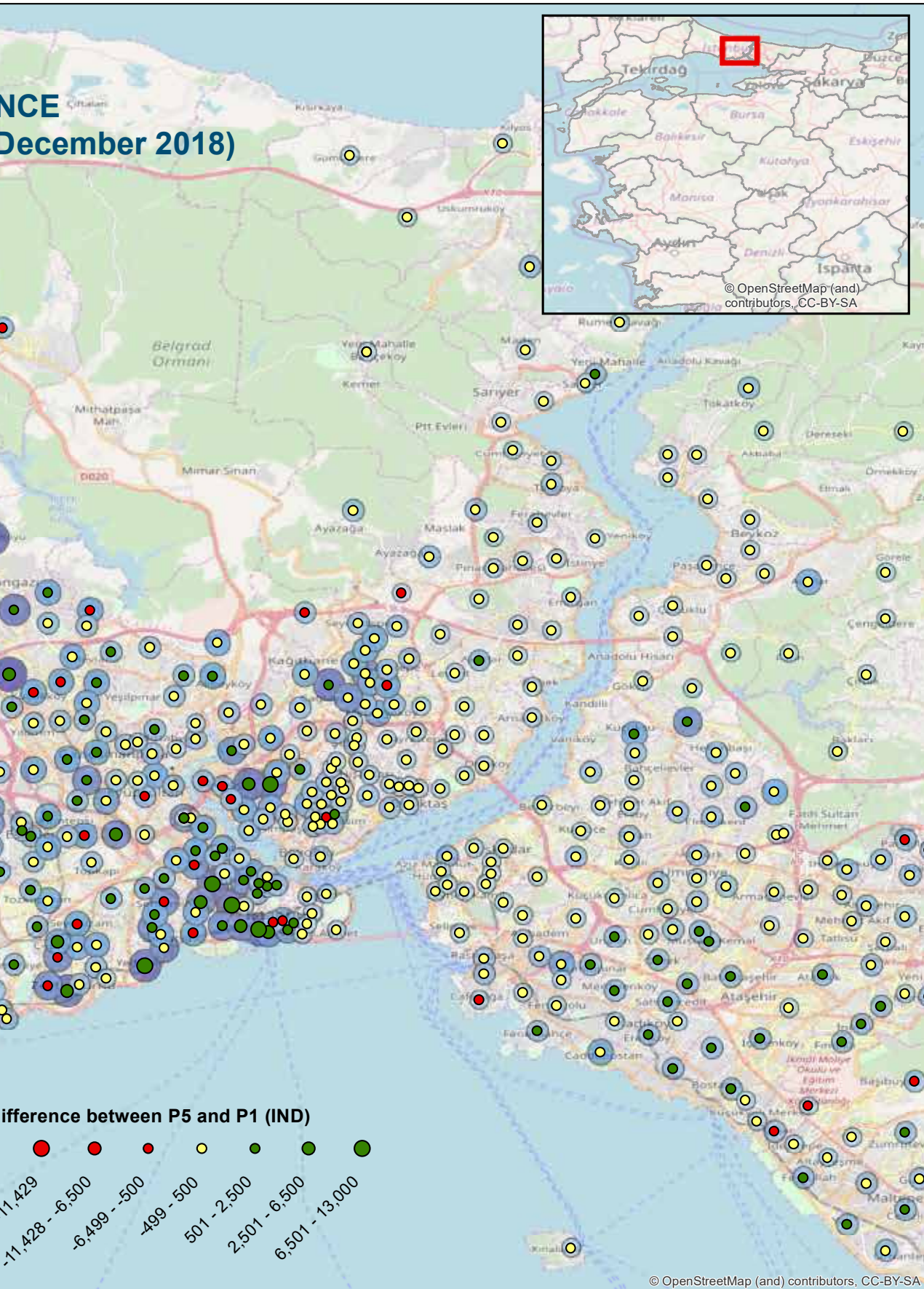


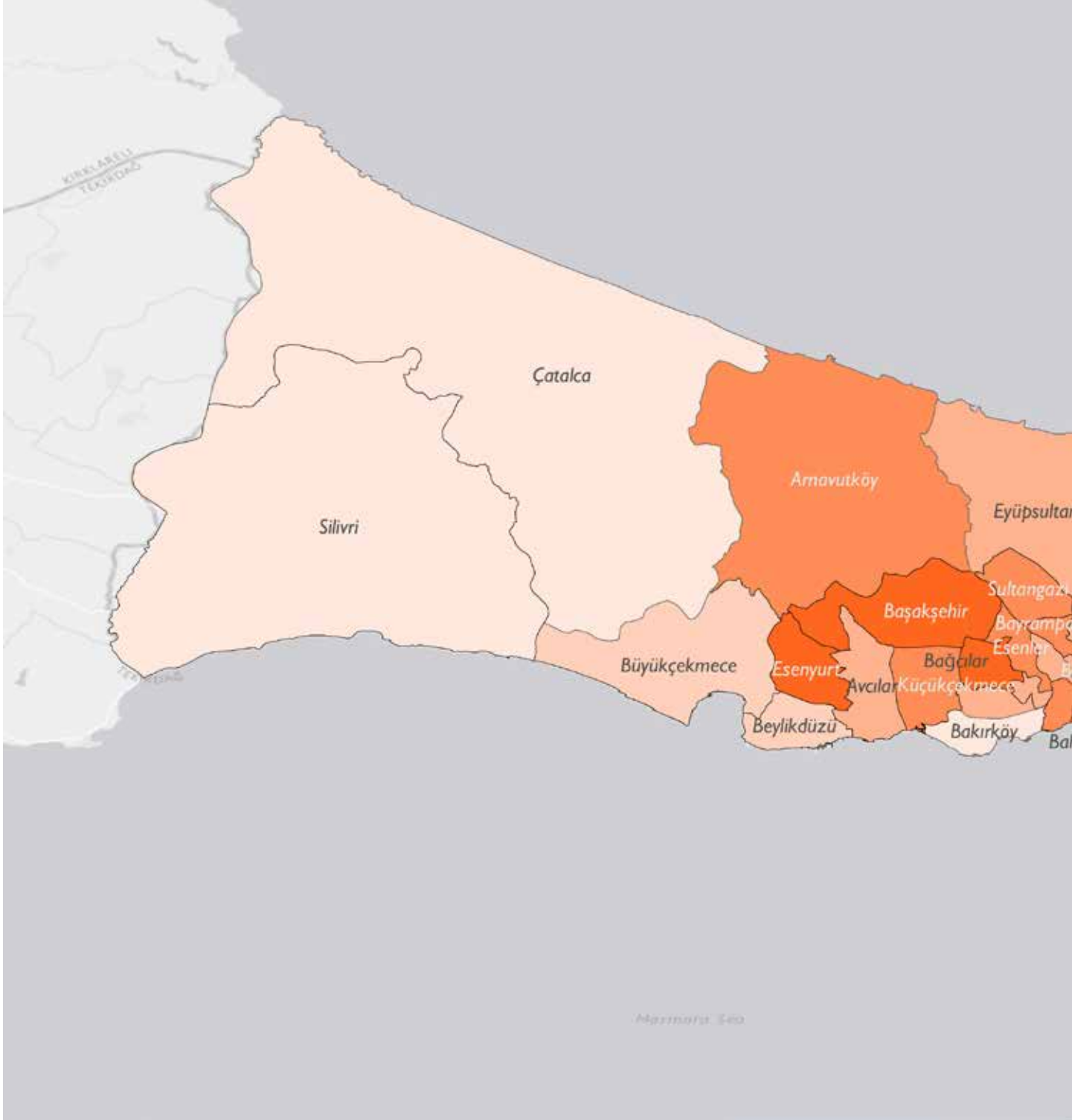
Map 2. Migrants nationalities in Istanbul based on Baseline 2 figures

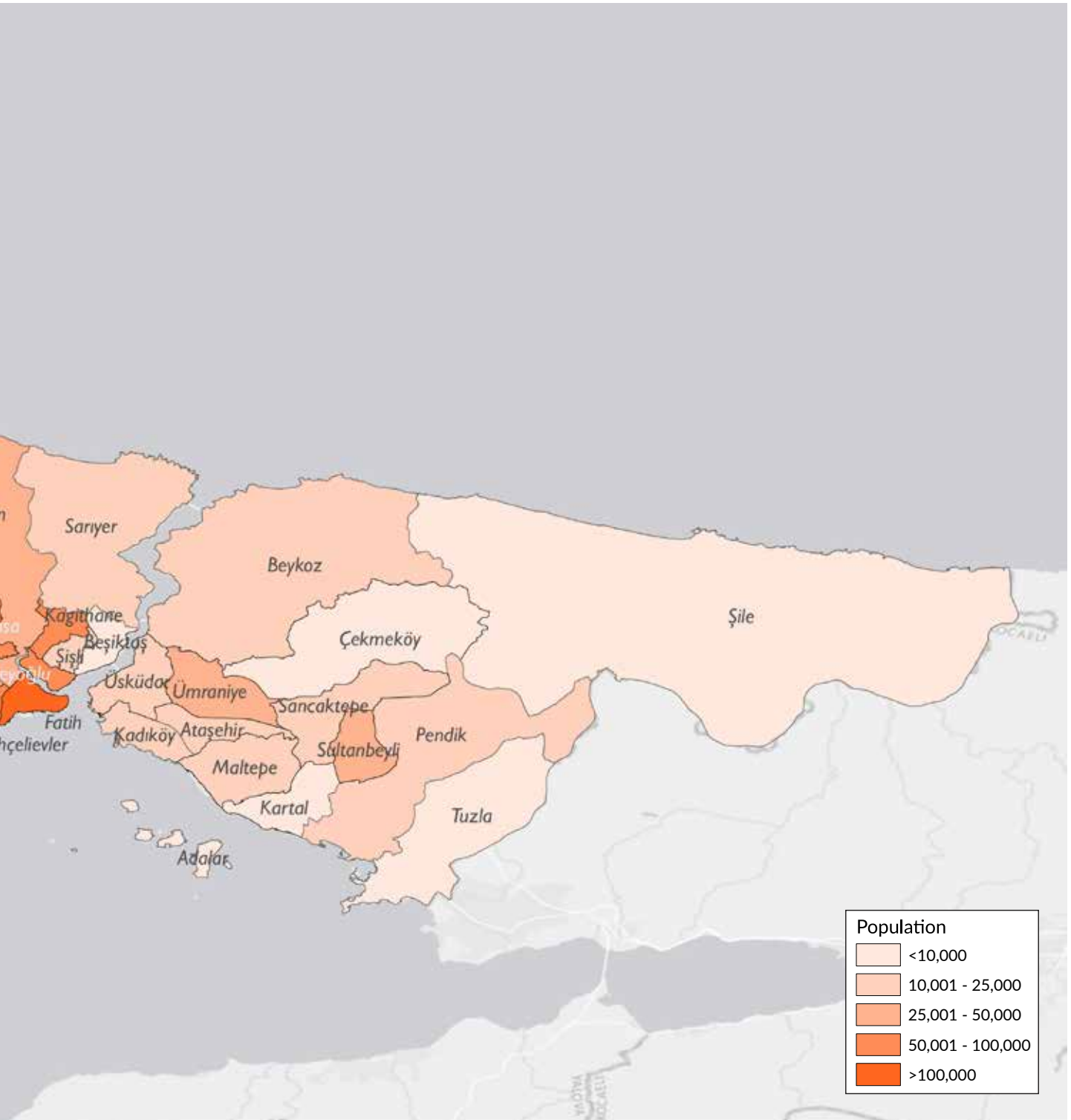




Map 3. Migrant presence in Istanbul







Map 4. İstanbul

REGION 1



REGION 1 **Arnavutköy, Başakşehir, Çatalca, Silivri**

Baseline 2 findings suggest that 166,759 migrants are present in Region 1 of İstanbul province, which includes Arnavutköy, Başakşehir, Çatalca and Silivri sub-provinces, while Baseline 1 data recorded a total of 78,562 migrants. As such, when compared to Baseline 1, the data collected during Baseline 2 reveal a discrepancy of 88,197 more migrants in the Region.

Syrian nationals constitute the largest group of migrants in Region 1 as is evident from both Baseline 1 (55,035)

and Baseline 2 (114,770) datasets. Accordingly, Syrians account for 70 per cent of the total migrant population recorded in Region 1 during Baseline 1 and 68.8 per cent of that recorded during Baseline 2.

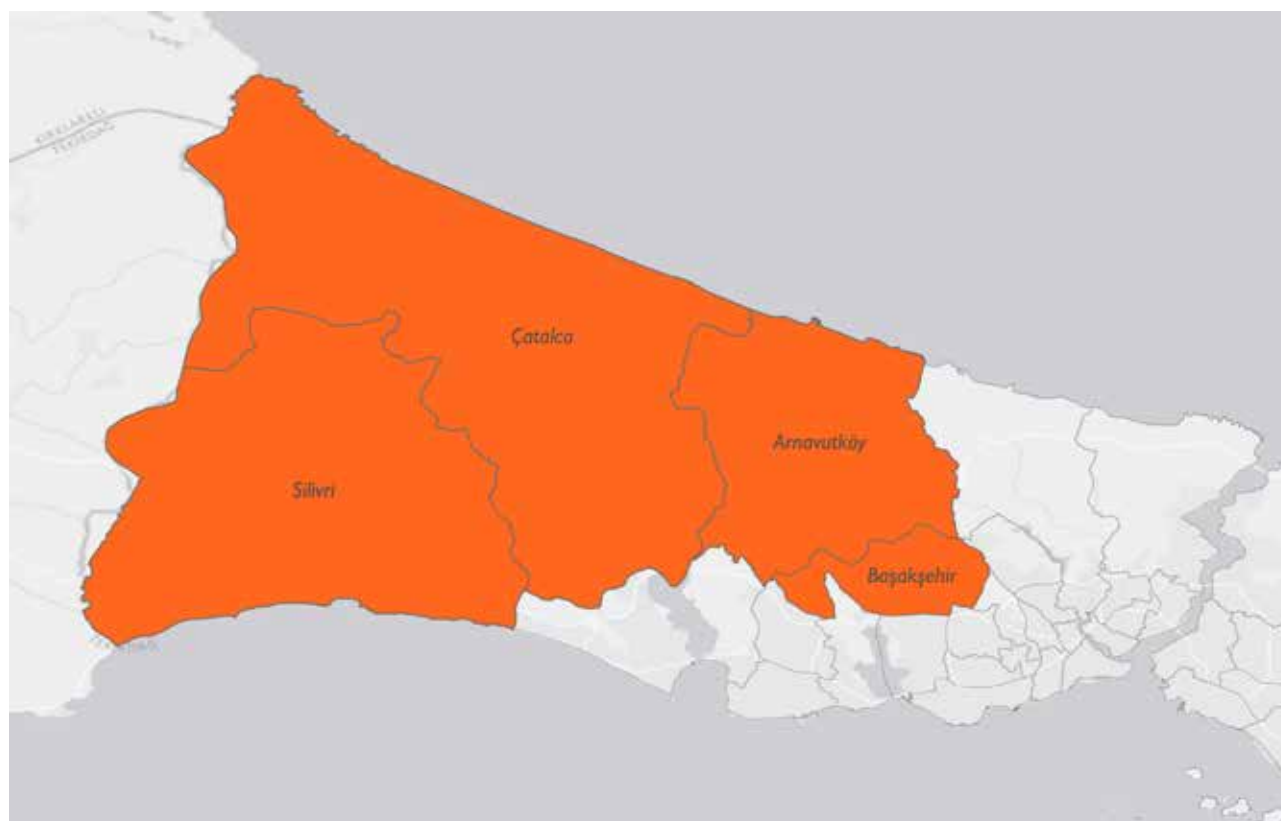
According to Baseline 2 results, 58.6 per cent of the migrants in Region 1 came to the Region in 2016 and after, while the remaining 41.4 per cent arrived in 2015 and before.

B1

B2



Figure 8. Region 1 Baseline 1 & 2 total presence figures



Map 5. Region 1

ARNAVUTKÖY SUB-PROVINCE



Figure 9. Nationality Breakdown of Baseline 1 & 2 Figures and Percentages for Arnavutköy



Figure 10. Baseline 1 & 2 Total Presence Figures for Arnavutköy

Legend: Baseline 1 ● Baseline 2 ● Percentages ●

Comparison of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 Datasets

Baseline 2 findings suggest that 52,748 migrants are present in Arnavutköy sub-province, while Baseline 1 data recorded a total of 21,096 migrants. As such, when compared to Baseline 1, the data collected during Baseline 2 reveal a discrepancy of 31,652 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 (19,942) and Baseline 2 (44,244) datasets. Accordingly, Syrians account for 94.5 per cent total migrant population recorded in the sub-province during Baseline 1 and 83.9 per cent of that recorded during Baseline 2.

According to Baseline 2 results, 56.1 per cent of the migrants in Arnavutköy came to the sub-province in 2016 and after, while the remaining 43.9 per cent arrived in 2015 and before.

Key Findings on Migrant Presence in the Sub-province

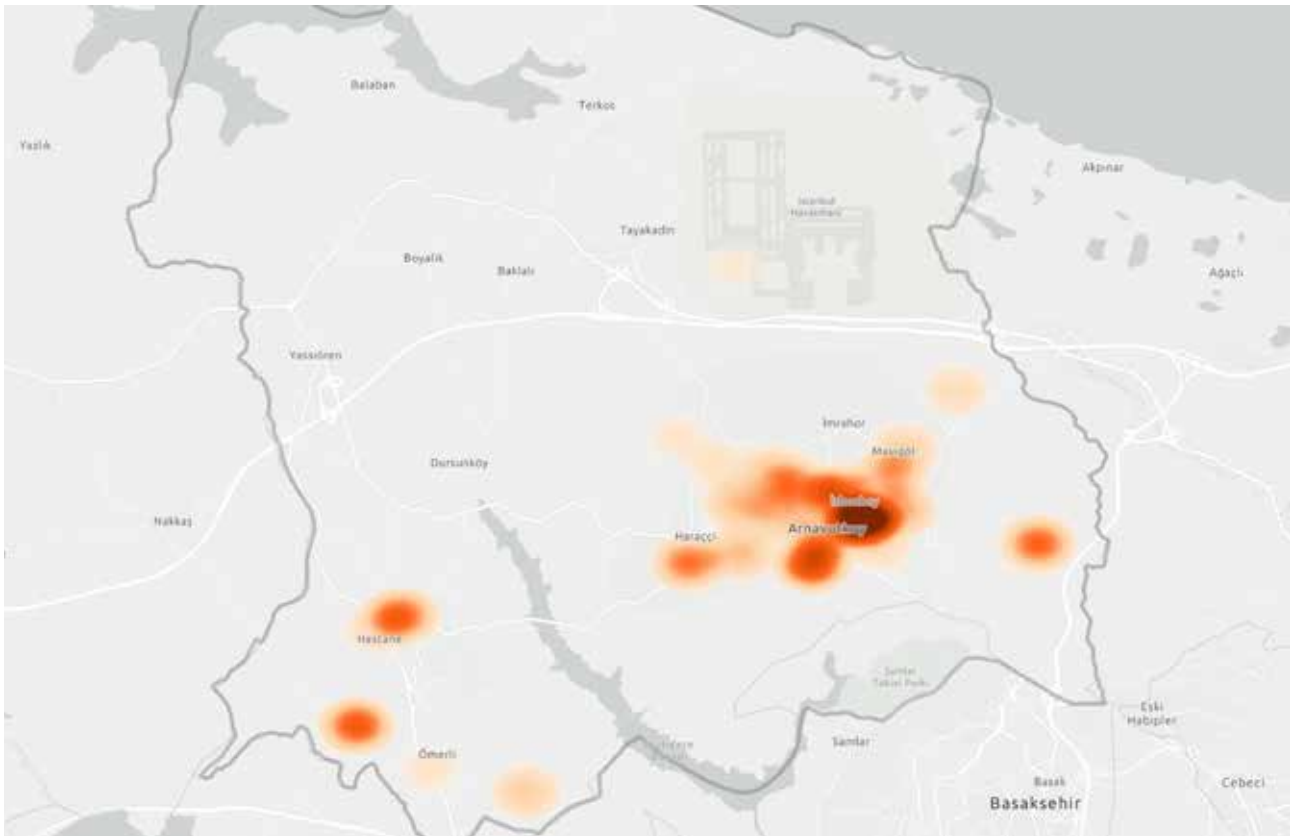
According to the information obtained through the interviews conducted with mahalle mukhtars, Provincial Directorate of National Education, SSC, SASF, the Municipality and Migrant Health Centres, a major part of the migrant presence in Arnavutköy sub-province constitutes of Syrian nationals. Many of the newcomers have relatives in the sub-province, which is the most important factor leading to an increase in their population. Additionally, Arnavutköy sub-province has seen an influx of Syrians from Bağcılar, Fatih, Zeytinburnu, Küçükçekmece, Sultangazi and

Esenyurt sub-provinces of İstanbul due to low rent prices and job opportunities in various areas, including construction, local factories, recycling, textiles, agriculture and animal husbandry in the sub-province. During Baseline 2 in Arnavutköy sub-province, key informants interviewed about Afghan and Pakistani foreign nationals, reported that their presence had increased over the past two years. It was stated that most are present in the sub-province without registration and prefer the sub-province due to its location far from the city centre, rural structure and scattered settlements. As mentioned by many informants, Arnavutköy sub-province is a transit point, especially for Afghan and Pakistani foreign nationals; those who save enough money attempt to cross to Europe through Edirne province. Some key informants noted the presence of refugee houses where smugglers assemble irregular migrants before transporting them into Europe.

Interviews held with mukhtars and SASF in the sub-province suggested that İstanbul Airport, located within the boundaries of the sub-province and became operational in April 2019, greatly affected migrant mobility in the sub-province. The preference of the mahalles in close proximity to the airport as

Population	: 270,549
Area km ²	: 506,5
Mahalle	: 38

Figure 11. General Information on Arnavutköy



Map 6. Density Map Showing Baseline 2 Density in Mahalles of Arnavutköy

residence by the people working at the airport and therefore the increasing rent prices have forced migrants living in these mahalles to move to other mahalles in the sub-province. It was also stated that the Nepalese foreign nationals who were reported to be working in the construction of the airport during the Baseline 2 carried out in the sub-province in October-December 2018 period are no longer present in the sub-province.

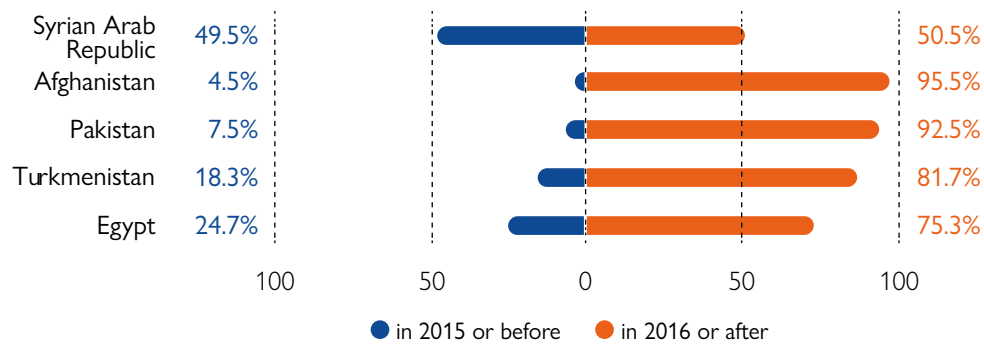


Figure 12. Arrival Date Breakdown of Baseline 2 Top 5 Nationalities for Arnavutköy

BAŞAKŞEHİR SUB-PROVINCE



Figure 13. Nationality Breakdown of Baseline 1 & 2 Figures and Percentages for Başakşehir



Figure 14. Baseline 1 & 2 Total Presence Figures for Başakşehir

Legend: Baseline 1 ● Baseline 2 ● Percentages ●

Comparison of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 Datasets

Baseline 2 findings suggest that 107,203 migrants are present in Başakşehir sub-province, while Baseline 1 data recorded a total of 53,438 migrants. As such, when compared to Baseline 1, the data collected during Baseline 2 reveal a discrepancy of 53,765 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 (32,705) and Baseline 2 (66,234) datasets. Accordingly, Syrians account for 61.2 per cent of the total migrant population recorded in the sub-province during Baseline 1 and 61.8 per cent of that recorded during Baseline 2.

According to Baseline 2 results, 59 per cent of the migrants in Başakşehir came to the sub-province in 2016 and after, while the remaining 41 per cent arrived in 2015 and before.

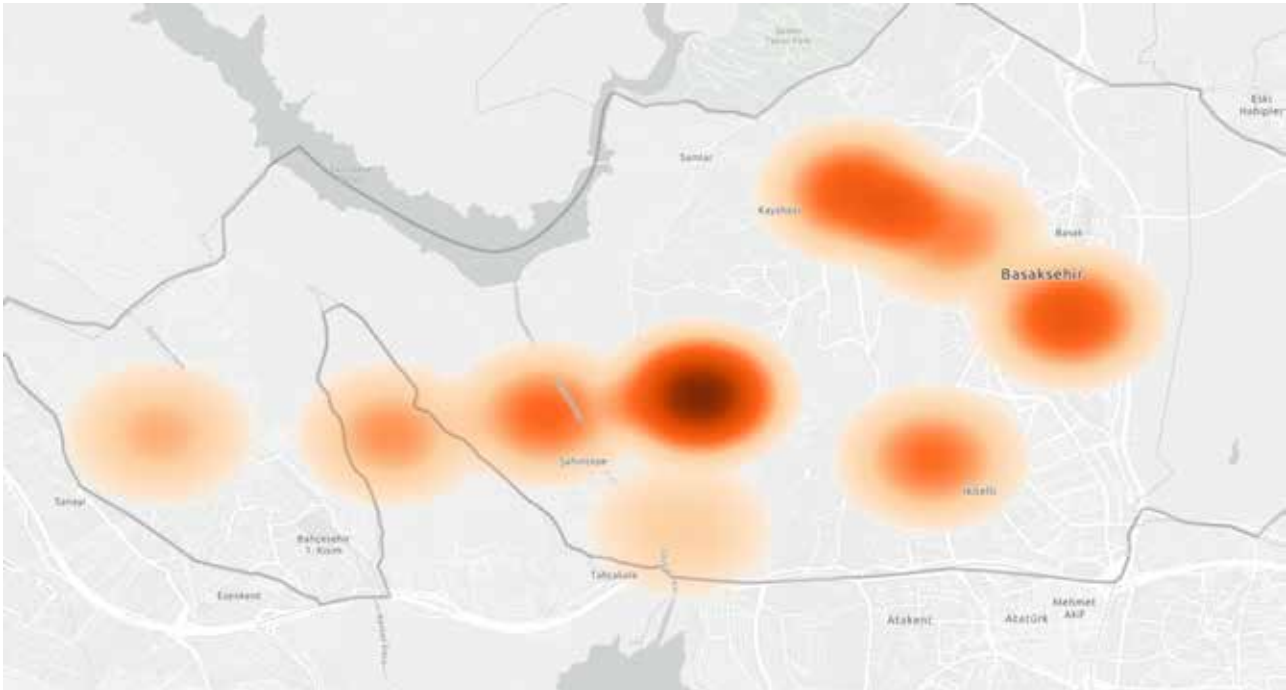
Key Findings on Migrant Presence in the Sub-province

It is noted that Başakşehir sub-province is one of the multi-cultural sub-provinces and is home to many migrants. Reportedly, Başakşehir is preferred by the

migrants due to its cosmopolitan structure and its low rents due to ongoing urbanization; this allows people from many backgrounds to come together. Many of the migrants attract other migrants to certain mahalles for settlement due to family relations and friends. Information obtained through interviews with SSC, SASF, the Municipality, District Governorship, District Police Directorate, CSOs active in the sub-province, mukhtars and other key informants indicates that there has been an increase in the population of Syrian, Saudi, Russian, Uzbek, Iranian, Iraqi, Egyptian, Jordanian, Kuwaiti, Libyan, Yemeni, Palestinian, Afghan and Chinese foreign nationals; an influx of migrants from the sub-provinces of Küçükçekmece, Esenyurt, Arnavutköy, Güngören, Bağcılar, Esenler, Sultangazi and Fatih to Başakşehir was also recorded. Arabs prefer Başakşehir sub-province due to a large Arab community in the sub-province and the availability to import and export goods through various networks. Key informants stated that there are migrants moving from Başakşehir sub-province to Avcılar and Bakırköy sub-provinces as well as those moving from Esenyurt sub-province to Başakşehir although a few in number. Similarly, there is also a migrant flow from Başakşehir to Esenyurt sub-province.

Population	: 427,835
Area km ²	: 104,3
Mahalle	: 10

Figure 15. General Information on Başakşehir



Map 7. Density Map Showing Baseline 2 Density in Mahalles of Başakşehir

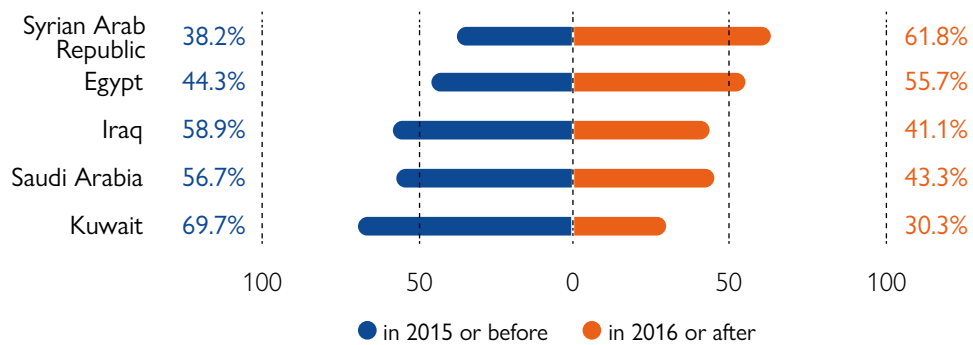


Figure 16. Arrival Date Breakdown of Baseline 2 Top 5 Nationalities for Başakşehir

ÇATALCA SUB-PROVINCE



Figure 17. Nationality Breakdown of Baseline 1 & 2 Figures and Percentages for Çatalca



Figure 18. Baseline 1 & 2 Total Presence Figures for Çatalca

Legend: Baseline 1 ● Baseline 2 ● Percentages ●

Comparison of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 Datasets

Baseline 2 findings suggest that 974 migrants are present in Çatalca sub-province, while Baseline 1 data recorded a total of 642 migrants. As such, when compared to Baseline 1, the data collected during Baseline 2 reveal a discrepancy of 332 more migrants in the sub-province.

Syrian nationals constitute the largest group of migrants in Çatalca as is evident from both Baseline 1 (336) and Baseline 2 (419) datasets. Accordingly, Syrians account for 52.3 per cent of the total migrant population recorded in the sub-province during Baseline 1 and 43 per cent of that recorded during Baseline 2.

According to Baseline 2 results, 79.8 per cent of the migrants in Çatalca came to the sub-province in 2016 and after, while the remaining 20.2 per cent arrived in

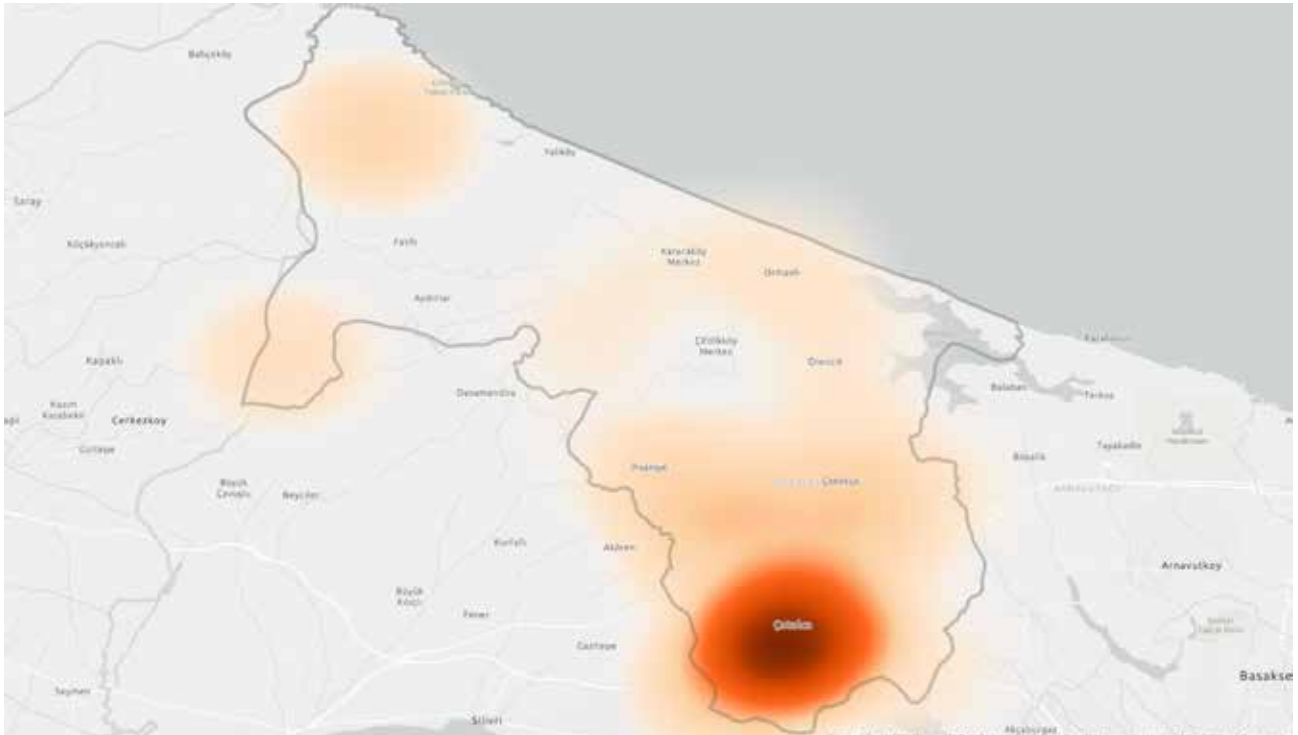
2015 and before.

Key Findings on Migrant Presence in the Sub-province

Baseline 2 findings suggest that Çatalca sub-province is home to the third smallest migrant population and to one of the smallest local inhabitants in İstanbul. The sub-province is located far from the city centre and primarily consists of rural agricultural areas; it therefore has limited job opportunities, which make it an unattractive sub-province for foreign nationals. Syrian and Afghan foreign nationals who were found to constitute more than half of the total migrant population in the sub-province work in agriculture and animal husbandry or reside in the sub-province due to low rent prices, which allows them to commute to Silivri, Büyükçekmece and Arnavutköy sub-provinces on a daily basis to work as casual labourers.

Population	: 72,966
Area km ²	: 1,115.5
Mahalle	: 39

Figure 19. General Information on Çatalca



Map 8. Density Map Showing Baseline 2 Density in Mahalles of Çatalca

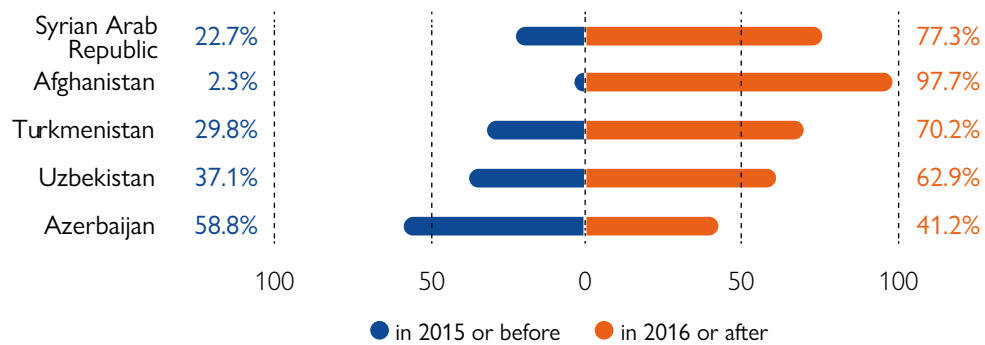


Figure 20. Arrival Date Breakdown of Baseline 2 Top 5 Nationalities for Çatalca

SİLİVRİ SUB-PROVINCE



Figure 21. Nationality Breakdown of Baseline 1 & 2 Figures and Percentages for Silivri



Figure 22. Baseline 1 & 2 Total Presence Figures for Silivri

Legend: Baseline 1 ● Baseline 2 ● Percentages ●

Comparison of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 Datasets

Baseline 2 findings suggest that 5,834 migrants are present in Silivri sub-province, while Baseline 1 data recorded a total of 3,386 migrants. As such, when compared to Baseline 1, the data collected during Baseline 2 reveal a discrepancy of 2,448 more migrants in the sub-province.

Syrian nationals constitute the largest group of migrants in Silivri sub-province is evident from both Baseline 1 (2,052) and Baseline 2 (3,873) datasets. Accordingly, Syrians account for 60.6 per cent of the total migrant population recorded in the sub-province during Baseline 1 and 66.4 per cent of that recorded during Baseline 2.

According to Baseline 2 results, 72.6 per cent of the migrants in Silivri came to the sub-province in 2016 and after, while the remaining 27.4 per cent arrived in 2015 and before.

Key Findings on Migrant Presence in the Sub-province

Although Silivri sub-province is similar to Çatalca sub-province in terms of its location far from the city centre and large rural areas, it is home to a larger migrant population due to its more extensive residential areas

and diverse economic activities. Mukhtars, SASF, the Municipality and local CSOs who were interviewed reported that the migrants can find jobs in various areas like factories, constructions, textile mills, restaurants, domestic sector or agriculture and animal husbandry. Silivri is also a holiday destination with an increased population and economic activity during the summer, which leads to a seasonal increase in migrant presence in the sub-province. In addition, it was also reported that there are migrants coming from the neighbouring sub-provinces on a daily basis to work as casual labourers.

The largest migrant group in the sub-province after Syrian are Chinese foreign nationals coming from the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region of China. Silivri sub-province is home to the largest Chinese foreign nationals after Zeytinburnu, Küçükçekmece, Fatih and Basaksehir sub-provinces; most are now settled in Selimpasa mahalle of the sub-province. Recently, there has been an influx of migrants from Zeytinburnu and Küçükçekmece to Silivri due to financial difficulties. Accordingly, it was noted that the Uyghur population in the sub-province, who have a strong connection and solidarity through an association they established, is increasing.

Population	: 187,621
Area km ²	: 860,5
Mahalle	: 35

Figure 23. General Information on Silivri



Map 9. Density Map Showing Baseline 2 Density in Mahalles of Silivri

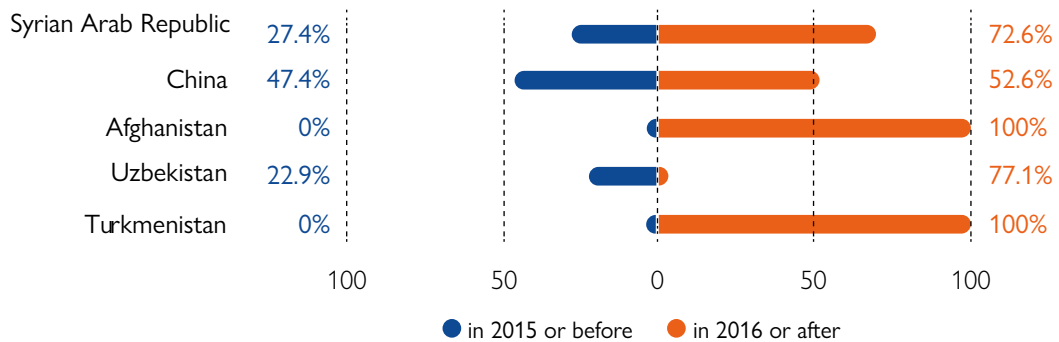


Figure 24. Arrival Date Breakdown of Baseline 2 Top 5 Nationalities for Silivri

REGION 2



REGION 2 Beylikdüzü, Büyükçekmece, Esenyurt

Baseline 2 findings suggest that 248,220 migrants are present in Region 2 of İstanbul province, which includes Beylikdüzü, Büyükçekmece and Esenyurt sub-provinces, while Baseline 1 data recorded a total of 150,626 migrants. As such, when compared to Baseline 1, the data collected during Baseline 2 reveal a discrepancy of 97,594 more migrants in the Region.

Syrian nationals constitute the largest group of migrants in Region 2 as is evident from both Baseline 1 (75,975)

and Baseline 2 (140,517) datasets. Accordingly, Syrians account for 50.4 per cent of the total migrant population recorded in Region 2 during Baseline 1 and 56.6 per cent of that recorded during Baseline 2.

According to Baseline 2 results, 41.1 per cent of the migrants in Region 2 came to the Region in 2016 and after, while the remaining 58.9 per cent arrived in 2015 and before.

B1

B2



Figure 25. Region 2 Baseline 1 & 2 total presence figures



Map 10. Region 2

BEYLİKDÜZÜ SUB-PROVINCE



Figure 26. Nationality Breakdown of Baseline 1 & 2 Figures and Percentages for Beylikdüzü



Figure 27. Baseline 1 & 2 Total Presence Figures for Beylikdüzü

Legend: Baseline 1 ● Baseline 2 ● Percentages ●

Comparison of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 Datasets

Baseline 2 suggests that there are 22,305 migrants present in Beylikdüzü sub-province, while Baseline 1 data recorded a total of 19,564 migrants. As such, Baseline 2 findings, when compared to those from Baseline 1, reveal a discrepancy of 2,741 more migrants in the sub-province.

Afghans constituted the largest migrant group with in Beylikdüzü sub-province as is evident from Baseline 1 datasets (5,221). Accordingly, Afghan nationals make up 26.7 per cent of the migrant population registered in the sub-province. However, as is evident from Baseline 2 datasets, Syrian nationals constitute the largest migrant group in the sub-province (8,302) and there are only 5,354 Afghans in the sub-province. Accordingly, Syrians make up 37.2 per cent of the migrant population recorded in Baseline 2, while Afghan foreign nationals account for 24 per cent of this population.

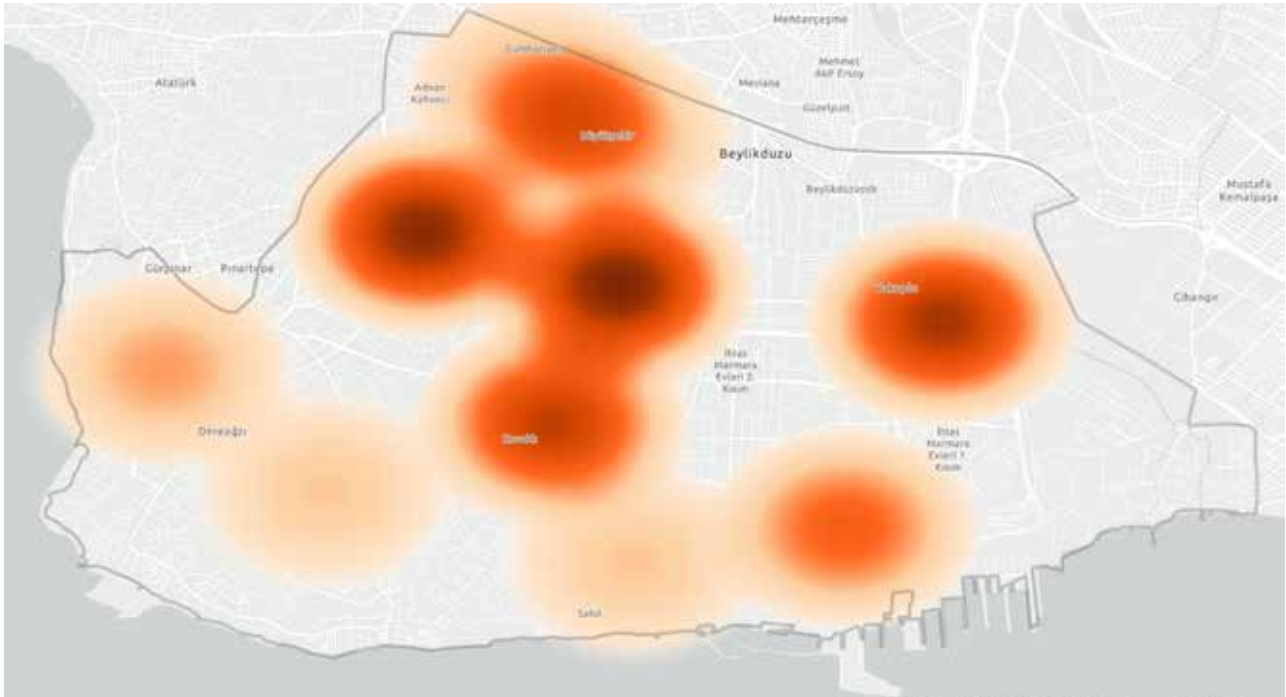
According to Baseline 2 results, 76.8 per cent of the migrants in Beylikdüzü came to the sub-province in 2016 and after while the remaining 23.2 per cent came to the sub-province in 2015 and before.

Key Findings on Migrant Presence in the Sub-province

The mukhtars, SSC and SASF staff who were interviewed during Baseline 2 conducted in Beylikdüzü sub-province stated that the Syrian population in the sub-province has remained unchanged during the previous few months, while there has been an increase in the number of Afghan foreign nationals. The increasing presence of the Afghan foreign nationals is part of an ongoing trend across İstanbul. The job opportunities in Beylikdüzü Organized Industrial Zone also makes Beylikdüzü sub-province one of the most attractive sub-provinces for Afghan foreign nationals.

Population	: 331,525
Area km ²	: 11,16
Mahalle	: 10

Figure 28. General Information on Beylikdüzü



Map 11. Density Map Showing Baseline 2 Density in Mahalles of Beylikdüzü

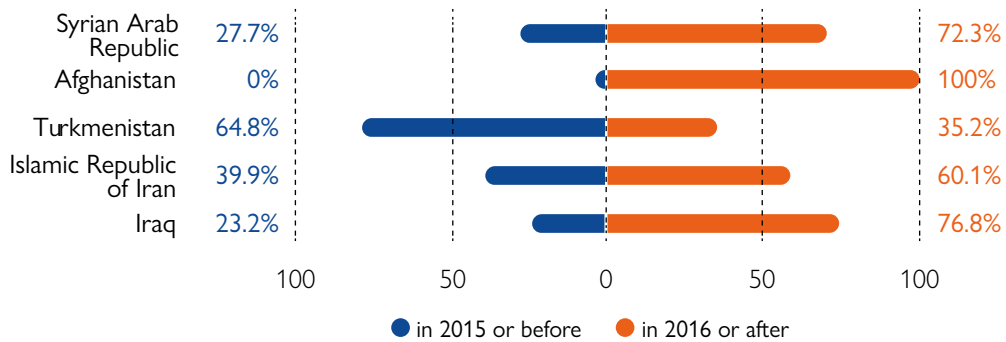


Figure 29. Arrival Date Breakdown of Baseline 2 Top 5 Nationalities for Beylikdüzü

BÜYÜKÇEKMECE SUB-PROVINCE



Figure 30. Nationality Breakdown of Baseline 1 & 2 Figures and Percentages for Büyükçekmece



Figure 31. Baseline 1 & 2 Total Presence Figures for Büyükçekmece

Legend: Baseline 1 ● Baseline 2 ● Percentages ●

Comparison of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 Datasets

Baseline 2 findings suggest that 11,710 migrants are present in Büyükçekmece sub-province, while Baseline 1 data recorded a total of 8,546 migrants. As such, when compared to Baseline 1, the data collected during Baseline 2 reveal a discrepancy of 3,164 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 (3,486) and Baseline 2 (5,005) datasets. Accordingly, Syrians account for 40.8 per cent of the total migrant population recorded in the sub-province during Baseline 1 and 42.7 per cent of that recorded during Baseline 2.

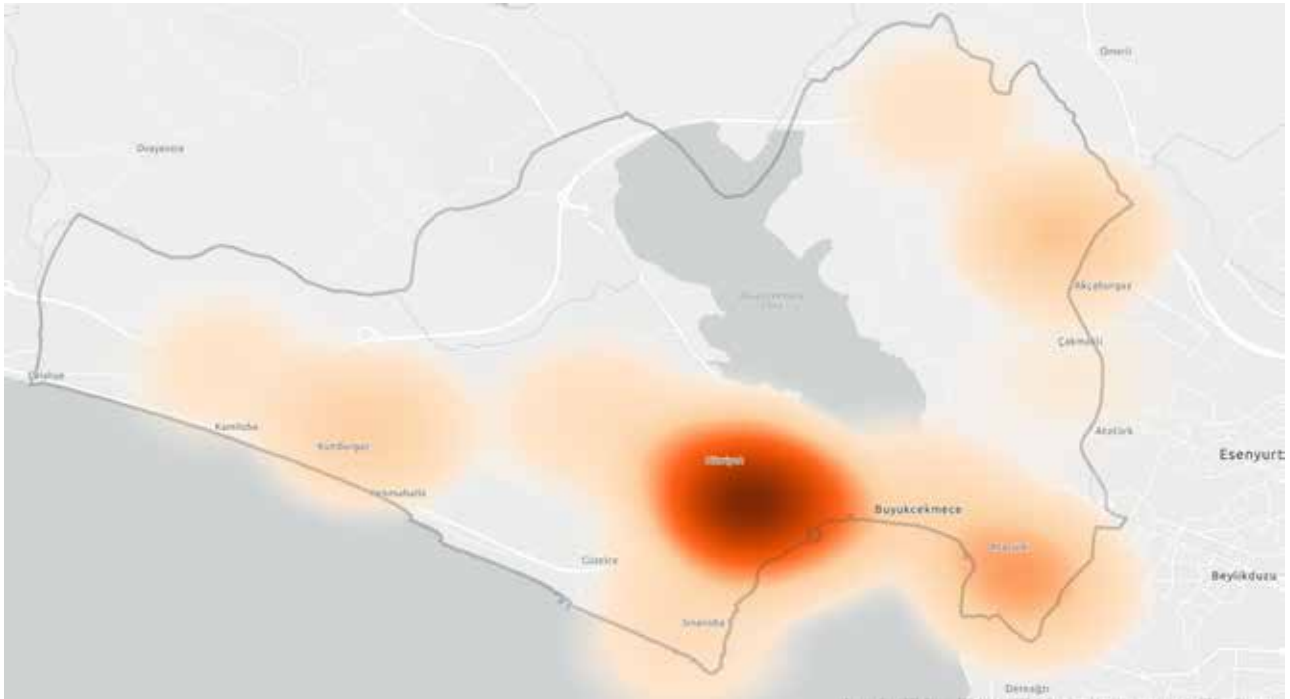
According to Baseline 2 results, 63 per cent of the migrants in Büyükçekmece came to the sub-province in 2016 and after, while 37 per cent arrived in 2015 and before.

Key Findings on Migrant Presence in the Sub-province

According to the information obtained through the interviews with the mukhtars, SASF and SSC in Büyükçekmece sub-province, the migrant profile in the sub-province consists of migrants working in domestic services employed by families of high income level. Key informants also emphasized that the migrant population increases in summer, similar to Silivri sub-province, due to its location on the coast of Marmara Sea. As such, this round of Baseline 2 revealed a higher migrant presence in the sub-province compared to that in October-December 2018 period. It was also stated that the migrant presence remains at a low level except for summer, since the housing options mostly include villas with high rent prices and summer houses and the job opportunities are fewer than those in other sub-provinces. In addition to this, it was reported that there has been an increase in the number of Turkmen and Uzbek foreign nationals in the sub-province due to the need for more workforce for domestic services at high-rise apartment buildings and villas.

Population	: 247,736
Area km ²	: 181.5
Mahalle	: 24

Figure 32. General Information on Büyükçekmece



Map 12. Density Map Showing Baseline 2 Density in Mahalles of Büyükçekmece

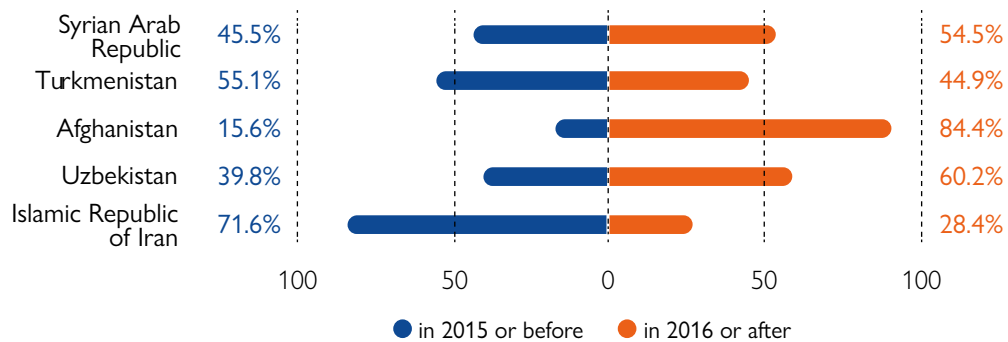


Figure 33. Arrival Date Breakdown of Baseline 2 Top 5 Nationalities for Büyükçekmece

ESENYURT SUB-PROVINCE



Figure 34. Nationality Breakdown of Baseline 1 & 2 Figures and Percentages for Esenyurt



Figure 35. Baseline 1 & 2 Total Presence Figures for Esenyurt

Legend: Baseline 1 ● Baseline 2 ● Percentages ●

Comparison of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 Datasets

Baseline 2 findings suggest that 214,205 migrants are present in Esenyurt sub-province, while Baseline 1 data recorded a total of 122,516 migrants. As such, when compared to Baseline 1, the data collected during Baseline 2 reveals a discrepancy of 91,689 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 (67,694) and Baseline 2 (127,210) datasets. Accordingly, Syrians account for 55.3 per cent of the total migrant population recorded in the sub-province during Baseline 1 and 59.4 per cent of that recorded during Baseline 2.

According to Baseline 2 results, 36.1 per cent of the migrants in Esenyurt came to the sub-province in 2016 and after, while 63.9 per cent arrived in 2015 and before.

Key Findings on Migrant Presence in the Sub-province

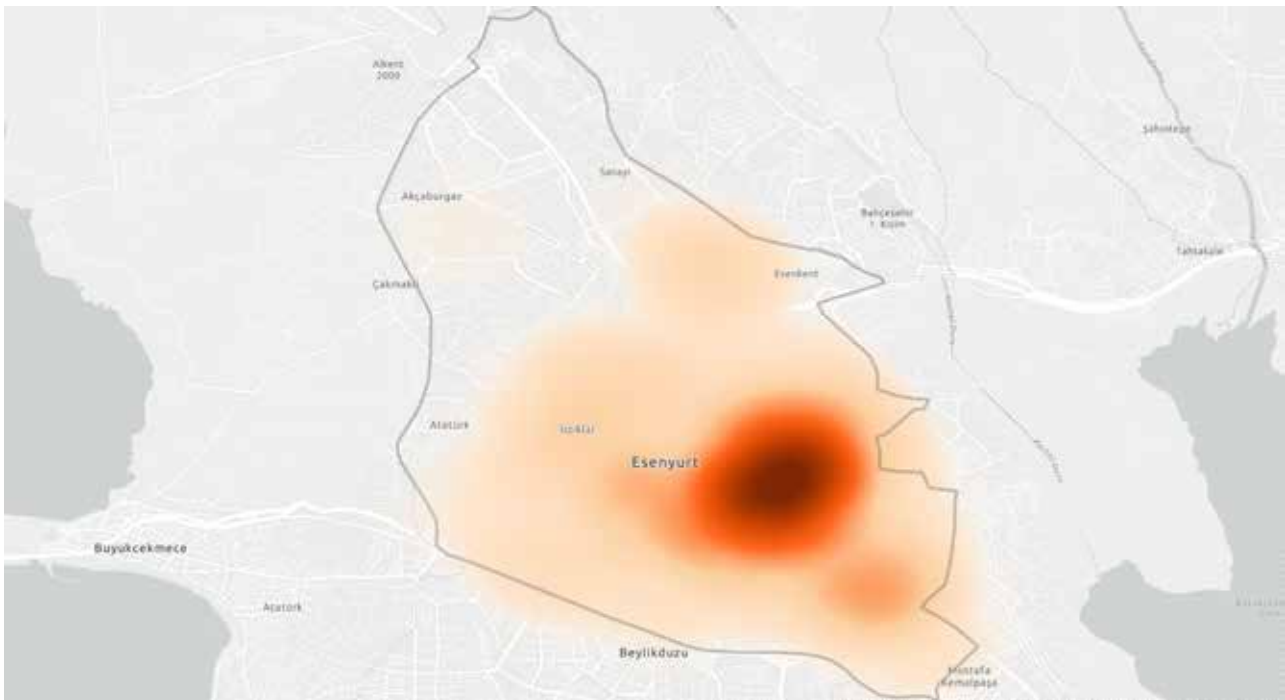
Esenyurt sub-province, where migrants of more than 90 nationalities were recorded to be living, is home to the largest migrant population in İstanbul province. Over the years, the migrant population in the sub-province has increased in parallel with the social network that the migrant populations of different nationalities coming to the sub-province established. Regarding the largest migrant groups in the sub-province based on Baseline 2 datasets, 13.2 per cent of all the Syrians in İstanbul live in Esenyurt sub-province, followed by 30.7

per cent of Iranians, 39 per cent of Egyptians, 21.5 per cent of Iraqis, 38 per cent of Saudis, 23.5 per cent of Libyans, 46.1 per cent of Yemeni and 66.7 per cent of Qataris. In other words, this is the sub-province where the highest presence of all these nationalities has been recorded.

Mukhtars across the sub-province stated that Esenyurt sub-province is preferred by migrants of different nationalities due to its location far from the city centre as well as being an area in which settlement has just started and offering low cost housing options and job opportunities for migrants of different nationalities. The information obtained from the opinion leaders, SSC and SASF in the sub-province indicates that there has been a massive migrant flow in the last 2 years from different sub-provinces of İstanbul and other provinces of Turkey to Esenyurt. The information obtained through the interviews with the key informants across the sub-province and the field observations carried out by MPM team suggest that there was a decrease in the migrant presence in the sub-province in the first half of 2019. A drop in the figure for Syrians living in Bağlarçeşme, Fatih, Üçevler, Talatpaşa and Yeşilkent mahalles, which are especially populated by a large number of Syrians, was

Population	: 891,120
Area km ²	: 57.0
Mahalle	: 43

Figure 36. General Information on Esenyurt



Map 13. Density Map Showing Baseline 2 Density in Mahalles of Esenyurt

recorded in comparison to the results from Baseline 2 conducted in October-December 2018 period. The mukhtars interviewed in these mahalles reported that the main reason behind this lies in the recently escalating tension between the local people and Syrians and the conflicts arising from the cultural differences. In parallel to this, it was also stated that some of the

Syrian families aim to become less visible by moving to mahalles where Syrian population is less visible while some others prefer moving to neighbouring sub-provinces such as Başakşehir, Arnavutköy and Esenler. Additionally, some key informants argued that there are some Syrians leaving the sub-province due to the decreasing assistance provided to them.

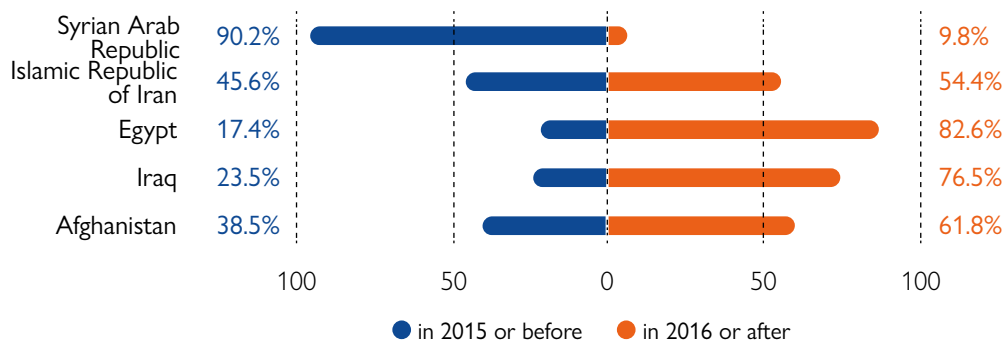


Figure 37. Arrival Date Breakdown of Baseline 2 Top 5 Nationalities for Esenyurt

REGION 3



REGION 3 Avcılar, Bahçelievler, Bakırköy, Küçükçekmece

Baseline 2 findings suggest that 168,857 migrants are present in Region 3 of İstanbul province, which includes Avcılar, Bahçelievler, Bakırköy and Küçükçekmece sub-provinces, while Baseline 1 data recorded a total of 162,082 migrants. As such, when compared to Baseline 1, the data collected during Baseline 2 reveal a discrepancy of 6,775 more migrants in the Region.

Syrian nationals constitute the largest group of migrants in Region 3 as is evident from both Baseline 1 (94,825)

and Baseline 2 (110,189) datasets. Accordingly, Syrians account for 58.5 per cent of the total migrant population recorded in Region 3 during Baseline 1 and 65.3 per cent of that recorded during Baseline 2.

According to Baseline 2 results, 32.6 per cent of migrants in Region 3 came to the Region in 2016 and after, while 67.4 per cent arrived in 2015 and before.

B1

B2



Figure 38. Region 3 Baseline 1 & 2 total presence figures



Map 14. Region 3

AVCILAR SUB-PROVINCE



Figure 39. Nationality Breakdown of Baseline 1 & 2 Figures and Percentages for Avcılar



Figure 40. Baseline 1 & 2 Total Presence Figures for Avcılar

Legend: Baseline 1 ● Baseline 2 ● Percentages ●

Comparison of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 Datasets

Baseline 2 suggests that 48,323 migrants are present in Avcılar sub-province, while Baseline 1 data recorded a total of 45,615 migrants. As such, when compared to Baseline 1, the data collected during Baseline 2 reveal a discrepancy of 2,708 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 (25,479) and Baseline 2 (30,021) datasets. Accordingly, Syrians account for 55.9 per cent of the total migrant population recorded in the sub-province during Baseline 1 and 62.1 per cent of that recorded during Baseline 2.

According to Baseline 2 results, 37 per cent of the migrants in Avcılar came to the sub-province in 2016 and after, while 63 per cent arrived in 2015 and before.

Key Findings on Migrant Presence in the Sub-province

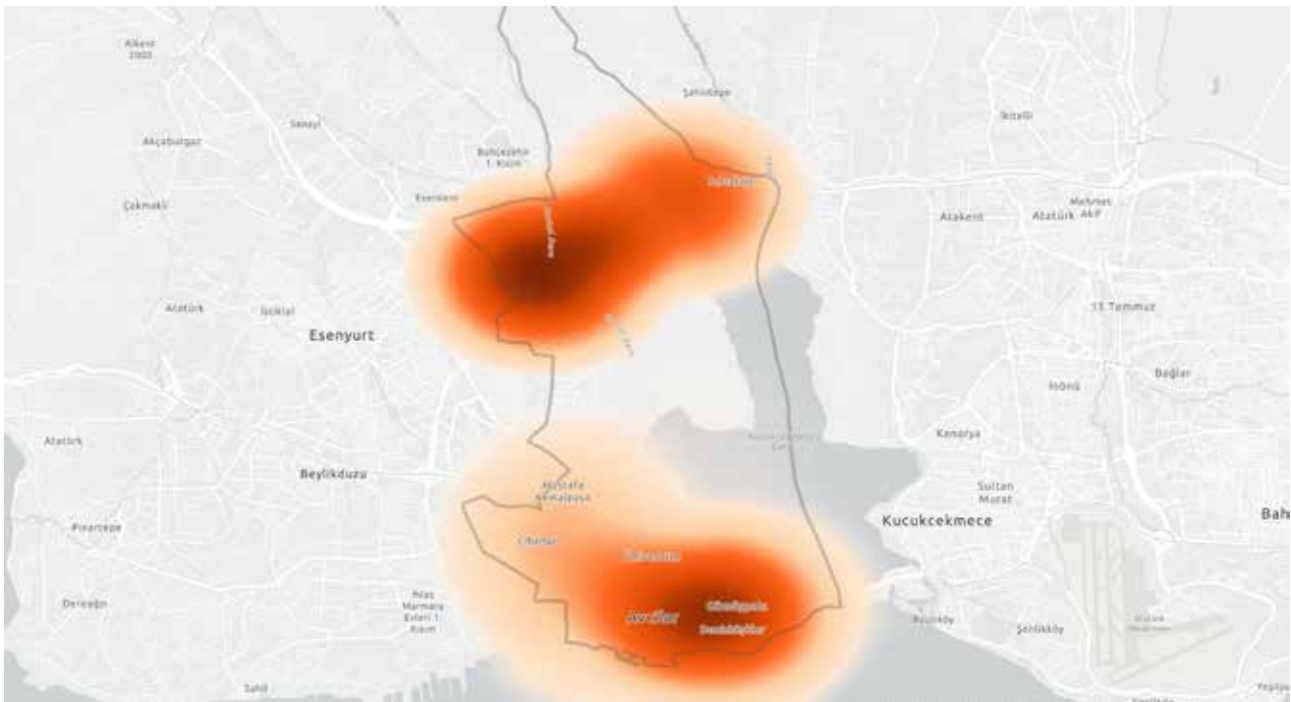
Baseline 2 in Avcılar sub-province found that half of the migrant population in the sub-province reside in Yeşilkent and Tahtakale mahalles. The District Governorship, Municipality and SASF interviewed reported that the informal relationship networks of foreign nationals based the relations with fellow

countrymen in these mahalles and the low cost of rents are the main reasons behind this situation. Baseline 1 datasets suggest an increase in the number of Turkmen foreign nationals registered in the sub-province and Baseline 2 reveals that these people accommodate in the houses they are employed at in sub-provinces such as Bakırköy and Kadıköy where income level of people is higher, even if they are registered in Avcılar. The managers of housing estates and real estate agents who were interviewed reported that Iraqi, Kuwaiti, Qatari and Saudi Arabian foreign nationals buy houses in Denizköşkler and Ambarlı mahalles located by the seaside and spend their summer in Avcılar sub-province.

The mukhtars interviewed often stated that the Syrian and Iraqi foreign nationals with low income levels are not accepted by the residents of the apartment buildings; therefore, there are frequent changes in the residences between mahalles. It was reported that these people continue to come to the sub-province on a regular basis, although they occasionally have problems with the host community, since the rents are affordable, considering the social conditions of the sub-province, and there is no problem with finding a job in the sub-province.

Population	: 435,625
Area km ²	: 42.0
Mahalle	: 10

Figure 41. General Information on Avcılar



Map 15. Density Map Showing Baseline 2 Density in Mahalles of Avclar

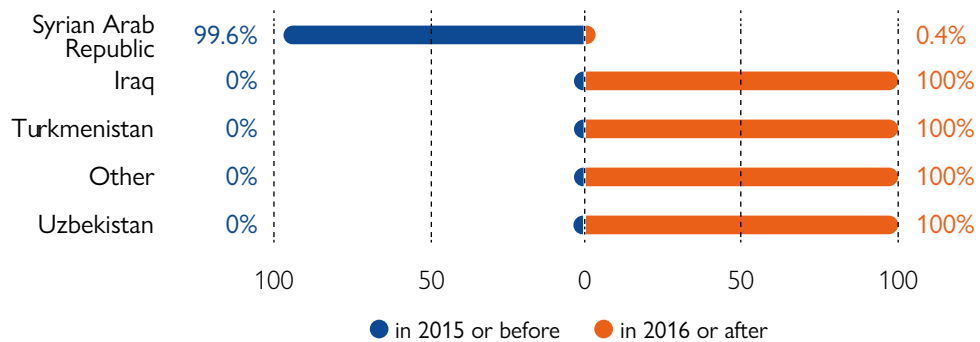


Figure 42. Arrival Date Breakdown of Baseline 2 Top 5 Nationalities for Avclar

BAHÇELİEVLER SUB-PROVINCE



Figure 43. Nationality Breakdown of Baseline 1 & 2 Figures and Percentages for Bahçelievler



Figure 44. Baseline 1 & 2 Total Presence Figures for Bahçelievler

Legend: Baseline 1 ● Baseline 2 ● Percentages ●

Comparison of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 Datasets

Baseline 2 findings suggest that 45,603 migrants are present in Bahçelievler sub-province, while Baseline 1 data recorded a total of 44,561 migrants. As such, when compared to Baseline 1, the data collected during Baseline 2 reveal a discrepancy of 1,042 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 (22,255) and Baseline 2 (29,899) datasets. Accordingly, Syrians account for 49.9 per cent of the total migrant population recorded in the sub-province during Baseline 1 and 65.6 per cent of that recorded during Baseline 2.

According to Baseline 2 results, 36.7 per cent of the migrants in Bahçelievler came to the sub-province in 2016 and after, while 63.3 per cent arrived in 2015 and before.

Key Findings on Migrant Presence in the Sub-province

In the interview with SASF, the staff noted that the assistance provided to Syrians was in the process of re-evaluation and some of it was suspended, based on the changing needs of the families. This was referred to as the reason behind the recently decreasing Syrian population in the sub-province. An interview with SSC and the Municipality revealed that many Syrian nationals

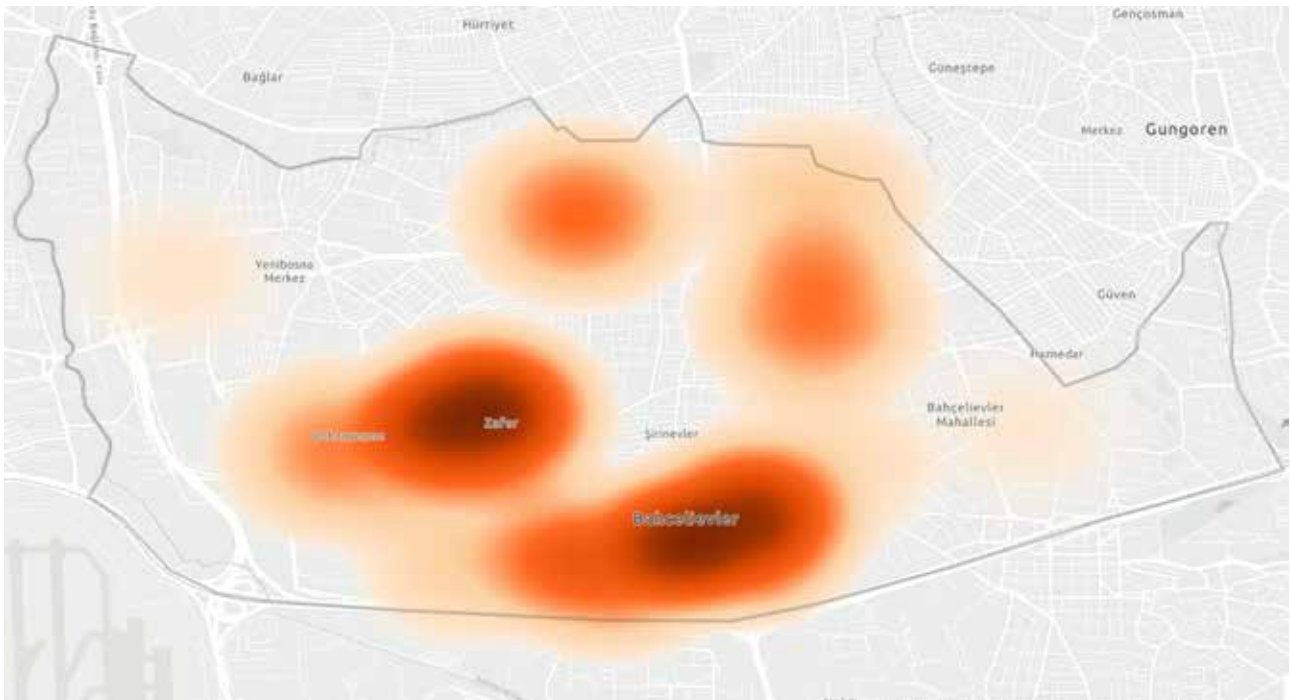
especially those registered in Gaziantep, Mardin and Hatay provinces came to İstanbul to settle in the sub-province. It was also reported that their movement to the sub-province has continued in recent months. It was found that the sub-province is preferred since the textile mills in Doğu Industrial Zone and mahalles offer employment to foreign nationals and the house rents are low.

Baseline 1 datasets indicate a significant increase in the number of registered Turkmen foreign nationals in Bahçelievler as it happens in Avclar sub-province. It was found by Baseline 2 that most of these people accommodate in the houses they work at in sub-provinces such as Bakırköy and Kadıköy where people with high income level live.

The mahalle mukhtars and shopkeepers who were interviewed reported that the presence of Iraqis has increased steadily during the previous six months. The reason behind this was their intention to create a community, along with the Egyptian nationals, who had also been coming to the sub-province in increasing numbers. The Iraqi and Egyptian foreign national presence recorded in Şirinevler and Hürriyet mahalles supports this opinion.

Population	: 594,053
Area km ²	: 16.7
Mahalle	: 11

Figure 45. General Information on Bahçelievler



Map 16. Density Map Showing Baseline 2 Density in Mahalles of Bahçelievler

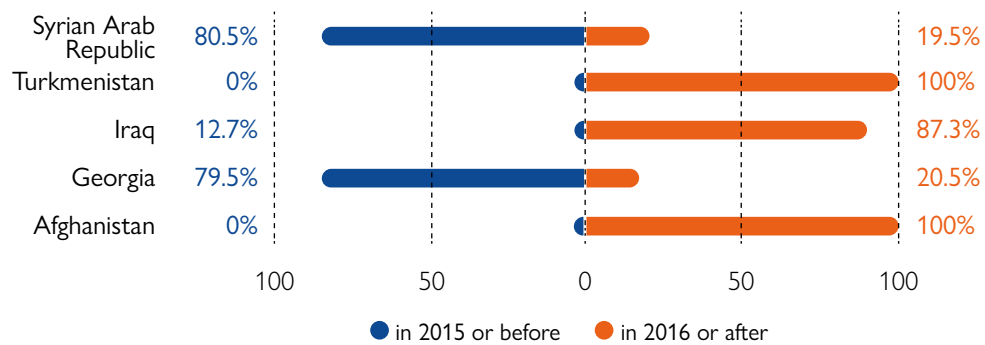


Figure 46. Arrival Date Breakdown of Baseline 2 Top 5 Nationalities for Bahçelievler

BAKIRKÖY SUB-PROVINCE



Figure 47. Nationality Breakdown of Baseline 1 & 2 Figures and Percentages for Bakırköy



Figure 48. Baseline 1 & 2 Total Presence Figures for Bakırköy

Legend: Baseline 1 ● Baseline 2 ● Percentages ●

Comparison of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 Datasets

Baseline 2 findings suggest that 8,130 migrants are present in Bakırköy sub-province, while Baseline 1 data recorded a total of 8,504 migrants. As such, when compared to Baseline 1, the data collected during Baseline 2 reveal a discrepancy of 374 less migrants in the sub-province.

According to Baseline 1 dataset, Syrian nationals constitute the largest group of migrants in Bakırköy sub-province (2,475 individuals). This figure accounts for 29.1 per cent of the total migrant population recorded in the sub-province during Baseline 1. However, according to Baseline 2 results, Turkmen constitute the largest migrant group (2,699 individuals), while only 790 are Syrian nationals. This figure accounts for 33.2 per cent of the total migrant population recorded in the sub-province during Baseline 2.

Regarding migrant arrival, Baseline 2 found that 58.6 per cent of the migrants in Bakırköy came to the sub-province in 2016 and after, while 41.4 per cent arrived in 2015 and before.

Key Findings on Migrant Presence in the Sub-province

Baseline 2 findings suggest that Bakırköy is the sub-province with the smallest migrant population in Region 3. Mukhtars and other key informants stated that the residents of the sub-province are mostly people with high socioeconomic status, and they are not open to new arrivals from the outside. Fieldwork revealed that the migrant profile in Bakırköy sub-province is also different from the other sub-provinces in the Region. SASF staff interviewed reported that the number of Syrian nationals with low income levels decreased due to high rents in the sub-province and the selective attitude of landlords towards the migrants. It was stated that the Iranian and Libyan foreign nationals in the sub-province have companies and real properties in Turkey, therefore have high economic status with better living standards. The managers of housing estates and mukhtars who were interviewed reported that Turkmen and Uzbek foreign nationals are employed as domestic workers in almost any luxury villas and housing estates and that most of them have come from sub-provinces such as Zeytinburnu, Avcılar, Esenyurt and Bahçelievler to Bakırköy.

Population	: 220,668
Area km ²	: 29.2
Mahalle	: 15

Figure 49. General Information on Bakırköy



Map 17. Density Map Showing Baseline 2 Density in Mahalles of Bakırköy

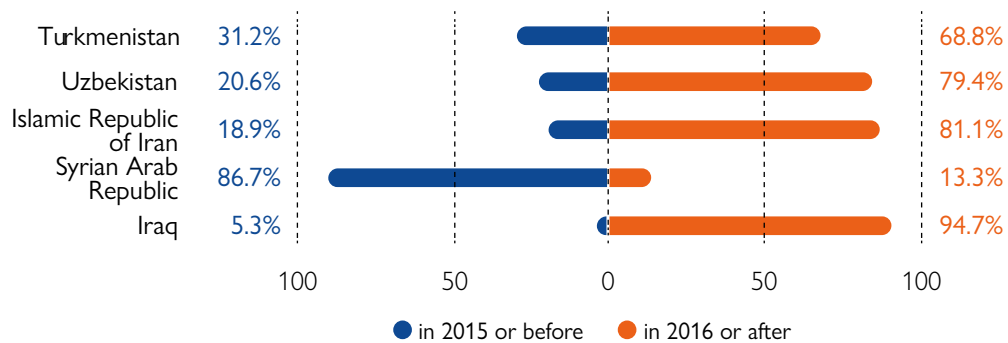


Figure 50. Arrival Date Breakdown of Baseline 2 Top 5 Nationalities for Bakırköy

KÜÇÜKÇEKMECE SUB-PROVINCE



Figure 51. Nationality Breakdown of Baseline 1 & 2 Figures and Percentages for Küçükçekmece



Figure 52. Baseline 1 & 2 Total Presence Figures for Küçükçekmece

Legend: Baseline 1 ● Baseline 2 ● Percentages ●

Comparison of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 Datasets

Baseline 2 findings suggest that 66,801 migrants are present in Küçükçekmece sub-province, while Baseline 1 data recorded a total of 63,402 migrants. As such, when compared to Baseline 1, the data collected during Baseline 2 reveal a discrepancy of 3,399 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 (44,616) and Baseline 2 (49,479) datasets. Accordingly, Syrians account for 70.4 per cent of the total migrant population recorded in the sub-province during Baseline 1 and 74.1 per cent of that recorded during Baseline 2.

According to Baseline 2 results, 23.5 per cent of the migrants in Küçükçekmece came to the sub-province in 2016 and after, while 76.5 per cent arrived in 2015 and before.

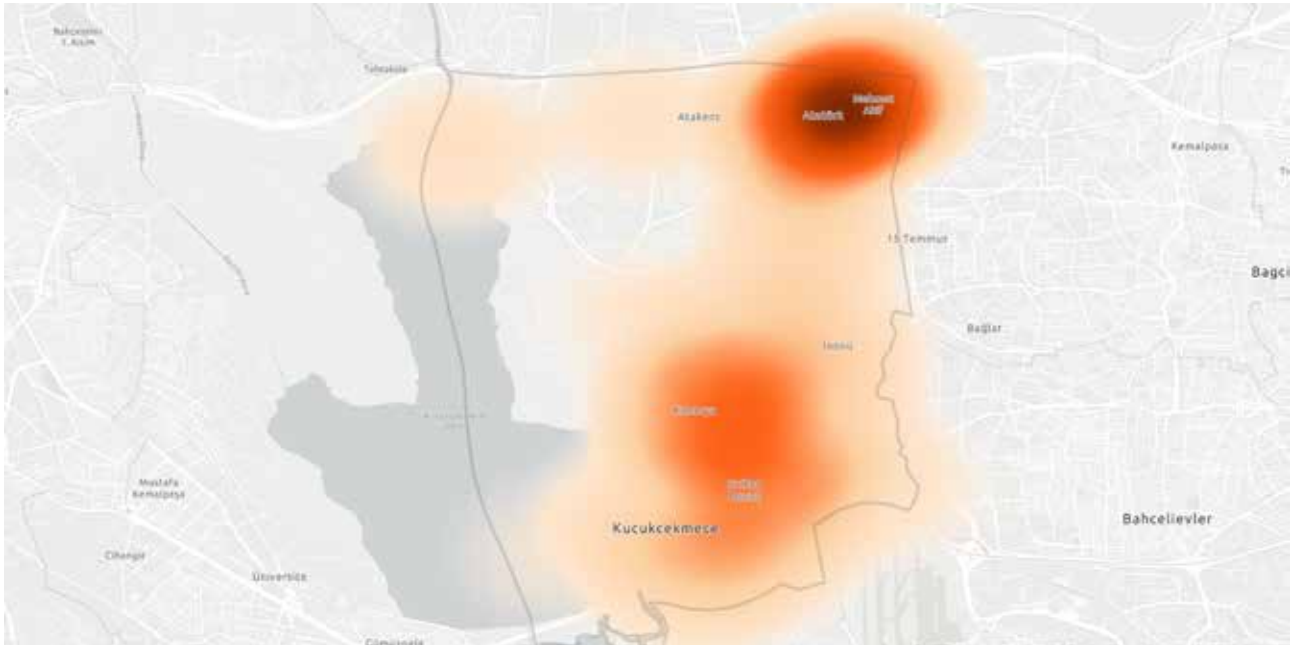
Key Findings on Migrant Presence in the Sub-province

Information obtained through the fieldwork conducted by MPM field staff in Küçükçekmece sub-province suggests that four out of five foreign nationals, who were found to be living in Turkey, are Syrians. The key informants interviewed reported that the Syrian

nationals prefer the sub-province since it is located in close proximity to the industrial zone, which offers many job opportunities for those living in Küçükçekmece. The low cost of house rents was also a reason behind the preference. It was stated that the Syrian nationals in the sub-province have integrated into the life with the host community due to the similarities in culture and language, as a result of which their population in the sub-province has increased much faster. It was also reported that they have created a wide shopkeeper network by setting up their own shops. Baseline 2 findings suggest that Küçükçekmece sub-province is home to the second largest Chinese community, most of whom come from the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region of China, after Zeytinburnu sub-province. East Turkistan Association of Immigrants staff and the shopkeepers who were interviewed reported that the presence of Uyghurs, who escaped from China due to the pressures on them, is increasing. It was recorded that their population is higher than the Syrians especially in Sefaköy town which includes Fevzi Çakmak, Kemalpaşa, Sultanmurat and Tevfikbey mahalles. The key informant interviewed in the Association stated that there is a correlation between the increasing presence in an area and the amount of financial donations to such associations.

Population	: 770,317
Area km ²	: 37.8
Mahalle	: 21

Figure 53. General Information on Küçükçekmece



Map 18. Density Map Showing Baseline 2 Density in Mahalles of Küçükçekmece

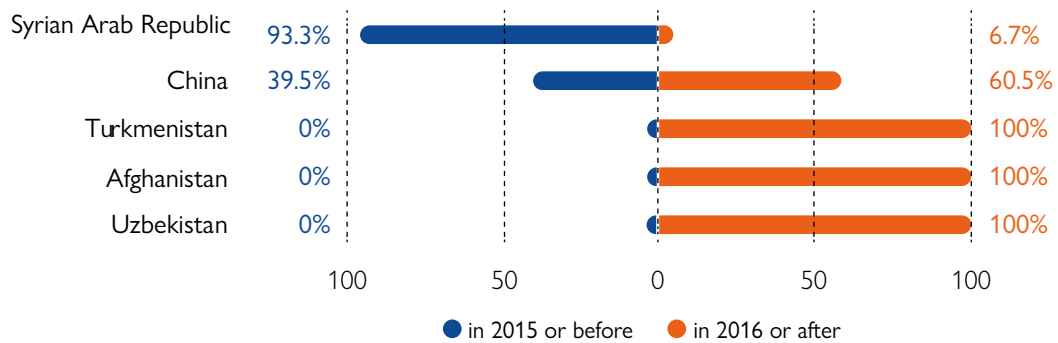


Figure 54. Arrival Date Breakdown of Baseline 2 Top 5 Nationalities for Küçükçekmece

REGION 4



REGION 4 Eyüpsultan, Gaziosmanpaşa, Sultangazi

Baseline 2 findings suggest that 164,408 migrants are present in Region 4 of İstanbul province, which includes Eyüpsultan, Gaziosmanpaşa and Sultangazi sub-provinces, while Baseline 1 data recorded a total of 88,168 migrants. When compared to Baseline 1, the data collected during Baseline 2 reveal a discrepancy of 76,240 more migrants in the Region.

Syrian nationals constitute the largest group of migrants in Region 4 as is evident from both Baseline 1 (74,190)

and Baseline 2 (121,429) datasets. Accordingly, Syrians account for 84.1 per cent of the total migrant population recorded in Region 4 during Baseline 1 and 73.9 per cent of that recorded during Baseline 2.

According to Baseline 2 results, 49.2 per cent of the migrants in Region 4 came to the Region in 2016 and after, while the remaining 50.8 per cent arrived in 2015 and before.

B1

B2



Figure 55. Region 4 Baseline 1 & 2 total presence figures



Map 19. Region 4

EYÜPSULTAN SUB-PROVINCE



Figure 56. Nationality Breakdown of Baseline 1 & 2 Figures and Percentages for Eyüpsultan



Figure 57. Baseline 1 & 2 Total Presence Figures for Eyüpsultan

Legend: Baseline 1 ● Baseline 2 ● Percentages ●

Comparison of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 Datasets

Baseline 2 findings suggest that 29,274 migrants are present in Eyüpsultan sub-province, while Baseline 1 data recorded a total of 16,266 migrants. As such, when compared to Baseline 1, the data collected during Baseline 2 reveal a discrepancy of 13,008 more migrants in the sub-province.

Syrian nationals constitute the largest group of migrants in Eyüpsultan sub-province as is evident from both Baseline 1 (11,109) and Baseline 2 (20,736) datasets. Accordingly, Syrians account for 68.3 per cent of the total migrant population recorded in the sub-province during Baseline 1 and 70.8 per cent of that recorded during Baseline 2.

According to Baseline 2 results, 45 per cent of the migrants in Eyüpsultan came to the sub-province in 2016 and after, while 55 per cent arrived in 2015 and before.

Key Findings on Migrant Presence in the Sub-province

Baseline 2 in Eyüpsultan sub-province reveals that demographic structures, cultures and socioeconomic statuses differ from a mahalle to another due to the large area the sub-province covers. These differences between mahalles also determines the migrant profile in each mahalle. As such, Syrian and Afghan foreign nationals who work in agriculture and animal husbandry live in the rural areas located to the north of the sub-province, while there are various nationalities living in central mahalles. In the mahalles such as Göktürk

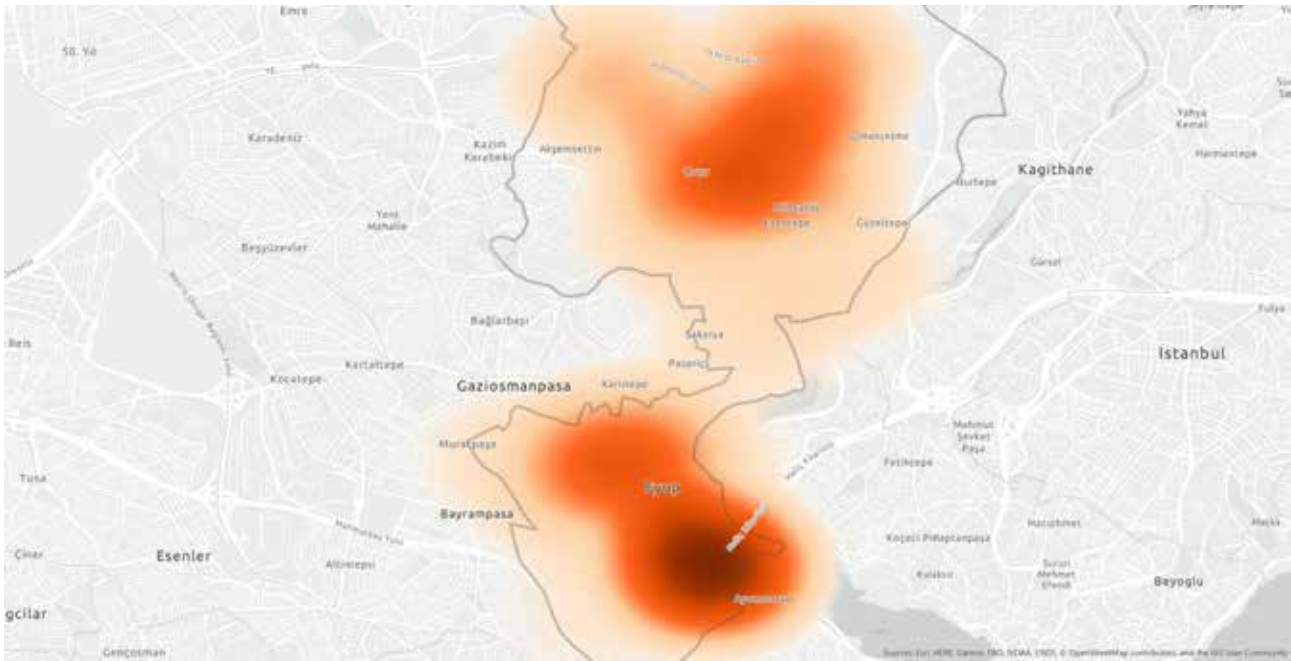
where people with high income level live and which is composed of housing estates, the migrant profile is of the people coming from Western or Gulf countries.

A major part of the discrepancy of 13,008 migrants between the datasets of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 is constituted by the Syrian and Afghan nationals. Mukhtars, SASF manager and SSC officials who were interviewed stated that the migrants prefer the sub-province due to transport facilities, the low socioeconomic status of the local people, affordability of the cost of rents, the helpful attitude of the local people towards the migrants and the abundance of the job opportunities. It was also reported that there have been migrants coming to the sub-province after the removal of shanties in Eskihibipler mahalle in Sultangazi sub-province.

The information obtained through the interviews conducted with mukhtars suggests that Afghan and Pakistani nationals work in collecting paper and scrap, construction sector, bakeries in Mimar Sinan mahalle and animal husbandry in the mahalles such as Ağaçlı, Akpınar and İşıklar which are located in the rural part of the sub-province. Accordingly, it was stated that their presence in the sub-province is increasing.

Population	: 383,909
Area km ²	: 242.0
Mahalle	: 28

Figure 58. General Information on Eyüpsultan



Map 20. Density Map Showing Baseline 2 Density in Mahalles of Eyüpsultan

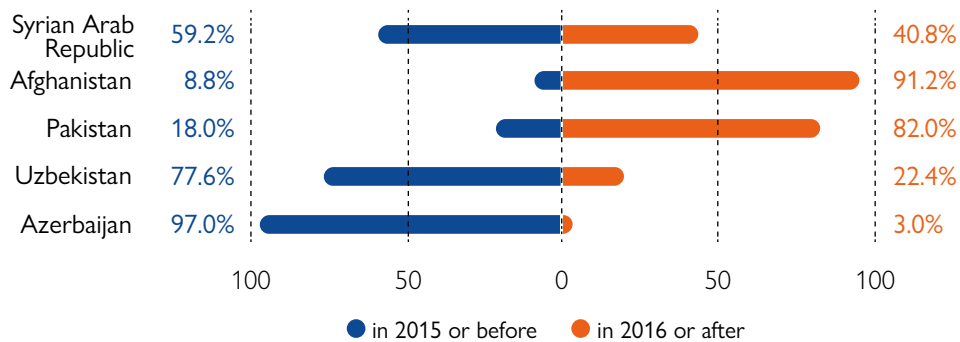


Figure 59. Arrival Date Breakdown of Baseline 2 Top 5 Nationalities for Eyüpsultan

GAZIOSMANPAŞA SUB-PROVINCE



Figure 60. Nationality Breakdown of Baseline 1 & 2 Figures and Percentages for Gaziosmanpaşa



Figure 61. Baseline 1 & 2 Total Presence Figures for Gaziosmanpaşa

Legend: Baseline 1 ● Baseline 2 ● Percentages ●

Comparison of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 Datasets

Baseline 2 findings suggest that 51,613 migrants are present in Gaziosmanpaşa sub-province, while Baseline 1 data recorded a total of 27,252 migrants. As such, when compared to Baseline 1, the data collected during Baseline 2 reveal a discrepancy of 24,361 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 (21,319) and Baseline 2 (37,362) datasets. Accordingly, Syrians account for 78.2 per cent of the total migrant population recorded in the sub-province during Baseline 1 and 72.4 per cent of that recorded during Baseline 2.

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

Key Findings on Migrant Presence in the Sub-province

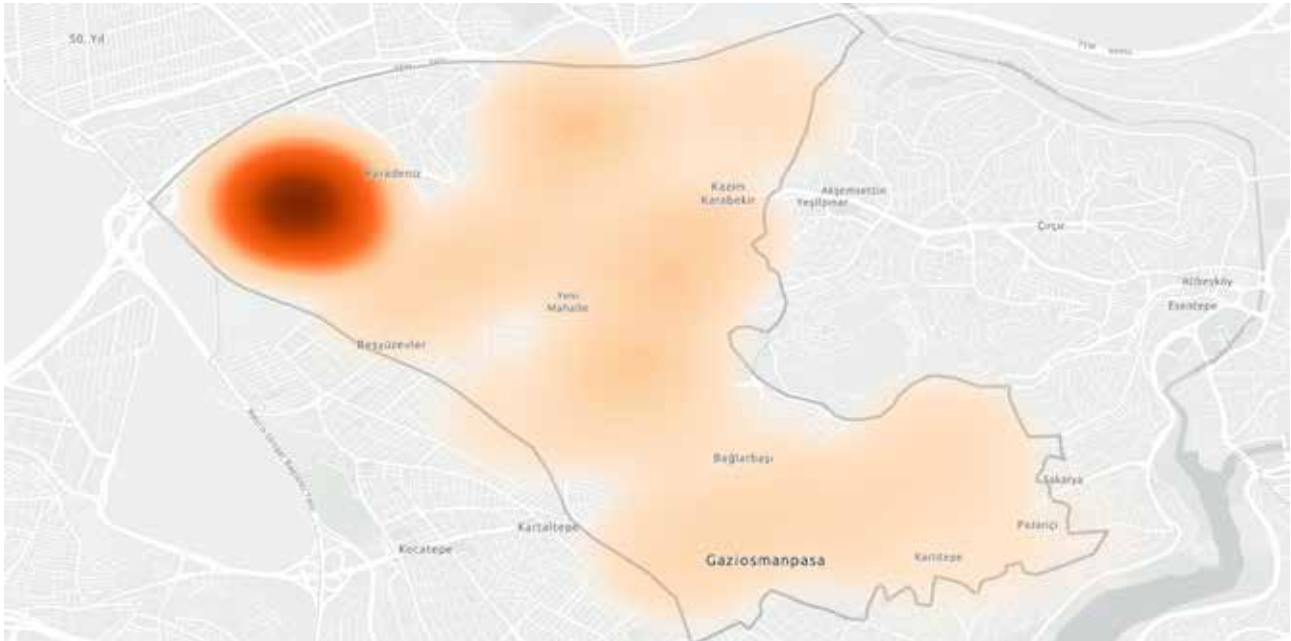
The information obtained through the interviews

conducted with the mukhtars and shopkeepers suggests that transport facilities, affordable rent prices, job opportunities and similarity with the host community in terms of income levels gave rise to the high Syrian population in the sub-province. Baseline 2 findings suggest that two out of every three foreign nationals present in the sub-province are of Syrian origin, which proves the abovementioned information.

It was found through the fieldwork carried out that all the Pakistani and Afghan foreign nationals, who were recorded as the largest migrant communities after the Syrians in the sub-province, came to Gaziosmanpaşa in 2016 and after. During the interviews conducted with SASF and SSC, it was stated that the Pakistani and Afghan foreign nationals live mostly in Karadeniz mahalle, which has borders with both Sultangazi and Esenler. It was reported that Afghan and Pakistani foreign nationals work in the bakeries in the mahalle while also accommodating in them. In addition to these, reportedly, they are mostly collecting paper and scrap and their population is also increasing.

Population	: 487,046
Area km ²	: 11.7
Mahalle	: 16

Figure 62. General Information on Gaziosmanpaşa



Map 21. Density Map Showing Baseline 2 Density in Mahalles of Gaziosmanpaşa

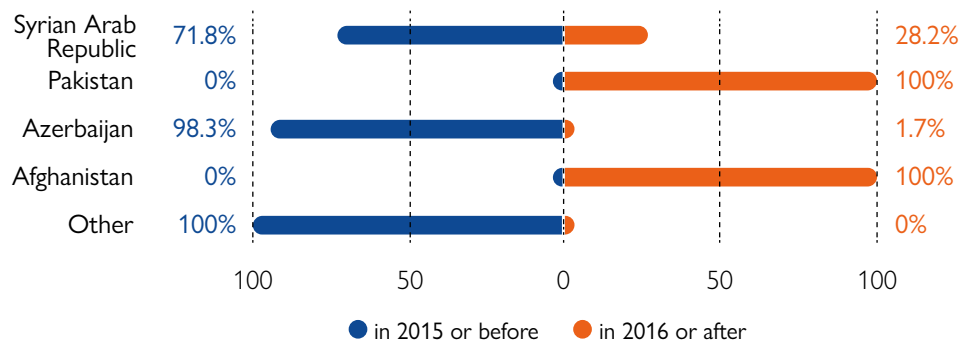


Figure 63. Arrival Date Breakdown of Baseline 2 Top 5 Nationalities for Gaziosmanpaşa

SULTANGAZI SUB-PROVINCE



Figure 64. Nationality Breakdown of Baseline 1 & 2 Figures and Percentages for Sultangazi



Figure 65. Baseline 1 & 2 Total Presence Figures for Sultangazi

Legend: Baseline 1 ● Baseline 2 ● Percentages ●

Comparison of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 Datasets

Baseline 2 findings suggest that 83,521 migrants are present in Sultangazi sub-province, while Baseline 1 data recorded a total of 44,650 migrants. As such, when compared to Baseline 1, the data collected during Baseline 2 reveal a discrepancy of 38,871 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 (41,762) and Baseline 2 (63,331) datasets. Accordingly, Syrians account for 93.5 per cent of the total migrant population recorded in the sub-province during Baseline 1 and 75.8 per cent that recorded during Baseline 2.

According to Baseline 2 results, 58.5 per cent of the migrants in Sultangazi came to the sub-province in 2016 and after, while 41.5 per cent arrived in 2015 and before.

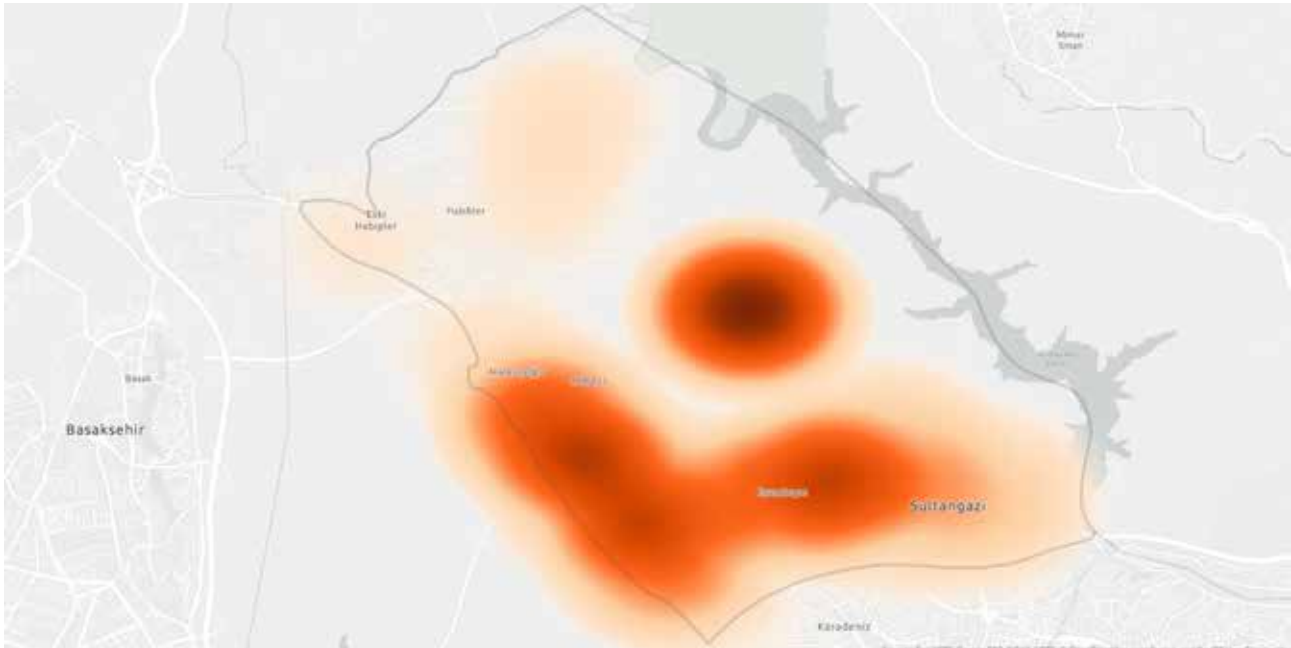
Key Findings on Migrant Presence in the Sub-province

The SASF and SSC representatives in Sultangazi sub-province who were interviewed stated that the largest migrant group in the sub-province is constituted by the Syrian nationals, which is, reportedly, caused by the strong social networks they have in the sub-province, the abundance of residential areas and job opportunities, the low socioeconomic status of the residents of mahalles and the welcoming attitude of the local people. In addition, according to the information received from the mukhtars, Sultangazi province continues to be home to migrants from neighbouring sub-provinces such as Gaziosmanpaşa, Eyüpsultan, Esenler and Başakşehir; therefore, migrant presence in the sub-province is increasing.

The interviews conducted with the mahalle mukhtars and shopkeepers revealed that Pakistani and Afghan foreign nationals, who constitute the highest migrant presence after Syrian nationals, came to the sub-province in 2016 and after. The reasons why Pakistani and Afghan foreign nationals preferred the sub-province were the same with those referred to for Syrian nationals.

Population	: 523,765
Area km ²	: 36.0
Mahalle	: 15

Figure 66. General Information on Sultangazi



Map 22. Density Map Showing Baseline 2 Density in Mahalles of Sultangazi

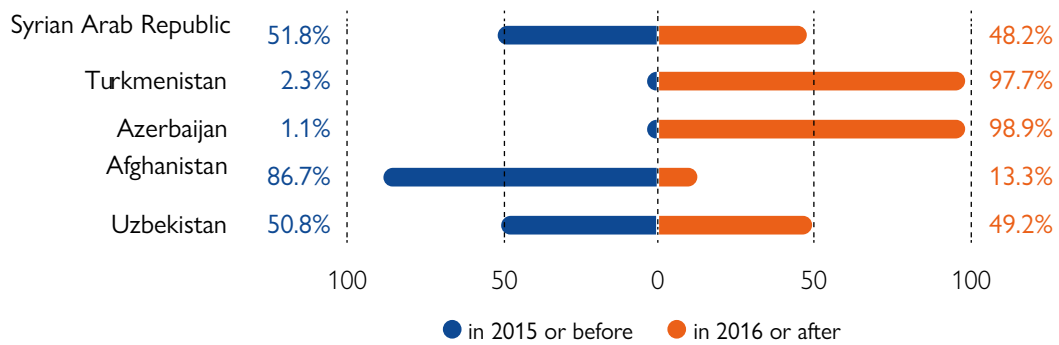


Figure 67. Arrival Date Breakdown of Baseline 2 Top 5 Nationalities for Sultangazi

REGION 5



REGION 5 Beşiktaş, Beyoğlu, Kağıthane, Şişli

Baseline 2 findings suggest that 155,139 migrants are present in Region 5 of İstanbul province, which includes Beşiktaş, Beyoğlu, Kağıthane and Şişli sub-provinces, while Baseline 1 data recorded a total of 79,552 migrants. As such, when compared to Baseline 1, the data collected during Baseline 2 reveal a discrepancy of 75,587 more migrants in the Region.

Syrian nationals constitute the largest group of migrants in Region 5 as is evident from both Baseline 1

(38,547) and Baseline 2 (82,280) datasets. Accordingly, Syrian nationals account for 48.5 per cent of the total migrant population recorded in the Region 5 during Baseline 1 and 53 per cent of that recorded during Baseline 2.

According to Baseline 2 results, 45 per cent of the migrants in Region 5 came to the Region in 2016 and after, while 55 per cent arrived in 2015 and before.

B1

B2



Figure 68. Region 5 Baseline 1 & 2 total presence figures



Map 23. Region 5

BEŞİKTAŞ SUB-PROVINCE



Figure 69. Nationality Breakdown of Baseline 1 & 2 Figures and Percentages for Beşiktaş



Figure 70. Baseline 1 & 2 Total Presence Figures for Beşiktaş

Legend: Baseline 1 ● Baseline 2 ● Percentages ●

Comparison of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 Datasets

Baseline 2 findings suggest that 5,571 migrants are present in Beşiktaş sub-province, while Baseline 1 data recorded a total of 7,452 migrants. As such, when compared to Baseline 1, the data collected during Baseline 2 reveal 1,881 fewer migrants in the sub-province.

According to Baseline 1 dataset, Syrian nationals constituted the largest group of migrants in Beşiktaş sub-province (613 individuals). This figure accounts for 8.2 per cent of the total migrant population recorded in the sub-province during Baseline 1. However, according to Baseline 2 results, Turkmen foreign nationals constitute the largest migrant group (1,587 individuals), while only 637 are Syrian. Turkmen foreign nationals account for 28.5 per cent of the total migrant population recorded in the sub-province during Baseline 2.

Regarding migrant arrival, Baseline 2 found that 44.4 per cent of the migrants in Beşiktaş came to the sub-province in 2016 and after, while 55.6 per cent arrived in 2015 and before.

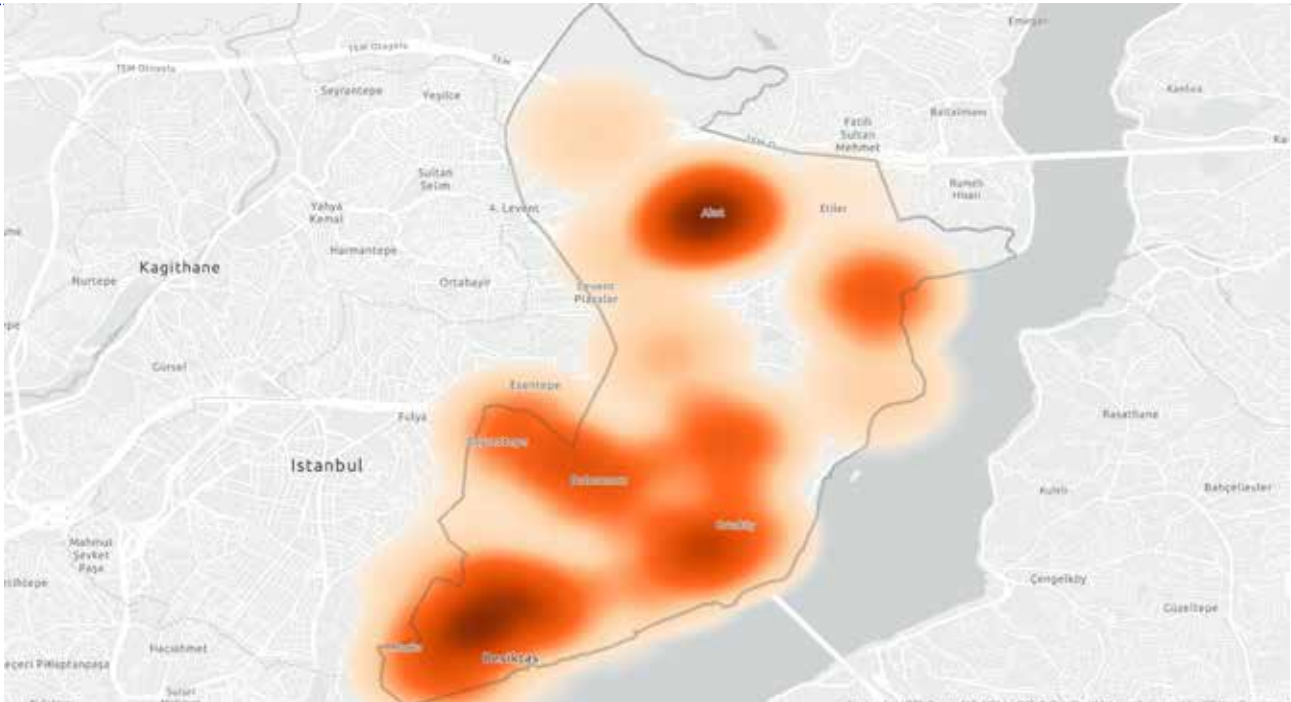
Key Findings on Migrant Presence in the Sub-province

Baseline 2 carried out in Beşiktaş sub-province suggests that the sub-province has the lowest migrant presence in İstanbul. The key informants who were interviewed stated that this is caused by the socioeconomic status of the people living in the sub-province, although it is one of the centres for service and entertainment sectors, tourist and historic destinations in an attractive location in İstanbul. The main factor contributing to the migrant settlement in many sub-provinces in İstanbul is ethnicity/national togetherness, while in Beşiktaş the factor determining the migrant settlement is high income level in the sub-province. House rents were dramatically higher, across the sub-province, than the average prices in İstanbul, which allows the residence of migrants only with sufficient income level.

The fieldwork conducted revealed that the increase in numbers of Turkmen and Uzbek foreign nationals recorded in Baseline 2, compared to Baseline 1, was directly caused by an increase in live-in domestic workers. Key informants confirmed that Turkmen and Uzbeks, who are preferred for domestic services, came from the neighbouring sub-provinces such as Kağıthane and Beyoğlu.

Population	: 181,074
Area km ²	: 11.0
Mahalle	: 23

Figure 71. General Information on Beşiktaş



Map 24. Density Map Showing Baseline 2 Density in Mahalles of Beşiktaş

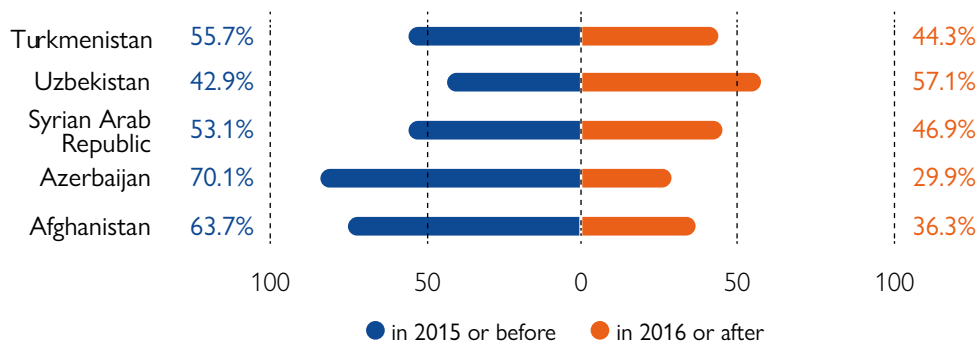


Figure 72. Arrival Date Breakdown of Baseline 2 Top 5 Nationalities for Beşiktaş

BEYOĞLU SUB-PROVINCE



Figure 73. Nationality Breakdown of Baseline 1 & 2 Figures and Percentages for Beyoğlu



Figure 74. Baseline 1 & 2 Total Presence Figures for Beyoğlu

Legend: Baseline 1 ● Baseline 2 ● Percentages ●

Comparison of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 Datasets

Baseline 2 findings suggest that 67,363 migrants are present in Beyoğlu sub-province, while Baseline 1 recorded a total of 20,032 migrants. As such, when compared to Baseline 1, the data collected during Baseline 2 reveal a discrepancy of 47,331 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 (12,929) and Baseline 2 (39,298). Accordingly, Syrians account for 64.5 per cent of the total migrant population recorded in the sub-province during Baseline 1 and 58.3 per cent of that recorded during Baseline 2.

According to Baseline 2 results, 44.3 per cent of the migrants in Beyoğlu came to the sub-province in 2016 and after, while 55.7 per cent arrived in 2015 and before.

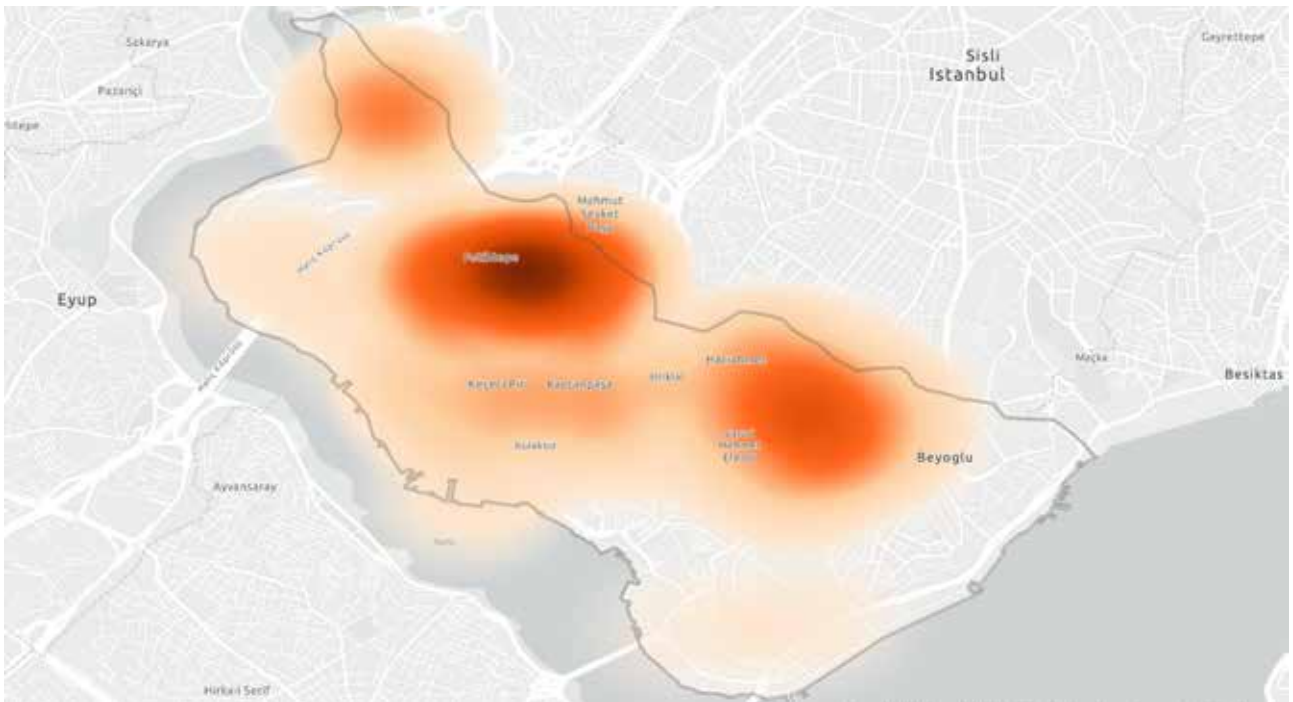
Key Findings on Migrant Presence in the Sub-province

During interviews conducted with the mukhtars and SASF staff, it was stated that the migrant presence in Fetihtepe, Örnektepe and Piyalepaşa mahalles, which are located at the intersection point of Kağıthane,

Şişli and Beyoğlu sub-provinces, has significantly increased over the preceding six months in Beyoğlu sub-province. These three mahalles were reported to be home to migrants coming from other mahalles of Beyoğlu as well as those coming from the other two neighbouring sub-provinces. Key informants who were interviewed also stated that this mahalle allows the migrants to move freely since it has borders with the neighbouring sub-provinces. In addition, it was reported that this mahalle is preferred by Syrians who desire to maintain their relationship with the fellow countrymen living in Fatih sub-province. This is same for the Mongol foreign nationals who desire to live close to their fellow countrymen living in Kağıthane and for the migrants of African origin who desire to live close to their fellow countrymen living in Şişli. It was also stated that the migrants in the sub-province maintain their contact with the neighbouring sub-provinces thanks to the transport facilities. The fieldwork carried out reveals that the higher number of Nigerian nationals according to Baseline 2 datasets as opposed to that recorded in Baseline 1 datasets, is due to the proximity of the sub-province to Şişli and its churches and associations. An increase in the presence of Uzbek and Turkmen foreign nationals was due to cultural and linguistic similarities.

Population	: 230,526
Area km ²	: 8.76
Mahalle	: 45

Figure 75. General Information on Beyoğlu



Map 25. Density Map Showing Baseline 2 Density in Mahalles of Beyoğlu

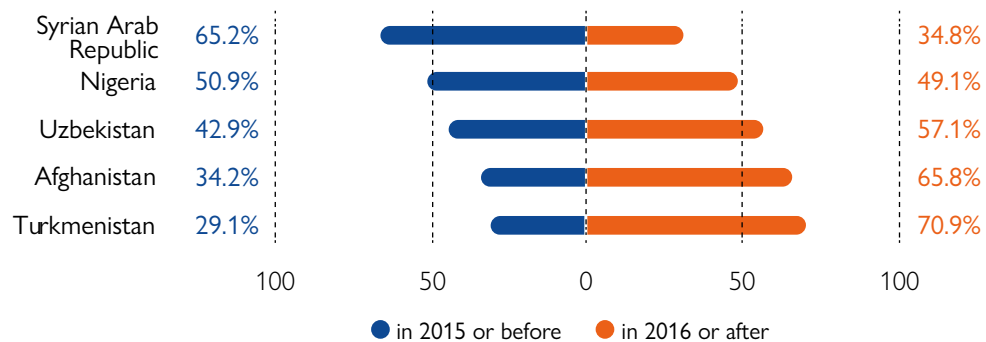


Figure 76. Arrival Date Breakdown of Baseline 2 Top 5 Nationalities for Beyoğlu

KAĞITHANE SUB-PROVINCE



Figure 77. Nationality Breakdown of Baseline 1 & 2 Figures and Percentages for Kağıthane



Figure 78. Baseline 1 & 2 Total Presence Figures for Kağıthane

Legend: Baseline 1 ● Baseline 2 ● Percentages ●

Comparison of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 Datasets

Baseline 2 findings suggest that 62,705 migrants are present in Kağıthane sub-province, while Baseline 1 recorded a total of 27,577 migrants. As such, when compared to Baseline 1, the data collected during Baseline 2 reveal a discrepancy of 35,128 more migrants in the sub-province.

Syrian nationals constitute the largest group of migrants in Kağıthane sub-province as is evident from both Baseline 1 (17,619) and Baseline 2 (36,640) datasets. Accordingly, Syrians account for 63.9 per cent of the total migrant population recorded in the sub-province during Baseline 1 and 58.4 per cent of that recorded during Baseline 2.

According to Baseline 2, 51.3 per cent of the migrants in Kağıthane came to the sub-province in 2016 and after 2016, while 48.7 per cent arrived in 2015 and before.

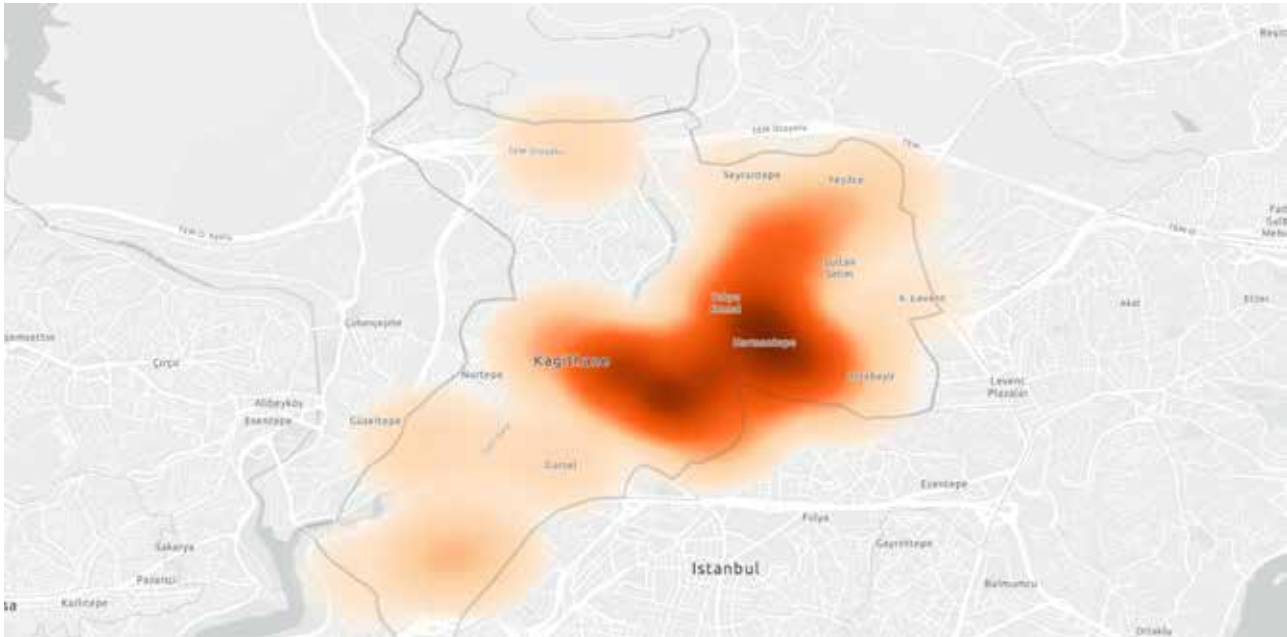
Key Findings on Migrant Presence in the Sub-province

Information obtained from key informants in the sub-province suggests that the migrant network in the sub-province, the relationships with fellow countrymen and the demand for unskilled and cheap labour in the sub-province are the reasons behind the discrepancy between the Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 data. Mukhtars who were interviewed stated that the populations of Turkmen, Uzbek, Azerbaijani and Mongol foreign nationals have been increasing due an established migrant network in the sub-province. It was also reported that Turkmen and Uzbek nationals are constantly migrating to Beyoğlu and Beşiktaş sub-provinces.

Interviews conducted with key informants revealed that the population of Azerbaijani foreign nationals is increasing in Yeşilce and Sultan Selim mahalles, while the presence of Mongol and Afghan foreign nationals are increasing in Gürsel, Çağlayan and Hürriyet mahalles. Key informants stated that there are some quarrels between the two migrant groups because of the competition in the labour market.

Population	: 437,026
Area km ²	: 16.0
Mahalle	: 19

Figure 79. General Information on Kağıthane



Map 26. Density Map Showing Baseline 2 Density in Mahalles of Kağıthane

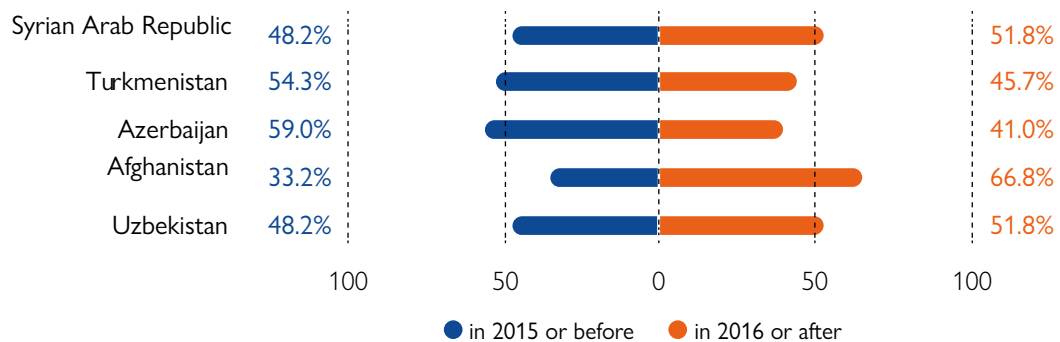


Figure 80. Arrival Date Breakdown of Baseline 2 Top 5 Nationalities for Kağıthane

ŞİŞLİ SUB-PROVINCE



Figure 81. Nationality Breakdown of Baseline 1 & 2 Figures and Percentages for Şişli



Figure 82. Baseline 1 & 2 Total Presence Figures for Şişli

Legend: Baseline 1 ● Baseline 2 ● Percentages ●

Comparison of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 Datasets

Baseline 2 findings suggests that 19,500 migrants are present in Şişli sub-province, while Baseline 1 datasets recorded 24,491 migrants present in the sub-province. Baseline 2 findings reveal that there are 4,991 fewer migrants in the sub-province compared to what was recorded in Baseline 1 datasets.

Syrian nationals constitute the largest migrant group in Şişli sub-province as is evident from both Baseline 1 (7,386) and Baseline 2 (5,705). Accordingly, Syrian nationals account for 30.2 per cent of the registered migrant population according to Baseline 1 findings, while they account for 29.3 per cent of the migrant presence according to Baseline 2 findings.

Baseline 2 findings suggest that 27 per cent of the migrants in Şişli sub-province came to the sub-province in 2016 and after, while 73 per cent of them arrived in 2015 and before.

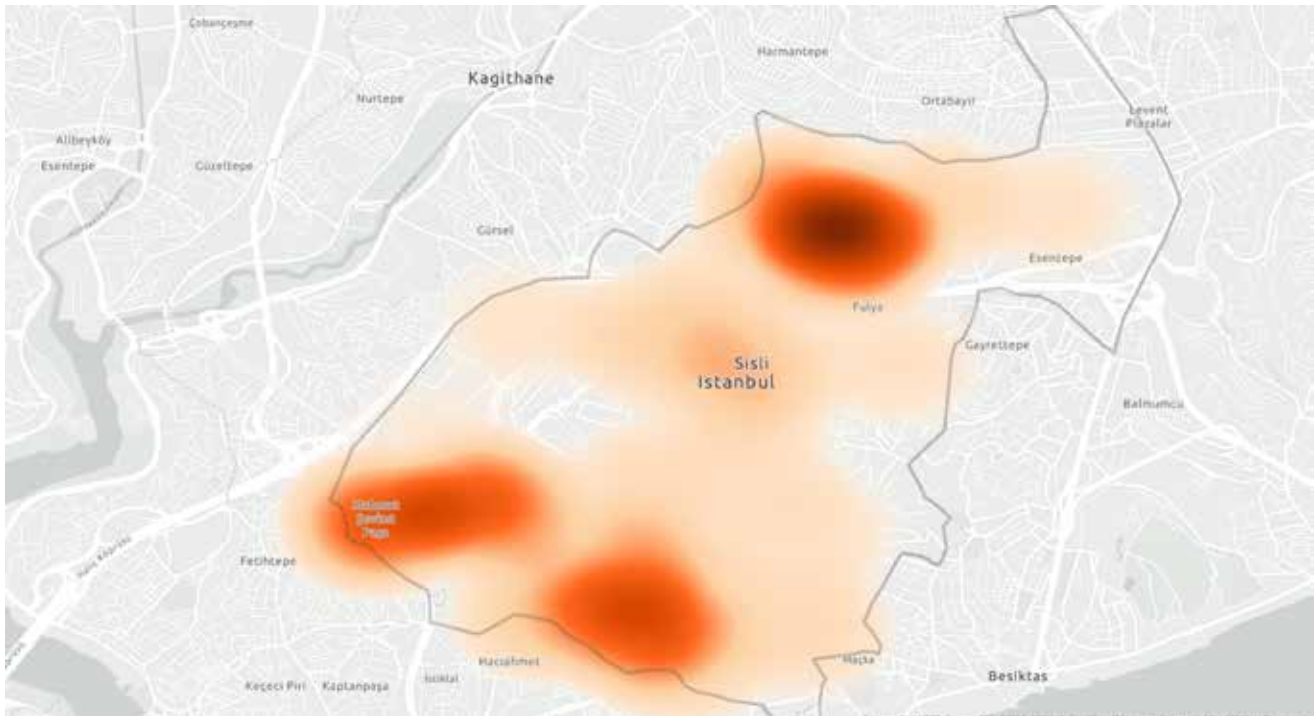
Key Findings on Migrant Presence in the Sub-province

It was observed through the fieldwork conducted that the presence of Nigerian, Cameroonian, Senegalese and Ugandan foreign nationals has increased due to the social centres, stores and service sector businesses (e.g. cargo, wedding venues, hair styling saloons, internet café, small restaurants) in the sub-province, catering specifically to the interests of these communities. In addition, Nigerian foreign nationals have their own associations and churches in the area.

During interviews conducted with the mahalle mukhtars, it was reported that most of the migrants living in 19 Mayıs, Mecidiyeköy, Gülbahar and Eskişehir mahalles came to the sub-province in 2015 and before and have settled. It was also stated that the increase in the Turkmen foreign national population is similar to that in Beyoğlu and Beşiktaş sub-provinces, both of which resulted from the close-knit migrant community there.

Population	: 274,289
Area km ²	: 35.0
Mahalle	: 25

Figure 83. General Information on Şişli



Map 27. Density Map Showing Baseline 2 Density in Mahalles of Şişli

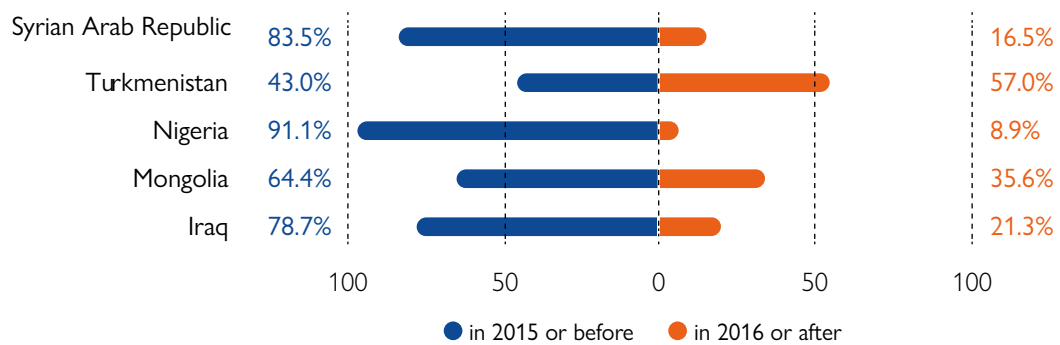


Figure 84. Arrival Date Breakdown of Baseline 2 Top 5 Nationalities for Şişli

REGION 6



REGION 6 Kartal, Maltepe, Pendik, Tuzla

Baseline 2 findings suggest that 55,673 migrants are present in Region 6 which covers Kartal, Maltepe, Pendik and Tuzla sub-provinces of İstanbul, while Baseline 1 data recorded a total of 30,792 migrants. Baseline 2 findings then reveals that there are 24,881 more migrants in the Region, compared to what Baseline 1 recorded.

Syrian nationals constitute the largest migrant group in Region 6 as is evident from both Baseline 1 (13,485

individuals) and Baseline 2 (21,672 individuals). According to Baseline 1 findings, Syrians account for 43.8 per cent of the registered migrant population in the Region, while Baseline 2 findings indicate a contribution of 38.9 per cent to the migrant presence.

Baseline 2 findings suggest that 60 per cent of the migrants in Region 6 came to the Region in 2016 and after, while 39.8 per cent of them arrived in 2015 and before.

B1

B2



Figure 85. Region 6 Baseline 1 & 2 total presence figures



Map 28. Region 6

KARTAL SUB-PROVINCE



Figure 86. Nationality Breakdown of Baseline 1 & 2 Figures and Percentages for Kartal



Figure 87. Baseline 1 & 2 Total Presence Figures for Kartal

Legend: Baseline 1 ● Baseline 2 ● Percentages ●

Comparison of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 Datasets

Baseline 2 findings suggest that 9,271 migrants are present in Kartal sub-province, while Baseline 1 data recorded a total of 5,418 migrants. As such, when compared to Baseline 1, the data collected during Baseline 2 reveals a discrepancy of 3,853 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 (1,802) and Baseline 2 (2,457) datasets. Accordingly, Syrians account for 33.3 per cent of the total migrant population recorded in the sub-province during Baseline 1 and 26.5 per cent of that recorded during Baseline 2.

According to Baseline 2, 72.2 per cent of the migrants in Kartal came to the sub-province in 2016 and after, while 27.8 per cent arrived in 2015 and before.

Key Findings on Migrant Presence in the Sub-province

According to information provided by key informants during Baseline 2 in Kartal sub-province, there has been a decrease in the Syrian population in the sub-province over the last few months due to integration issues into the local communities. It was reported that those Syrian who moved resettled in Pendik and Sultanbeyli sub-provinces, which are home to larger Syrian groups. Syrians who maintain their residence in the sub-province mostly prefer the mahalles which are far from the coastline with more affordable rents.

Key informants interviewed stated that the presence

of Uzbek foreign nationals living in the sub-province has increased and that they come together with the Turkmen foreign nationals to be employed in domestic services such as cleaning and caretaking, and also in cafés and restaurants as cooks and waiters. The shopkeepers across the sub-province reported that Turkmen and Uzbek foreign nationals are often more welcome than other nationalities and are preferred by the employers. This is due to their reputation for being hardworking and their willingness to accept lower pay. Uzbek nationals work in the entertainment businesses, which are widespread in the sub-province and some of them come from Maltepe and Pendik to work in such places.

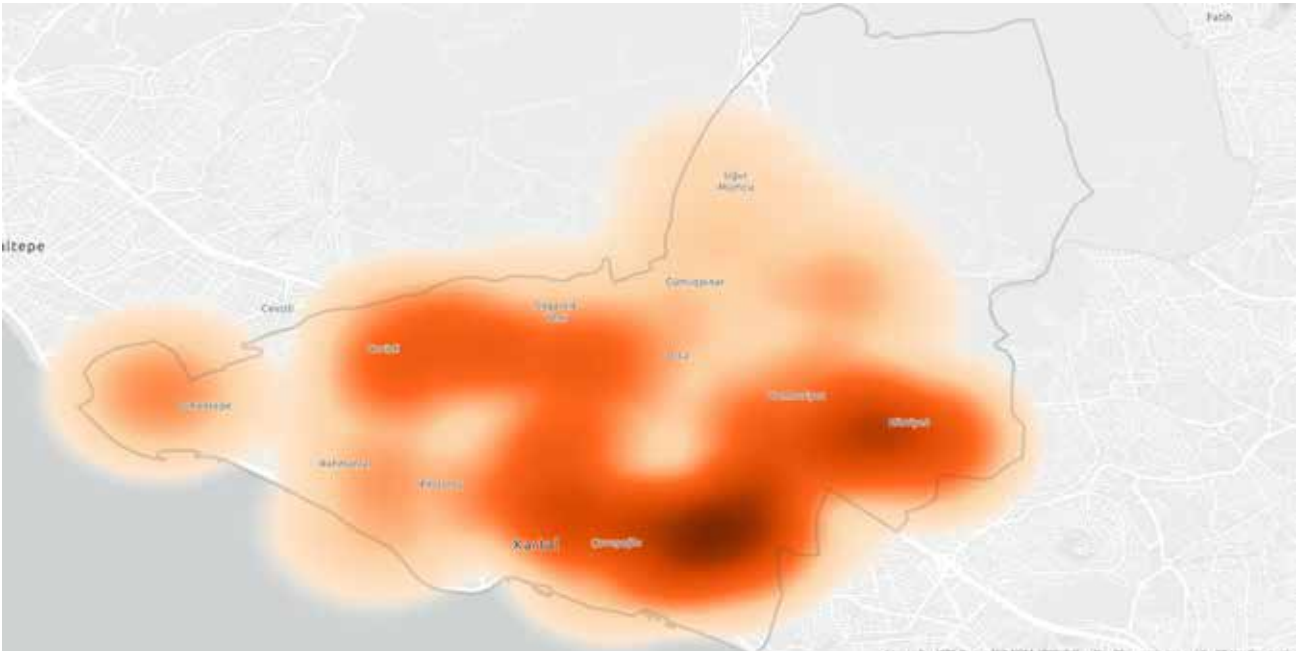
It was observed that the Afghan presence in Kartal is mainly due to paper warehouses and job opportunities in construction sector. However, mukhtars in the mahalles undergoing urban transformation reported that construction works had largely been paused due to economic problems in the construction sector; as such many Afghan foreign nationals are moving to the European side of İstanbul to find employment.

Finally, another migrant group with a considerable presence in Kartal sub-province is the South Koreans.

Population	: 461,155
Area km ²	: 38.5
Mahalle	: 20

Figure 88. General Information on Kartal

Baseline 2 datasets recorded the largest South Korean presence in Kartal sub-province, the majority of whom have settled in Karlıktepe mahalle, where there is a church in it. Notably, their community is known for the missionary activities.



Map 29. Density Map Showing Baseline 2 Density in Mahalles of Kartal

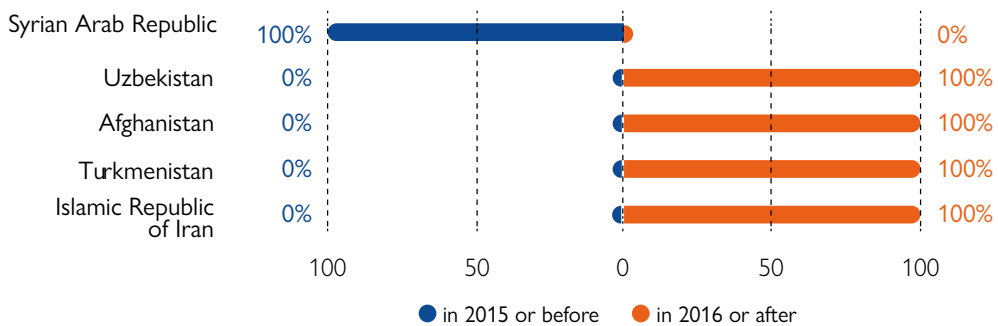


Figure 89. Arrival Date Breakdown of Baseline 2 Top 5 Nationalities for Kartal

MALTEPE SUB-PROVINCE



Figure 90. Nationality Breakdown of Baseline 1 & 2 Figures and Percentages for Maltepe



Figure 91. Baseline 1 & 2 Total Presence Figures for Maltepe

Legend: Baseline 1 ● Baseline 2 ● Percentages ●

Comparison of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 Datasets

Baseline 2 findings suggest that 15,665 migrants are present in Maltepe sub-province, while Baseline 1 datasets recorded a total of 8,288 migrants present in the sub-province. As such, when compared to Baseline 1, the data collected during Baseline 2 reveals a discrepancy of 7,367 more migrants in the sub-province.

According to Baseline 1 findings, Syrian nationals (2,148) constitute the largest migrant group living in Maltepe sub-province. This figure for Syrian nationals account for 25.9 per cent of the total registered migrant population in the sub-province. However, Baseline 2 datasets suggest that Uzbek foreign nationals (4,170 individuals) constitute the largest migrant group in the sub-province, while only 3,065 of them are Syrian nationals. This figure accounts for 26.6 per cent of the migrant presence which was recorded in Baseline 2 datasets.

Baseline 2 findings suggest that 79.9 per cent of the migrants living in Maltepe sub-province came to the sub-province in 2016 and after, while 20.1 per cent of them arrived in 2015 and before.

Key Findings on Migrant Presence in the Sub-province

Baseline 2 conducted in Maltepe sub-province revealed that the Syrian nationals leave the sub-province to move to other sub-provinces such as Sultanbeyli and Pendik, which is similar to what had taken place in

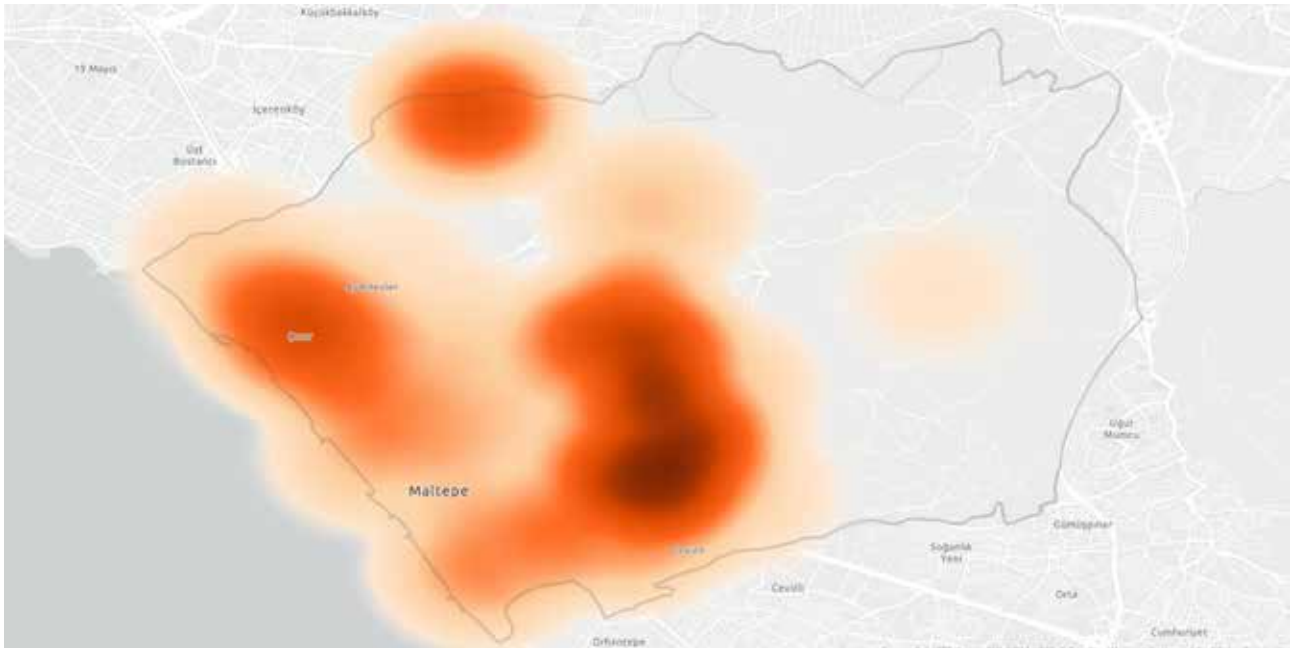
Kartal sub-province.

An increase was observed in the population of Uzbek foreign nationals. According to the statements of key informants Kadıköy–Üsküdar–Maltepe–Kartal line stands out as an important employment area for Turkmen foreign nationals and Maltepe and Kartal sub-provinces are preferred due to affordable house rents. Real estate agents who were interviewed stated that most of the furnished houses are rented by Uzbek and Turkmen foreign nationals, with several households occupying a single dwelling. During fieldwork, agencies established to support these communities in mahalles such as Altayçeşme and Maltepe were encountered and it was also reported that these agencies provide employees for domestic work and caretaking of the elderly and children in Maltepe mahalle and its surrounding area. The information obtained from the luxury housing estates located in the sub-province revealed that many migrants are employed in such housing estates, either as live-in or daily domestic help.

the visibility and mobility of Afghans was observed due to the overall increase in Afghan presence in İstanbul as well as the paper warehouses located in Maltepe, similar to the situation in Kartal sub-province.

Population	: 497.034
Area km ²	: 50.0
Mahalle	: 18

Figure 92. General Information on Maltepe



Map 30. Density Map Showing Baseline 2 Density in Mahalles of Maltepe

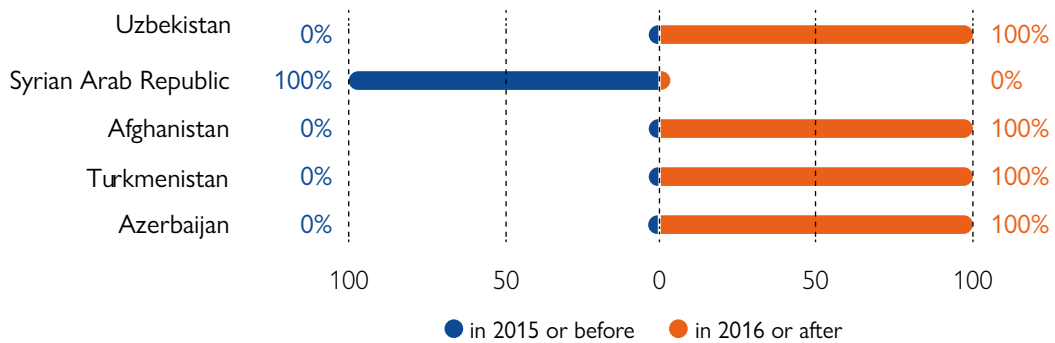


Figure 93. Arrival Date Breakdown of Baseline 2 Top 5 Nationalities for Maltepe

PENDİK SUB-PROVINCE



Figure 94. Nationality Breakdown of Baseline 1 & 2 Figures and Percentages for Pendik



Figure 95. Baseline 1 & 2 Total Presence Figures for Pendik

Legend: Baseline 1 ● Baseline 2 ● Percentages ●

Comparison of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 Datasets

Baseline 2 findings suggest that 22,109 migrants are present in Pendik sub-province, while Baseline 1 data recorded a total of 11,805 migrants. As such, when compared to Baseline 1, the data collected during Baseline 2 reveals a discrepancy of 10,304 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 (6,578) and Baseline 2 (11,334) datasets. Accordingly, Syrians account for 55.7 per cent of the total migrant population recorded in the sub-province during Baseline 1 and 51.3 per cent of that recorded during Baseline 2.

According to Baseline 2 results, 47.9 per cent of the migrants in Pendik came to the sub-province in 2016 and after, while 52.1 per cent arrived in 2015 and before.

Key Findings on Migrant Presence in the Sub-province

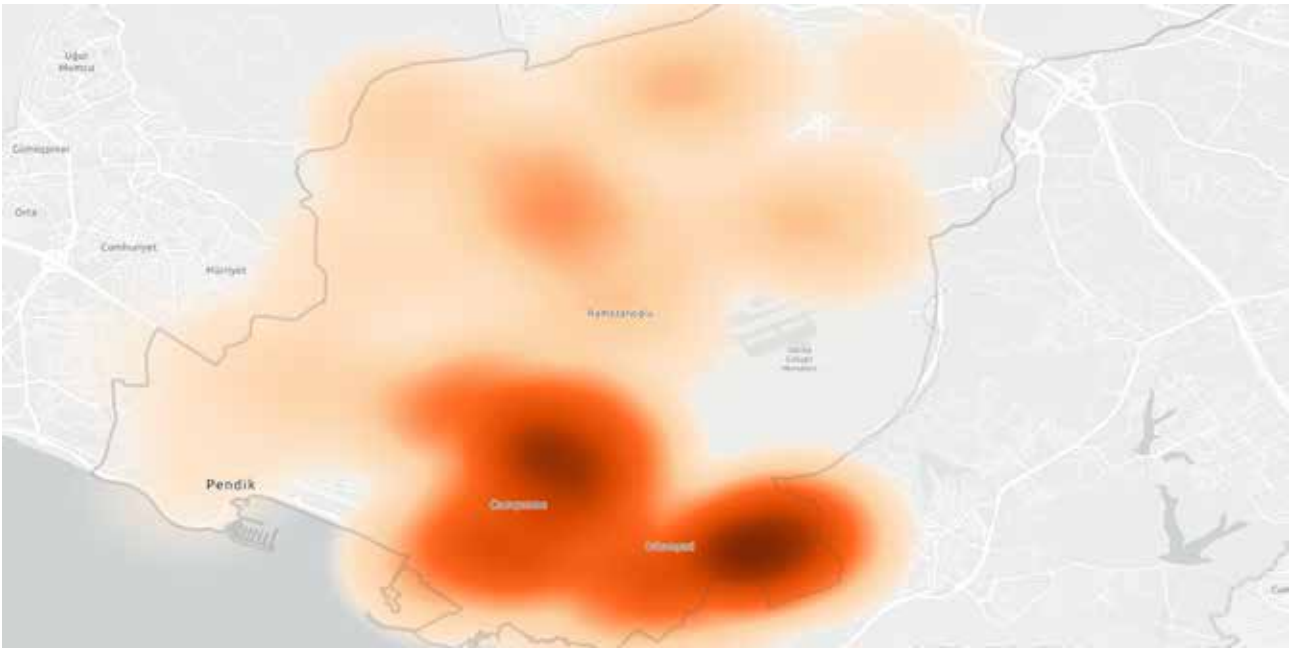
Baseline 2 carried out in Pendik sub-province revealed an increase in the migrant presence in the sub-province over the last few months. During the interviews conducted with the key informants on this, the reasons behind this increase were referred to as the large area that the sub-province covers, the

'shantytowns' located by the D-100 road and the job opportunities in the factories and textile mills. It was also reported that there has been an influx of Syrians from Kartal, Maltepe and Tuzla to the sub-province and that there are some Syrian families moving from Pendik to Sultanbeyli. Similar to what is ongoing across the Region, Afghan presence has increased owing to the paper warehouses which recently opened in Pendik sub-province. Many key informants interviewed noted that presence of Afghan foreign nationals, who often also reside in paper warehouses and basements in large groups, has increased considerably.

Another migrant group found to have a high presence in the sub-province is Tajik foreign nationals. Baseline 2 datasets recorded the highest Tajik foreign national presence in Pendik sub-province. Mukhtars interviewed in the mahalles where this group resides reported that their population is increasing daily, and they establish associations while also having good communication and relationship with the local community. Another interesting piece of information shared by the key informants was that there are ongoing attempts to transform Pendik into a centre for catching mussels; therefore, the number of Pakistani foreign nationals, who do this job for the lowest wage, has increased.

Population	: 693,599
Area km ²	: 190.0
Mahalle	: 36

Figure 96. General Information on Pendik



Map 31. Density Map Showing Baseline 2 Density in Mahalles of Pendik

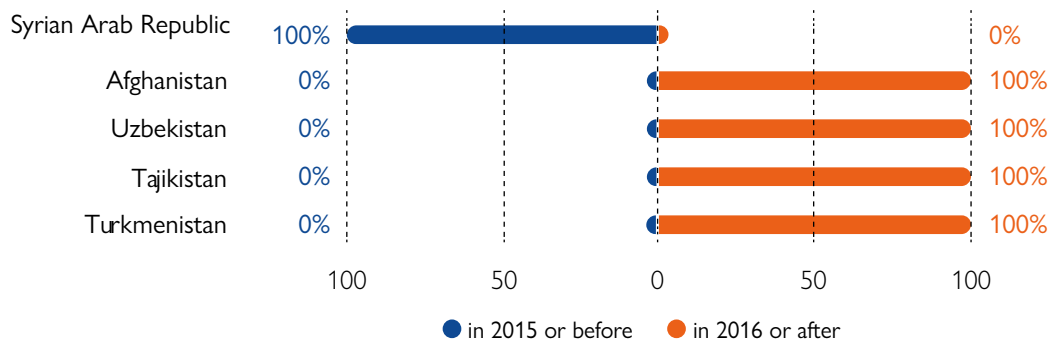


Figure 97. Arrival Date Breakdown of Baseline 2 Top 5 Nationalities for Pendik

TUZLA SUB-PROVINCE



Figure 98. Nationality Breakdown of Baseline 1 & 2 Figures and Percentages for Tuzla



Figure 99. Baseline 1 & 2 Total Presence Figures for Tuzla

Legend: Baseline 1 ● Baseline 2 ● Percentages ●

Comparison of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 Datasets

Baseline 2 datasets suggest that 8,638 migrants are present in Tuzla sub-province, while Baseline 1 recorded a total of 5,281 migrants in the sub-province. As such, when compared to Baseline 1, the data collected during Baseline 2 reveals a discrepancy of 3,357 more migrants in the sub-province.

Syrian nationals constitute the largest migrant group in Tuzla sub-province, as is seen from Baseline 1 datasets (2,957) and Baseline 2 datasets (4,816). As such, according to Baseline 1 findings, Syrian nationals account for 56 per cent of the migrants who were included in the study, while they account for 55.8 per cent of the migrant presence included in the study, as Baseline 2 datasets suggest.

Baseline 2 findings suggest that 43 per cent of the migrants living in Tuzla sub-province came to the sub-province in 2016 and after, while 56.7 per cent of them arrived in 2015 and before.

Key Findings on Migrant Presence in the Sub-province

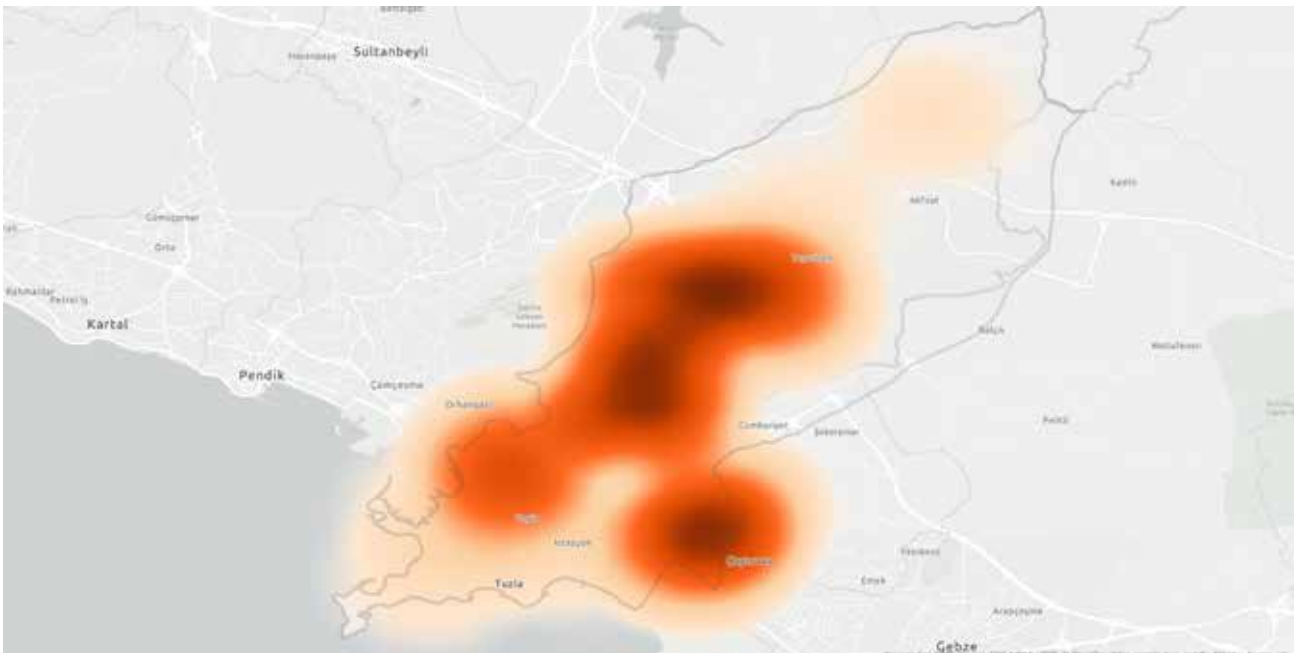
Migrants prefer Tuzla sub-province, located on the eastern border of İstanbul, mainly because of the job

opportunities in the sub-province and its surrounding area. The reasons for the relatively high migrant presence in Tuzla are its proximity to Kocaeli, which is one of the most important industrial cities in Turkey, and job opportunities in the shipyards, marinas and factories. According to statements of mukhtars, another feature of Tuzla attracting migrants is the affordable house rents in the mahalles located on the upper part of D-100 Road in the sub-province.

Another point noted by the key informants is the migrant mobility between Tuzla sub-province and Ümraniye and Pendik sub-provinces of İstanbul, and Çayırova and Gebze sub-provinces of Kocaeli. It was stated that the migrants move between these areas whenever they change jobs. Key informants interviewed also stated that the migrants, who cannot find houses to rent because of the expropriation in Mescit, Şifa and Orhan mahalles in the sub-province, have started to reside in factories, mills and industrial zones where they are employed. Apart from this, Syrians mostly work in bakeries, markets, and barber and tobacco shops that they opened themselves, while Afghan foreign nationals are largely employed in labour intensive jobs such as construction and paper collection.

Population	: 255,468
Area km ²	: 123.0
Mahalle	: 17

Figure 100. General Information on Tuzla



Map 32. Density Map Showing Baseline 2 Density in Mahalles of Tuzla

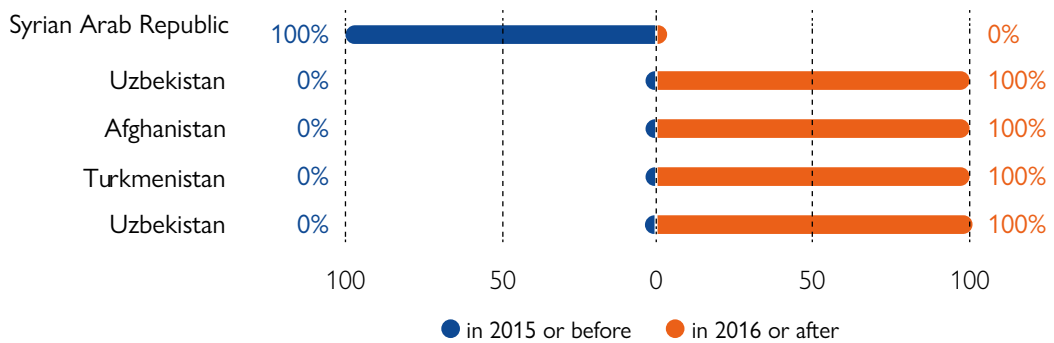


Figure 101. Arrival Date Breakdown of Baseline 2 Top 5 Nationalities for Tuzla

REGION 7



REGION 7 Adalar, Ataşehir, Kadıköy, Üsküdar

Baseline 2 findings suggest that 57,165 migrants are present in Region 7, which covers Adalar, Ataşehir, Kadıköy and Üsküdar sub-provinces in İstanbul, while Baseline 1 datasets recorded a total of 28,139 migrants in the Region. As such, when compared to Baseline 1, the data collected during Baseline 2 reveals a discrepancy of 29,026 more migrants in the Region.

Turkmen foreign nationals constitute the largest migrant group in the Region with 5,571 people, as is evident from Baseline 1. According to Baseline 1 datasets, this figure makes up 19.8 per cent of the total registered

migrant population in the sub-province. However, as is evident from Baseline 2, Uzbeks constitute the largest migrant group in the Region with 14,525 people. As such, Uzbek nationals account for 25.4 per cent of the migrant population recorded in Baseline 2, while Turks account for 17.5 per cent of this population.

Baseline 2 findings suggest that 63.1 per cent of the migrants in Region 7 came to the Region in 2016 and after, while 36.9 per cent of them arrived in 2015 and before.

B1

B2



Figure 102. Region 7 Baseline 1 & 2 total presence figures



Map 33. Region 7

ADALAR SUB-PROVINCE



Figure 103. Nationality Breakdown of Baseline 1 & 2 Figures and Percentages for Adalar



Figure 104. Baseline 1 & 2 Total Presence Figures for Adalar

Legend: Baseline 1 ● Baseline 2 ● Percentages ●

Comparison of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 Datasets

Baseline 2 findings suggest that 941 migrants are present in Adalar sub-province, while Baseline 1 data recorded a total of 194 migrants. As such, when compared to Baseline 1, the data collected during Baseline 2 reveals a discrepancy of 747 more migrants in the sub-province.

According to Baseline 1, Syrian nationals constitute the largest group of migrants in Ataşehir sub-province (122 individuals). This figure accounts for 62.9 per cent of the total migrant population recorded in the sub-province during Baseline 1. However, according to Baseline 2 results, Afghan foreign nationals constitute the largest migrant group (185 individuals), while only 145 are Syrian nationals according to the data. As such, Afghan foreign nationals account for 19.7 per cent the total migrant population recorded in the sub-province during Baseline 2, while Syrians account for 15.4 per cent.

According to Baseline 2, 73.4 per cent of the migrants in Adalar came to the sub-province in 2016 and after, while 26.6 per cent arrived in 2015 and before.

Key Findings on Migrant Presence in the Sub-province

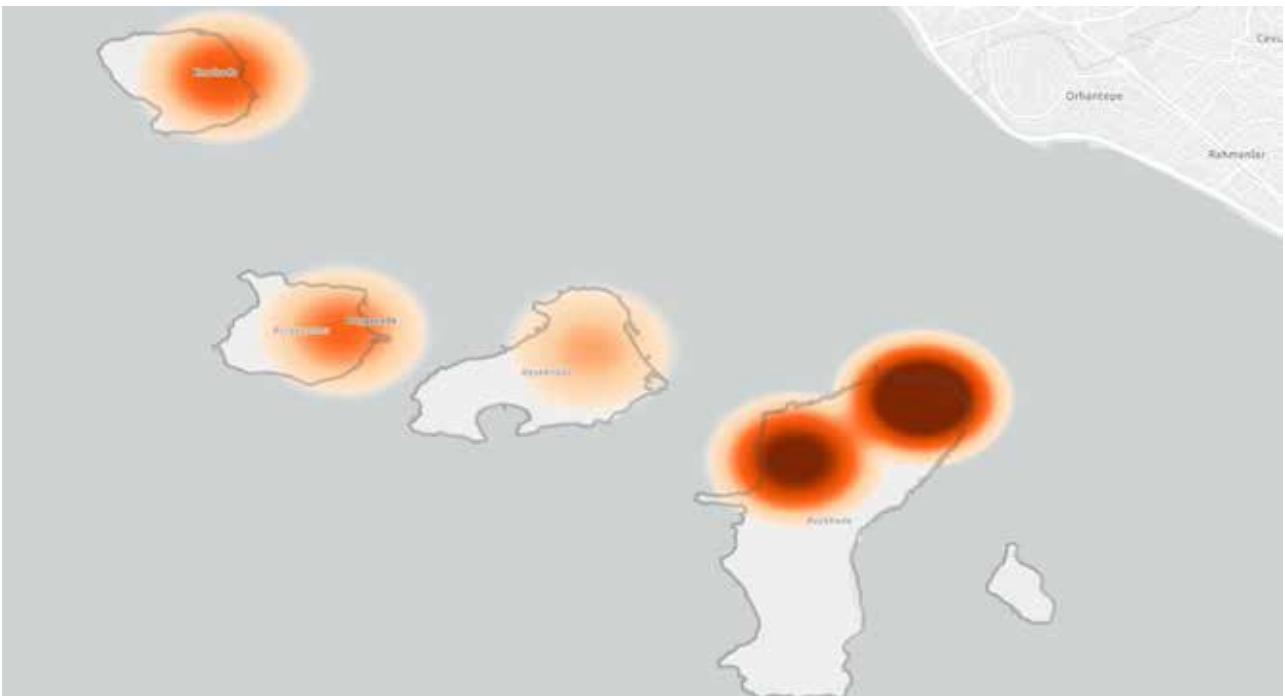
A meeting with mahalle mukhtars, SASF and small traders in Adalar sub-province revealed that job opportunities increased steadily as many tourists were attracted to the Region as a touristic hub during summer months. In relation to that, many migrants from different sub-provinces of İstanbul tended to leave for Adalar to seek work there. Consequently,

the migrant population in the Region according to a Baseline 2 during summer months were higher than the one conducted in the period between October and December 2018.

The discrepancy of 747 individuals found between Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 can be explained due to population fluctuation between offseason and the summer months. For example, Georgian foreign nationals were not present in the data of Baseline 1, but Baseline 2 dataset counted 175 of them. Information obtained from the meetings with mukhtars and local traders demonstrated that Turkish citizens spending winters in other sub-provinces of İstanbul had a tendency to bring their migrant domestic workers to Adalar where they resided during the summer. In comparison to Baseline 1 dataset, there was a margin of 184 individuals in Baseline 2, according to which Afghan nationals counted as the largest population of migrants in Adalar. According to the information gathered from horse carriages in the sub-province, tourists in Adalar have an increasing interest in sightseeing with phaetons, especially in the summer season which in turn increased the demand for personnel to take care of the horses; according to data, Afghans supplied the greatest part of that

Population	: 16,119
Area km ²	: 10.9
Mahalle	: 5

Figure 105. General Information on Adalar



Map 34. Density Map Showing Baseline 2 Density in Mahalles of Adalar

demand. Finally, it was observed by the MPM team that the majority of the tourist population in the sub-province was composed of individuals from Arab countries. Syrian nationals were also hired as greeting staff and waiters in the restaurants to serve tourists.

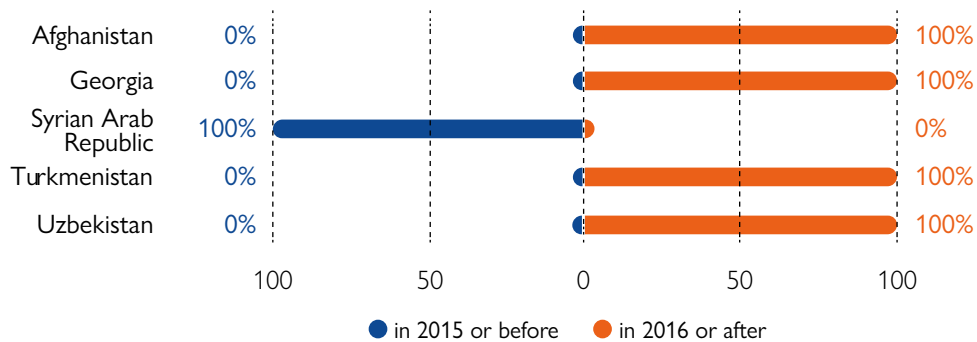


Figure 106. Arrival Date Breakdown of Baseline 2 Top 5 Nationalities for Adalar

ATAŞEHİR SUB-PROVINCE



Figure 107. Nationality Breakdown of Baseline 1 & 2 Figures and Percentages for Ataşehir



Figure 108. Baseline 1 & 2 Total Presence Figures for Ataşehir

Legend: Baseline 1 ● Baseline 2 ● Percentages ●

Comparison of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 Datasets

Baseline 2 findings suggest that 17,189 migrants are present in Ataşehir sub-province, while Baseline 1 recorded a total of 6,942 migrants. As such, when compared to Baseline 1, the data collected during Baseline 2 reveals a discrepancy of 10,247 fewer migrants in the sub-province.

According to Baseline 1, Turkmen foreign nationals constitute the largest group of migrants in Ataşehir sub-province (1,588 individuals). This figure accounts for 22.9 per cent of the total migrant population recorded in the sub-province during Baseline 1. However, according to Baseline 2 results, Afghan foreign nationals constitute the largest migrant group (4,550 individuals), while only 2,380 are Turkmen nationals according to the data. As such, Afghans account for 26.5 per cent the total migrant population recorded in the sub-province during Baseline 2, while Turkmens account for 13.8 per cent.

According to Baseline 2 results, 71 per cent of the migrants in Ataşehir came to the sub-province in 2016 and after, while 29 per cent arrived in 2015 and before.

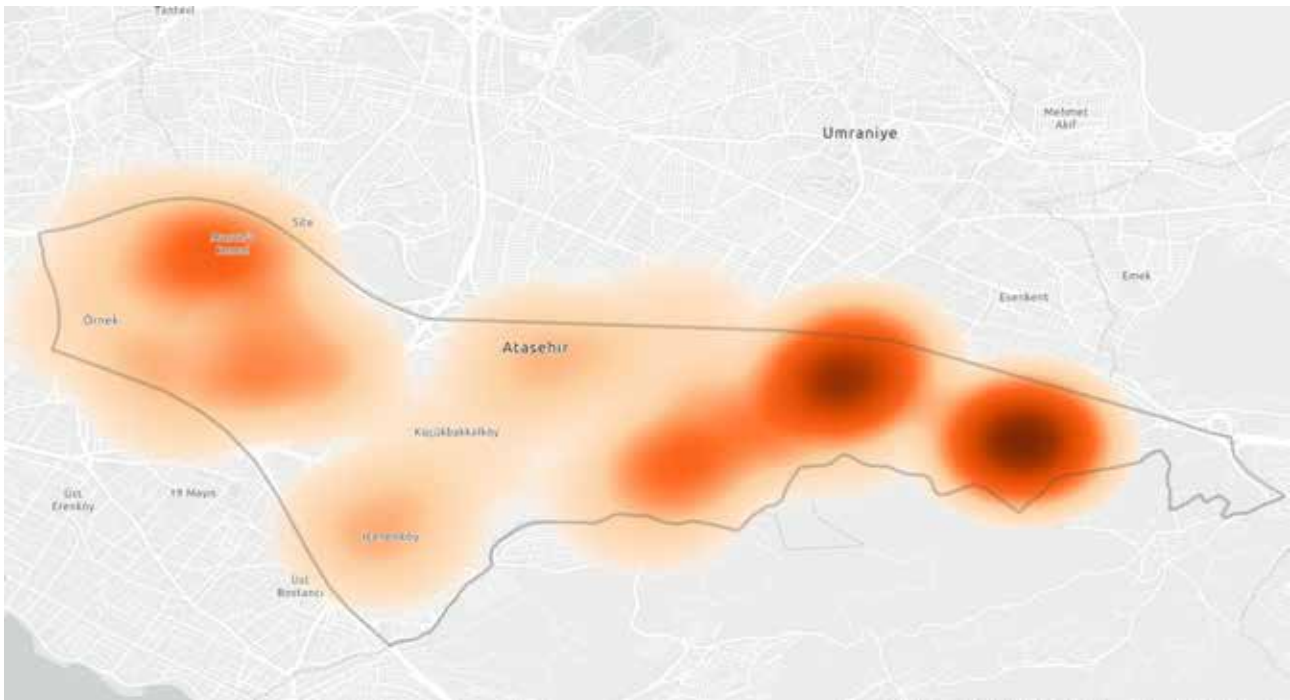
Key Findings on Migrant Presence in the Sub-province

Baseline 2 indicated that Afghan foreign nationals constituted the largest migrant group in Atasehir Sub-province. The main reason that the number of Afghan migrants in Baseline 2 was higher than Baseline

1 resulted from an increase in demand for the sub-province in the last year. According to data collected from local source persons and mukhtars, what caused that demand were job opportunities in factories in Ferhatpaşa and Yeni Çamlica mahalle and nearly 150 recycling depots in Ferhatpaşa, Yeni Sahra, Mustafa Kemal, Barbaros, Örnek, Yeni Çamlica, Kayışdağı, Mevlana and İnönü mahalle. Many foreign national workers in warehouses came from Afghanistan, Pakistan and the Syrian Arab Republic, and most of them stayed in the warehouses where they worked. It is for that reason that Atasehir has recently become the sub-province attracting Afghan, Pakistani and Syrian foreign nationals. Interviews with recycling plant owners, local businessmen and opinion leaders found that newly arrived migrants mostly chose to dwell in the eastern part of the sub-province. Factories in Ferhatpaşa and Yeni Çamlica mahalle increased employment opportunities for migrants. But this accordingly led to an increase in the population of unregistered migrants from Afghanistan and Pakistan. Finally, so many abandoned houses due to urban transformation projects reduced rental costs in the Region to make it much more affordable for many migrants from the Syrian Arab Republic, Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan.

Population	: 416,318
Area km ²	: 25.8
Mahalle	: 17

Figure 109. General Information on Ataşehir



Map 35. Density Map Showing Baseline 2 Density in Mahalles of Atasehir

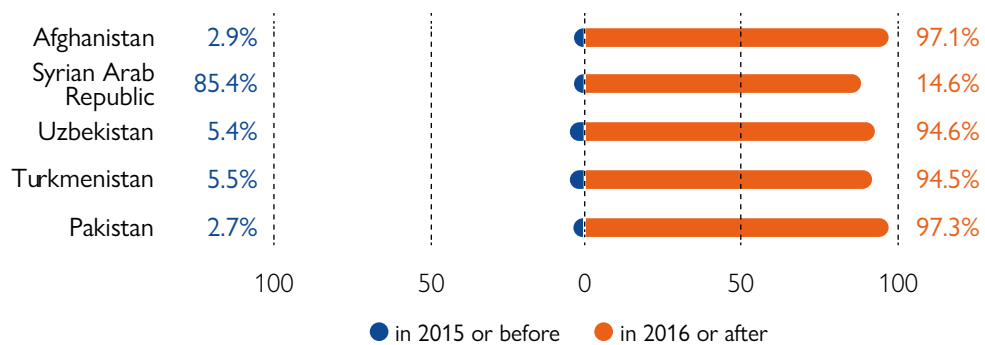


Figure 110. Arrival Date Breakdown of Baseline 2 Top 5 Nationalities for Atasehir

KADIKÖY SUB-PROVINCE



Figure 111. Nationality Breakdown of Baseline 1 & 2 Figures and Percentages for Kadıköy



Figure 112. Baseline 1 & 2 Total Presence Figures for Kadıköy

Legend: Baseline 1 ● Baseline 2 ● Percentages ●

Comparison of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 Datasets

Baseline 2 findings suggest that 22,566 migrants are present in Kadıköy sub-province, while Baseline 1 data recorded a total of 10,670 migrants. As such, when compared to Baseline 1, the data collected during Baseline 2 reveals a discrepancy of 11,896 more migrants in the sub-province.

According to Baseline 1, Turkmen foreign nationals constitute the largest group of migrants in Ataşehir sub-province (2,721 individuals). This figure accounts for 25.5 per cent of the total migrant population recorded in the sub-province during Baseline 1. However, according to Baseline 2 results, Uzbek foreign nationals constitute the largest migrant group (8,960 individuals), while only 5,970 are Turkmen foreign nationals according to the data. As such, Uzbek foreign nationals account for 39.7 per cent the total migrant population recorded in the sub-province during Baseline 2, while Turkmens account for 26.5 per cent.

According to Baseline 2, 52.4 per cent of the migrants in Kadıköy came to the sub-province in 2016 and after, while 47.6 per cent arrived in 2015 and before.

Key Findings on Migrant Presence in the Sub-province

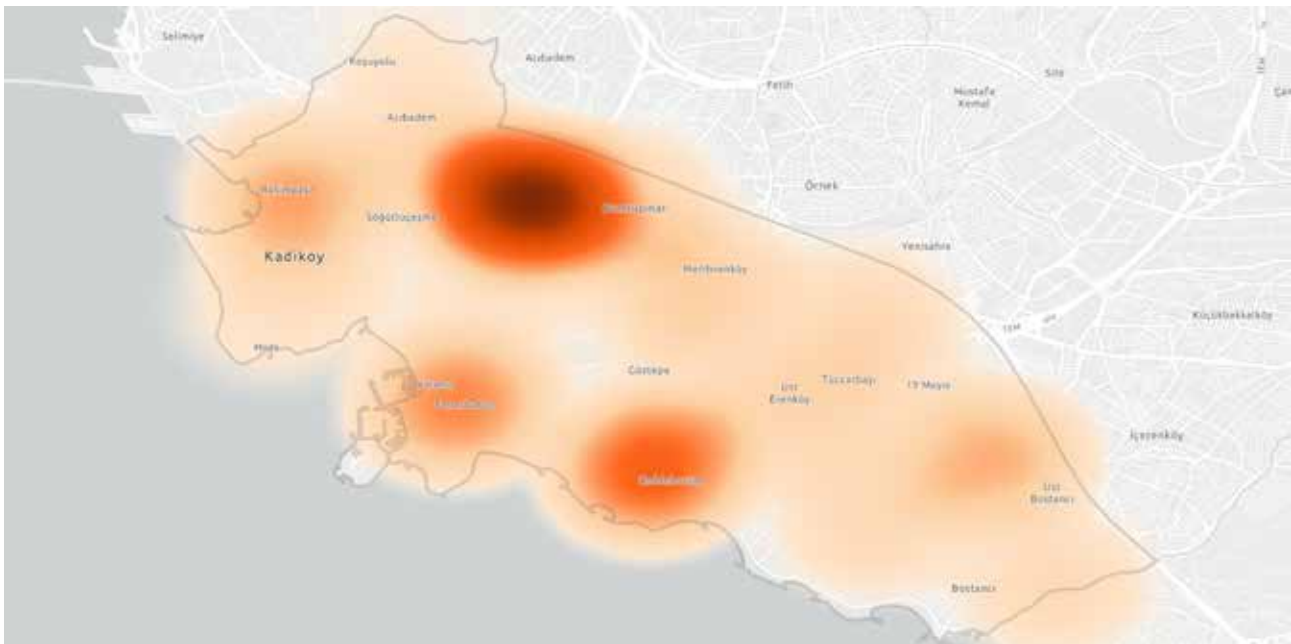
In the interviews conducted with mukhtars, SASF, imams, small traders and postmen in the Sub-province, it was emphasized that Kadıköy was multicultural sub-province. Although migrant visibility could be said high especially in the central parts of the sub-province, it was reported that restaurants and cafes hired migrants generally as cheap labour. When the

settlement patterns in the sub-province were under scrutiny, assessed migrants with low income levels seemed to have settled in abandoned houses for urban transformation plans in mahalles such as Dumlupınar, Fikirtepe, Eğitim and Hasanpaşa. On the other hand, migrants with higher income levels and those who are employed as live-in caregiver for the sick, elderly and children were largely recorded in mahalles with better and high-cost housing such as Erenköy, Fenerbahçe, Caddebostan, Suadiye and Kozyatağı.

The observation was that the presence of migrants from Uzbek and Turkmen foreign nationals continued to increase as job opportunities varied in Kadıköy. In addition, that migrants wasted not too much time to find and exchange jobs equally made the sub-province attractive for many migrants. Likewise, the Afghan population in Kadıköy was also observed to have been increasing for some time, which according to some opinion leaders, owed largely to the opportunities created by approximately 30 recycling depots in Fikirtepe, Hasanpaşa and Göztepe sub-provinces. Owners of these recycling warehouses accepted that it was mostly Afghan foreign nationals employed and sheltered in such depots. In addition, the lack of urban renewal projects resulted in a reduction of rents in the

Population	: 458,638
Area km ²	: 25.2
Mahalle	: 21

Figure 113. General Information on Kadıköy



Map 36. Density Map Showing Baseline 2 Density in Mahalles of Kadıköy

Region and added to the number of derelict houses. For that reason, these parts of Kadıköy became much advantageous for many migrants who wished to stay in affordable housing.

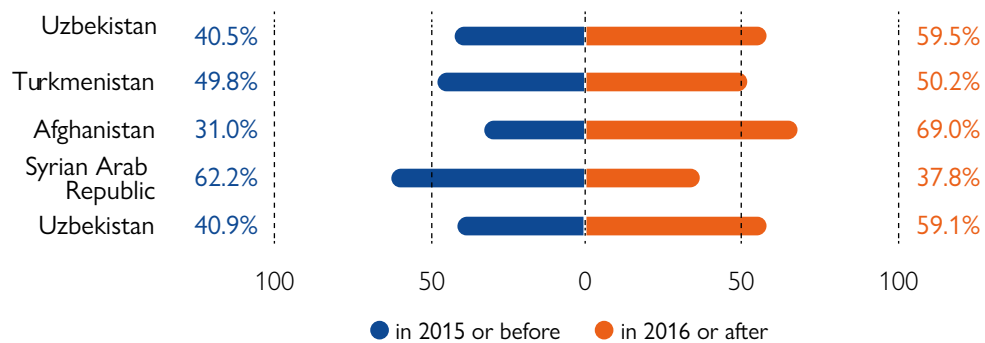


Figure 114. Arrival Date Breakdown of Baseline 2 Top 5 Nationalities for Kadıköy

ÜSKÜDAR SUB-PROVINCE



Figure 115. Nationality Breakdown of Baseline 1 & 2 Figures and Percentages for Üsküdar



Figure 116. Baseline 1 & 2 Total Presence Figures for Üsküdar

Legend: Baseline 1 ● Baseline 2 ● Percentages ●

Comparison of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 Datasets

Baseline 2 findings suggest that 16,469 migrants are present in Üsküdar sub-province, while Baseline 1 data recorded a total of 10,333 migrants. As such, when compared to Baseline 1, the data collected during Baseline 2 shows 6,136 more migrants living in the sub-province.

According to Baseline 1, Syrian nationals constitute the largest group of migrants in Üsküdar sub-province (2,958 individuals). This figure accounts for 28.6 per cent of the total migrant population recorded in the sub-province during Baseline 1. However, according to Baseline 2 results, Afghan foreign nationals constitute the largest migrant group (5,195 individuals), while only 4,008 are Syrian nationals according to the data. As such, Afghans account for 31.5 per cent of the total migrant population recorded in the sub-province during Baseline 2, while Syrians account for 24.3 per cent.

According to Baseline 2, 68.7 per cent of the migrants in Üsküdar came to the sub-province in 2016 and after, while 31.3 per cent arrived in 2015 and before.

Key Findings on Migrant Presence in the Sub-province

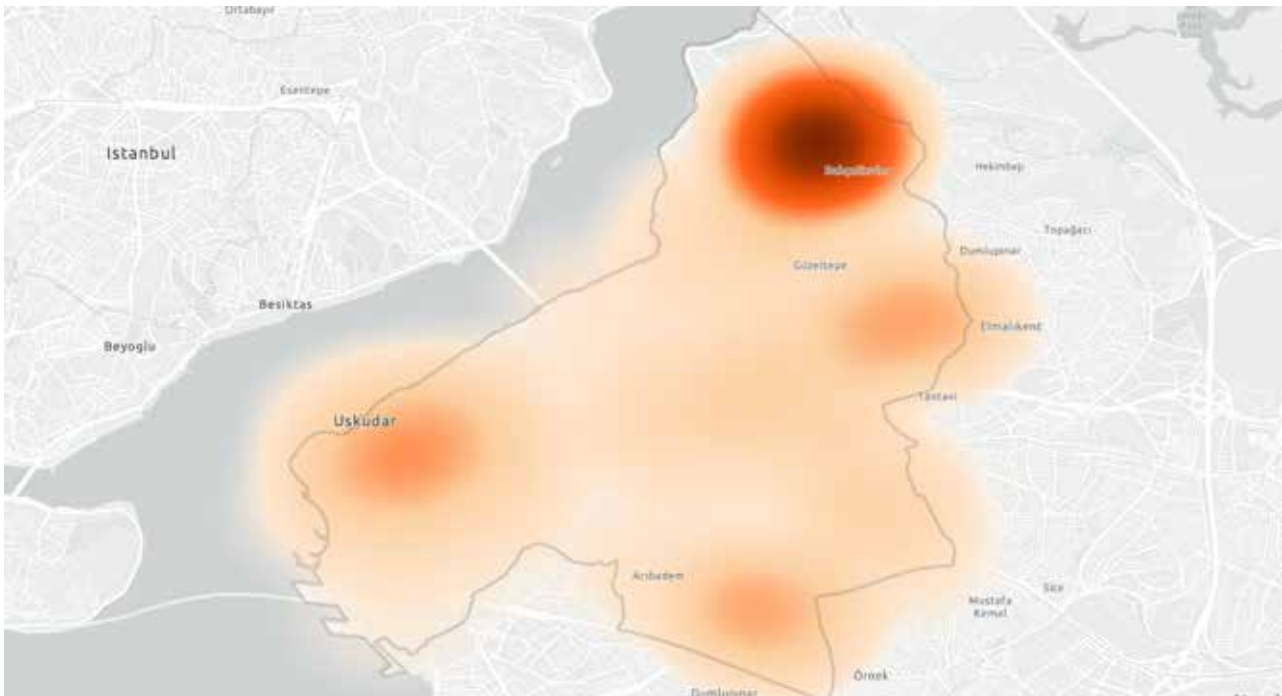
As a result of the interviews conducted with SASF, NGOs, Red Crescent and humanitarian organizations in Üsküdar Sub-province, It was understood that migrants preferred Üsküdar sub-province because various foundations and NGOs provided students with scholarship and dormitory and supported poor and needy people with provision, money and voluntary health services. The fact in particular that migrants

from African countries to get religious education resided in these dormitories helped multiculturalism in Üsküdar.

The main reason for the discrepancy between Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 datasets is likely due to an increase in numbers of Afghan foreign nationals in the sub-province. In the interviews with mukhtars, opinion leaders and local businesspeople, it was stated that Afghans, as the largest migrant community in the sub-province according to Baseline 2, liked the place because of the labour market in the Küçüküsu mahalle. It was also understood that the Afghans circulated actively in the large Küçüküsu area, comprising of the sub-provinces of Beykoz Yenimahalle, Ümraniye Hekimbaşı and Üsküdar Küçüküsu. According to the information obtained from the interviews; Afghan migrants began to have difficulties in job hunting in the Küçüküsu area due to a recent contraction in the construction sector in İstanbul and the suspension of urban transformation projects. For this reason, migrants happened to flow to the Ferhatpaşa mahalle in Ataşehir and Çengelköy mahalle in Üsküdar as far as the Asian side of İstanbul was concerned. In addition, the Afghans whose actual route of migration was Europe also came to Küçüküsu area, a centre for irregular migrants.

Population	: 529,145
Area km ²	: 36.0
Mahalle	: 33

Figure 117. General Information on for Üsküdar



Map 37. Density Map Showing Baseline 2 Density in Mahalles of Üsküdar

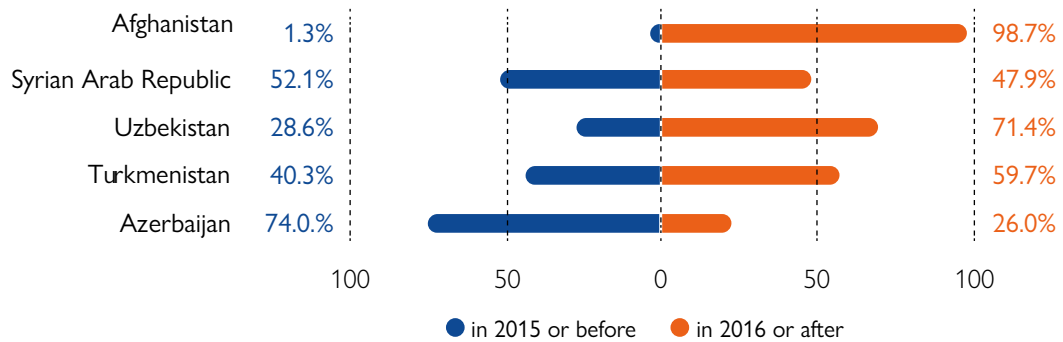


Figure 118. Arrival Date Breakdown of Baseline 2 Top 5 Nationalities for Üsküdar

REGION 8



REGION 8 **Beykoz, Çekmeköy, Sarıyer, Şile**

Baseline 2 findings suggest that 32,765 migrants are present in Region 8 of İstanbul province, which includes Beykoz, Çekmeköy, Sarıyer and Şile sub-provinces, while Baseline 1 data recorded a total of 20,020 migrants. As such, when compared to Baseline 1, the data collected during Baseline 2 reveals a discrepancy of 12,745 more migrants in the Region.

Syrian nationals constitute the largest group of migrants in Region 8 as is evident from both Baseline 1

(6,385) and Baseline 2 (10,608) datasets. Accordingly, Syrians account for 31.9 per cent of the total migrant population recorded in the Region during Baseline 1 and 32.4 per cent of that recorded during Baseline 2.

According to Baseline 2, 45.2 per cent of the migrants in Region 8 came to the Region in 2016 and after, while 54.8 per cent arrived in 2015 and before.

B1

B2



Figure 119. Region 8 Baseline 1 & 2 total presence figures



Map 38. Region 8

BEYKOZ SUB-PROVINCE



Figure 120. Nationality Breakdown of Baseline 1 & 2 Figures and Percentages for Beykoz



Figure 121. Baseline 1 & 2 Total Presence Figures for Beykoz

Legend: Baseline 1 ● Baseline 2 ● Percentages ●

Comparison of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 Datasets

Baseline 2 findings suggest that 15,338 migrants are present in Beykoz sub-province, while Baseline 1 data recorded a total of 4,814 migrants. As such, when compared to Baseline 1, the data collected during Baseline 2 reveals a discrepancy of 10,524 more migrants in the sub-province.

According to Baseline 1 dataset, Syrian nationals constitute the largest group of migrants in Beykoz sub-province (2,141 individuals). This figure accounts for 44.5 per cent of the total migrant population recorded in the sub-province during Baseline 1. However, according to Baseline 2 results, Afghan foreign nationals constitute the largest migrant group (5,835 individuals), while only 4,416 are Syrian nationals according to the data. As such, Afghans account for 38 per cent of total migrant population recorded in the sub-province during Baseline 2, while Syrians account for 28.8 per cent.

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

Key Findings on Migrant Presence in the Sub-province

According to the interviews conducted with SASF, SSC, Municipality and Sub-province National Education Directorate, migrant population in Beykoz sub-province concentrated in Yenimahalle, Acarlar and Tokatköy mahalle, as the majority of remaining areas in the sub-province were rural in character. As such, approximately 75 per cent of the total migrant

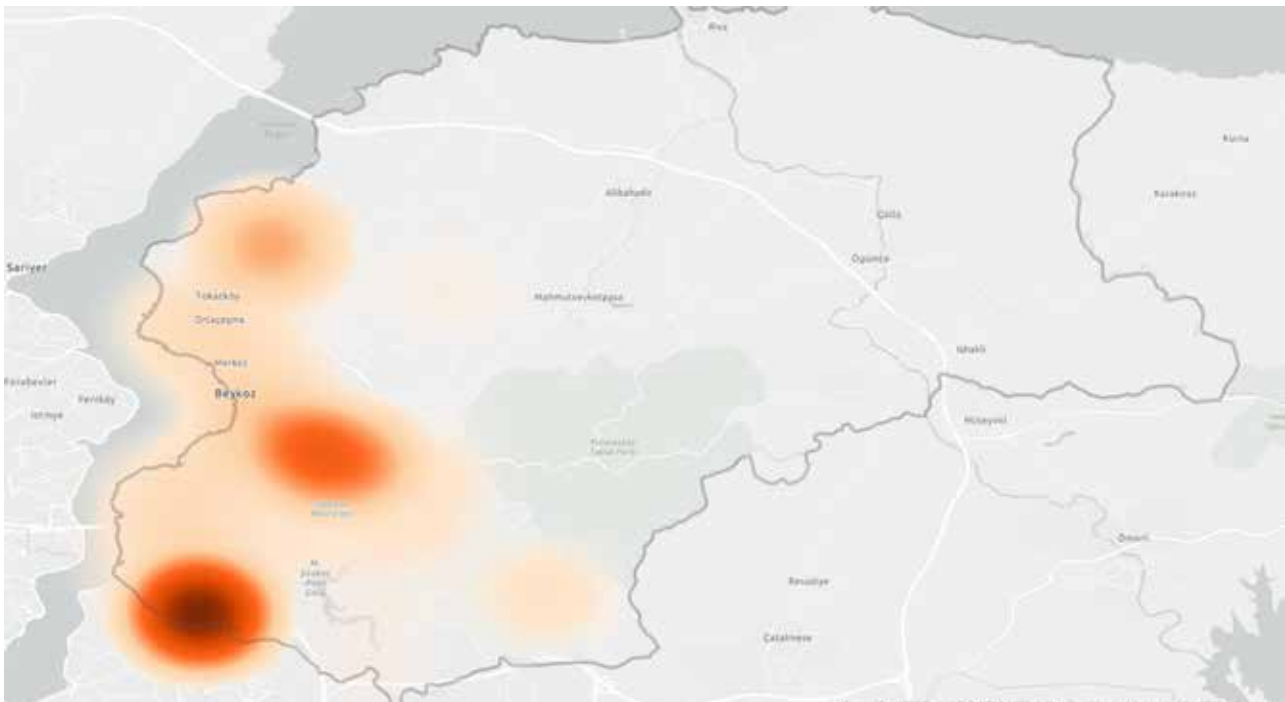
population mentioned during Baseline 2 resided in these three mahalle.

According to Yenimahalle mukhtar interviewed, Yenimahalle sub-province experienced an upsurge in Afghan foreign nationals due to well-established Afghan community in Beykoz mahalle (Üsküdar-Beykoz sub-province border separated from Küçüksu Creek and Küçüksu mahalle), so Yenimahalle became the centre of the people of Afghanistan, especially on the Anatolian side. The main gathering and residence places for the migrants of Afghanistan on the Anatolian side were the Küçüksu locality consisting of Beykoz Yenimahalle, Üsküdar Küçüksu and Ümraniye Hekimbaşı mahalle. During the interviews with traders of Afghanistan, it was informed that the young Afghans continued their migration into Turkey out of security concerns and desires to save and send money back to their hometowns.

Syrians, also representing a significant portion of the migrant community in Beykoz sub-province, predominantly reside in Tokatköy mahalle due to low housing costs and mahalle's proximity to workplaces. In fact, since 2012, the locals in Tokatköy mahalle refashioned their stables and garages into rooms, if not

Population	: 246,700
Area km ²	: 239.0
Mahalle	: 45

Figure 122. General Information on Beykoz



Map 39. Density Map Showing Baseline 2 Density in Mahalles of Beykoz

houses, in order to rent them to Syrian migrants settled in the mahalle.

According to the data collected during Baseline 2, there was an increase in the number of Turkmen foreign national, which constituted the third most populous group of migrants. In the interviews conducted with site's administration, it was stated that Uzbek and Turkmen foreign nationals in Acarlar mahalle worked primarily as live-in domestic workers.

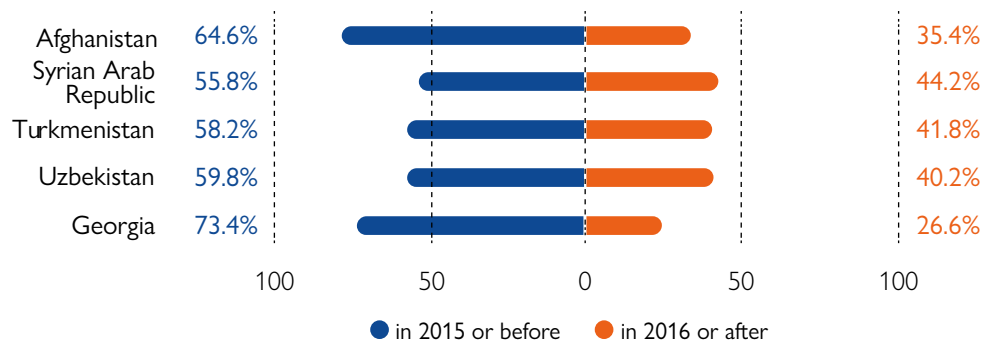


Figure 123. Arrival Date Breakdown of Baseline 2 Top 5 Nationalities for Beykoz

ÇEKMEKÖY SUB-PROVINCE



Figure 124. Nationality Breakdown of Baseline 1 & 2 Figures and Percentages for Çekmeköy



Figure 125. Baseline 1 & 2 Total Presence Figures for Çekmeköy

Legend: Baseline 1 ● Baseline 2 ● Percentages ●

Comparison of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 Datasets

Baseline 2 findings suggest that 5,257 migrants are present in Çekmeköy sub-province, while Baseline 1 data recorded a total of 4,799 migrants. As such, when compared to Baseline 1, the data collected during Baseline 2 reveals a discrepancy of 458 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 (1,973) and Baseline 2 (3,067) datasets. Accordingly, Syrians account for 41.1 per cent of the total migrant population recorded in the sub-province during Baseline 1 and 58.3 per cent of that recorded during Baseline 2.

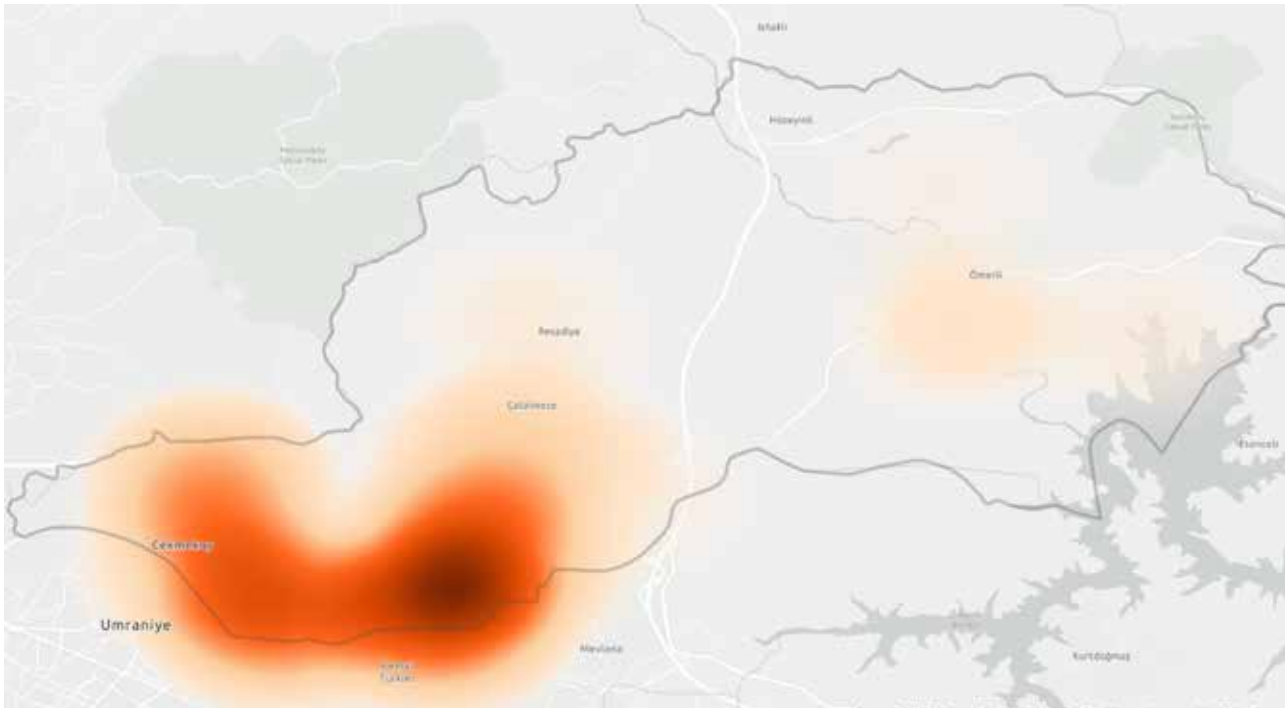
According to Baseline 2, 53 per cent of the migrants in Çekmeköy came to the sub-province in 2016 and after, while 47 per cent arrived in 2015 and before.

Key Findings on Migrant Presence in the Sub-province

According to the interviews conducted with SASF, Mukhtars and postmen in the sub-province, the number of foreign nationals coming to settle or work in Çekmeköy witnessed a tremendous increase owing largely to an increase in the construction work. Migrants settled in the area because of transportation facilities, neighbouring Sancaktepe and Ümraniye sub-provinces and the cheap rentals. Nevertheless, it was also pointed out that the overall migrant population is not high because job opportunities were limited.

Population	: 251,937
Area km ²	: 148.0
Mahalle	: 21

Figure 126. General Information on Çekmeköy



Map 40. Density Map Showing Baseline 2 Density in Mahalles of Çekmeköy

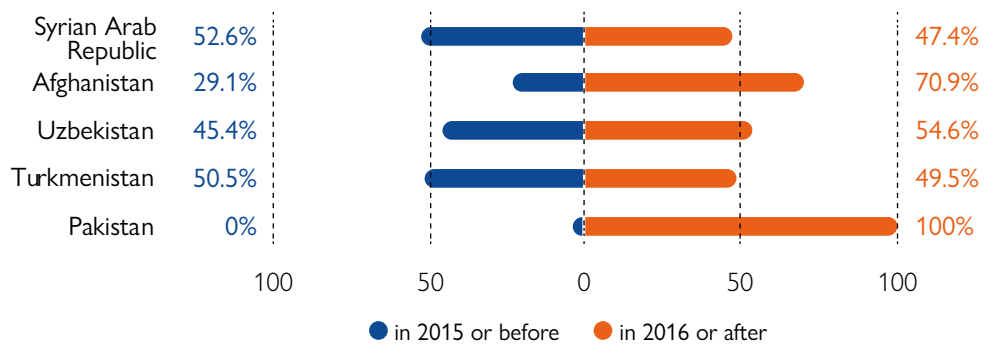


Figure 127. Arrival Date Breakdown of Baseline 2 Top 5 Nationalities for Çekmeköy

SARIYER SUB-PROVINCE



Figure 128. Nationality Breakdown of Baseline 1 & 2 Figures and Percentages for Sariyer



Figure 129. Baseline 1 & 2 Total Presence Figures for Sariyer

Legend: Baseline 1 ● Baseline 2 ● Percentages ●

Comparison of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 Datasets

Baseline 2 findings suggest that 11,307 migrants are present in Sariyer sub-province, while Baseline 1 data recorded a total of 9,803 migrants. As such, when compared to Baseline 1, the data collected during Baseline 2 reveals a discrepancy of 1,504 more migrants in the sub-province.

Syrian nationals constitute the largest group of migrants in Sariyer sub-province as is evident from both Baseline 1 (1,987) and Baseline 2 (2,771) datasets. Accordingly, Syrians account for 20.3 per cent of the total migrant population recorded in the sub-province during Baseline 1 and 24.5 per cent of that recorded during Baseline 2.

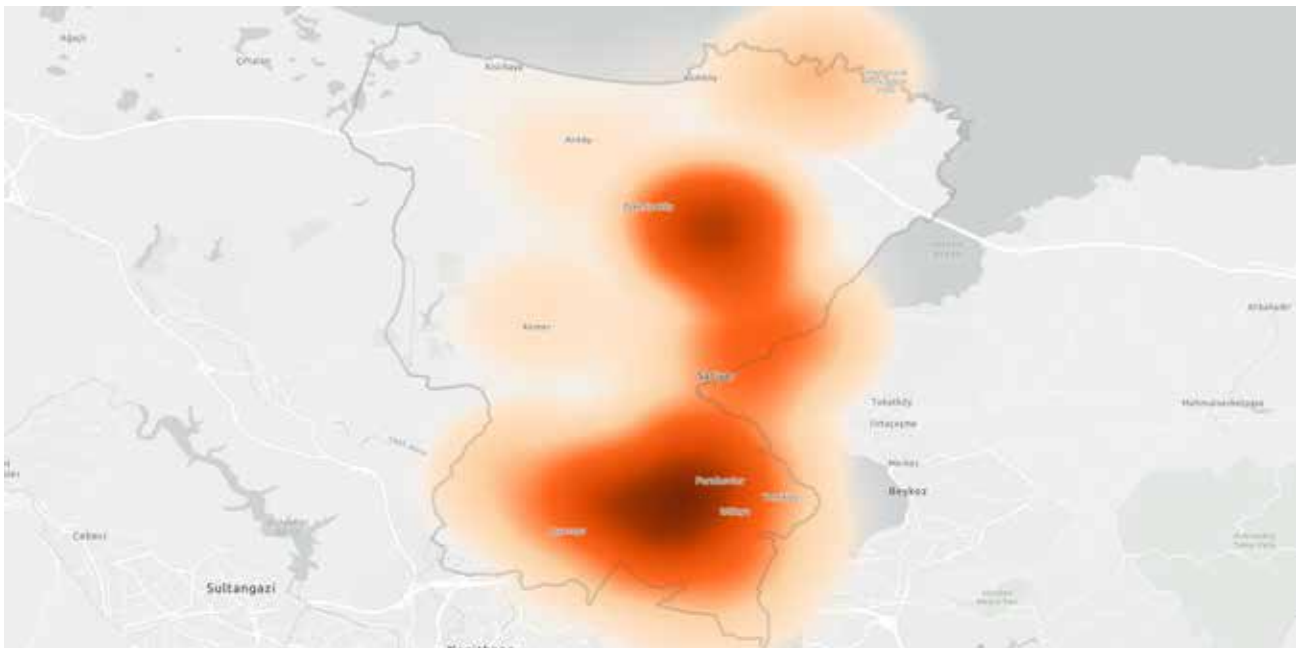
According to Baseline 2, 48.5 per cent of the migrants in Sariyer came to the sub-province in 2016 and after, while 51.5 per cent arrived in 2015 and before.

Key Findings on Migrant Presence in the Sub-province

According to interviews conducted with mukhtars and the SSC, migrant profile in the sub-province differed in terms of nationalities and income levels from those in other sub-provinces of İstanbul. Postmen and site administrators observed that a significant portion of the migrant profile in the sub-province consisted of people from western countries who work in executive positions in international companies as well as migrants working as cleaners, carers or teachers. Therefore, migrants, except for Syrians, concentrated in mahalle luxury housing complexes and villas such as Zekeriyaköy, Demirciköy, Maslak, Ayazağa and Tarabya. Information from mukhtars and other local sources confirmed that most of the houses in these mahalle had migrants from Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Georgia and Russia. Mukhtars and other local sources confirmed that the majority of households in these mahalle are Turkmen, Uzbek, Georgian and Russian foreign nationals employed in the domestic service sector.

Population	: 342,503
Area km ²	: 179.9
Mahalle	: 38

Figure 130. General Information on Sariyer



Map 41. Density Map Showing Baseline 2 Density in Mahalles of Sarıyer

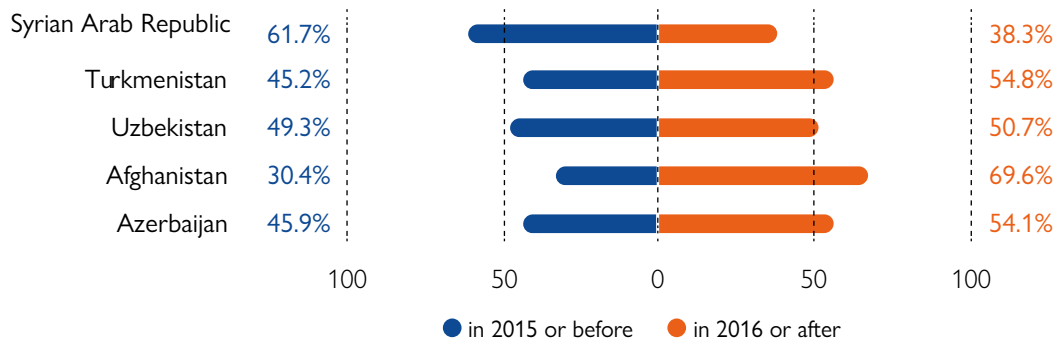


Figure 131. Arrival Date Breakdown of Baseline 2 Top 5 Nationalities for Sarıyer

ŞİLE SUB-PROVINCE



Figure 132. Nationality Breakdown of Baseline 1 & 2 Figures and Percentages for Şile



Figure 133. Baseline 1 & 2 Total Presence Figures for Şile

Legend: Baseline 1 ● Baseline 2 ● Percentages ●

Comparison of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 Datasets

Baseline 2 findings suggest that 863 migrants are present in Şile sub-province, while Baseline 1 data recorded a total of 604 migrants. As such, when compared to Baseline 1, the data collected during Baseline 2 reveals a discrepancy of 259 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 (284) and Baseline 2 (444) datasets. Accordingly, Syrians account for 47 per cent of the total migrant population recorded in the sub-province during Baseline 1 and 51.4 per cent of that recorded during Baseline 2.

According to Baseline 2, 52.4 per cent of the migrants in Şile came to the sub-province in 2016 and after, while 47.6 per cent arrived in 2015 and before.

Key Findings on Migrant Presence in the Sub-province

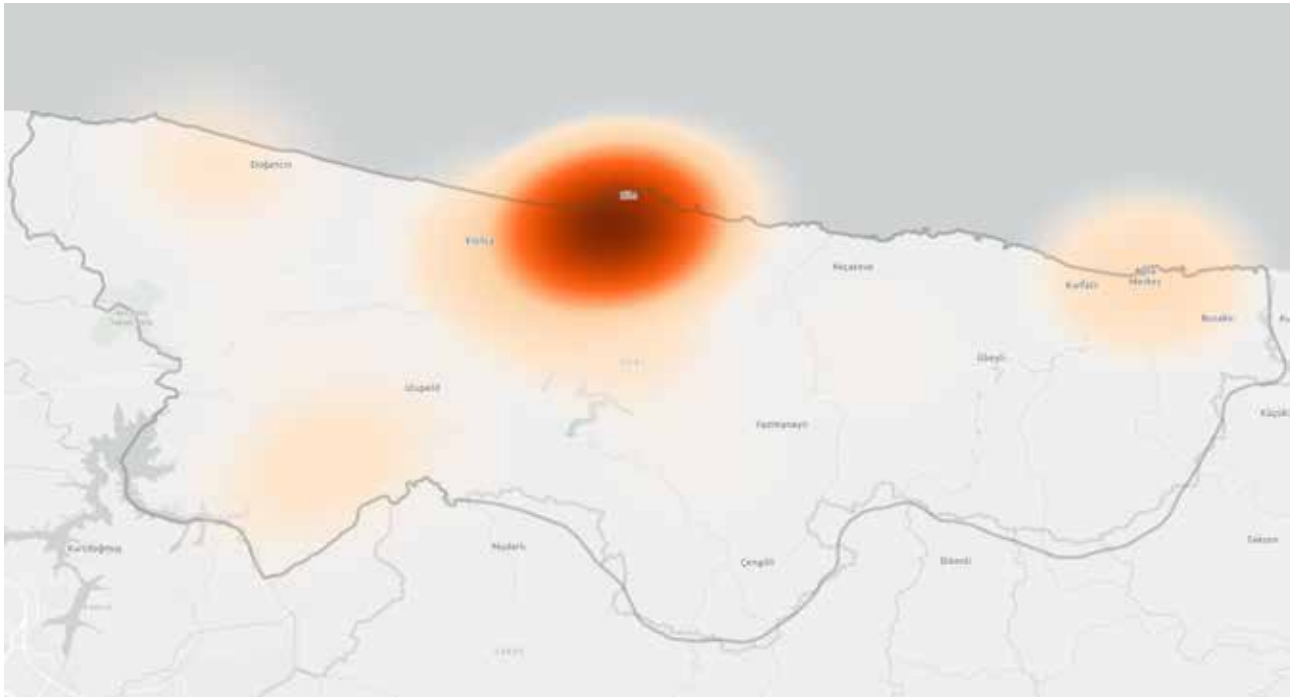
Şile, the sub-province with the second smallest resident population in İstanbul, is also the sub-province with

the least migration flows among all 39 sub-provinces according to Baseline 2 data. This is because 79 per cent of the sub-province consists of forests, which makes it a difficult sub-province, in which to settle. In addition, the sub-province is located far from the centre and economic activities are limited.

During interviews with SASF, the staff noted that two different economic activities could be mentioned in Şile. The first was agriculture and animal husbandry, while the other was the hospitality sector, such as restaurants and hotels visited by local and foreign tourists coming to the sub-province during the summer season. During the tourist season, it was observed that Uzbek and Turkmen foreign nationals worked in almost every enterprise in the central mahalle. On the other hand, mukhtars in rural areas stated that they wanted migrants to stay in their mahalle as they were very useful for agriculture and animal husbandry. In addition, restaurant owners who were able to employ more workers at low cost were also satisfied with the migrants. However, Baseline 2 indicated that there was no presence of migrants in 30 out of 62 mahalles of Şile.

Population	: 36,516
Area km ²	: 755.0
Mahalle	: 62

Figure 134. General Information on Şile



Map 42. Density Map Showing Baseline 2 Density in Mahalles of Şile

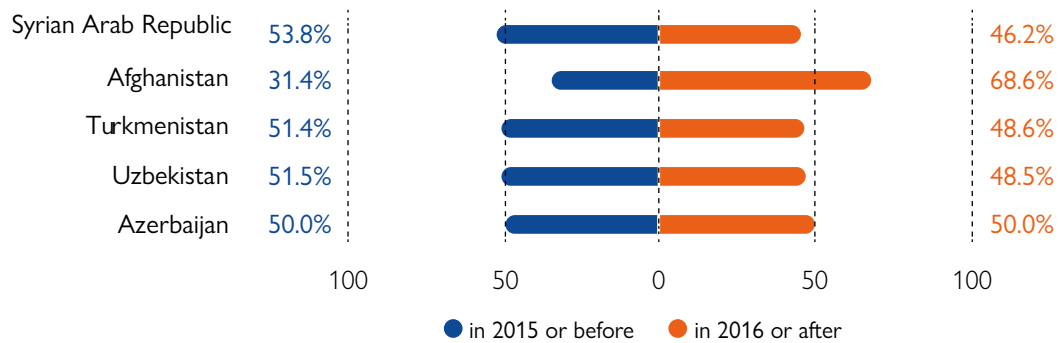


Figure 135. Arrival Date Breakdown of Baseline 2 Top 5 Nationalities for Şile

REGION 9



REGION 9 Sancaktepe, Sultanbeyli, Ümraniye

Baseline 2 findings suggest that 77,795 migrants are present in Region 9 of İstanbul province, which covers Sancaktepe, Sultanbeyli and Ümraniye sub-provinces, while Baseline 1 data recorded a total of 63,943 migrants. As such, when compared to Baseline 1, the data collected during Baseline 2 reveals a discrepancy of 13,852 more migrants in the Region.

Syrian nationals constitute the largest group of migrants in Region 9 as is evident from both Baseline 1

(51,018) and Baseline 2 (65,856) datasets. Accordingly, Syrians account for 79.8 per cent of the total migrant population recorded in the sub-province during Baseline 1 and 84.7 per cent of that recorded during Baseline 2.

According to Baseline 2, 32.2 per cent of the migrants in Region 9 came to the Region in 2016 and after, while 67.8 per cent arrived in 2015 and before.

B1

B2



Figure 136. Region 9 Baseline 1 & 2 total presence figures



Map 43. Region 9

SANCAKTEPE SUB-PROVINCE



Figure 137. Nationality Breakdown of Baseline 1 & 2 Figures and Percentages for Sancaktepe



Figure 138. Baseline 1 & 2 Total Presence Figures for Sancaktepe

Legend: Baseline 1 ● Baseline 2 ● Percentages ●

Comparison of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 Datasets

Baseline 2 findings suggest that 19,219 migrants are present in Sancaktepe sub-province, while Baseline 1 data recorded a total of 16,072 migrants. As such, when compared to Baseline 1, the data collected during Baseline 2 reveals a discrepancy of 3,147 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 (13,159) and Baseline 2 (16,445) datasets. Accordingly, Syrians account for 81.9 per cent of the total migrant population recorded in the sub-province during Baseline 1 and 85.6 per cent of that recorded during Baseline 2.

According to Baseline 2, 43.9 per cent of the migrants in Sancaktepe came to the sub-province in 2016 and after, while 56.1 per cent arrived in 2015 and before.

Key Findings on Migrant Presence in the Sub-province

According to mukhtars, SASF and the SSC representatives, Osmangazi, Veysel Karani and Akpınar mahalle had the highest number of migrants. At the same time, Syrian migrants in these mahalle were also

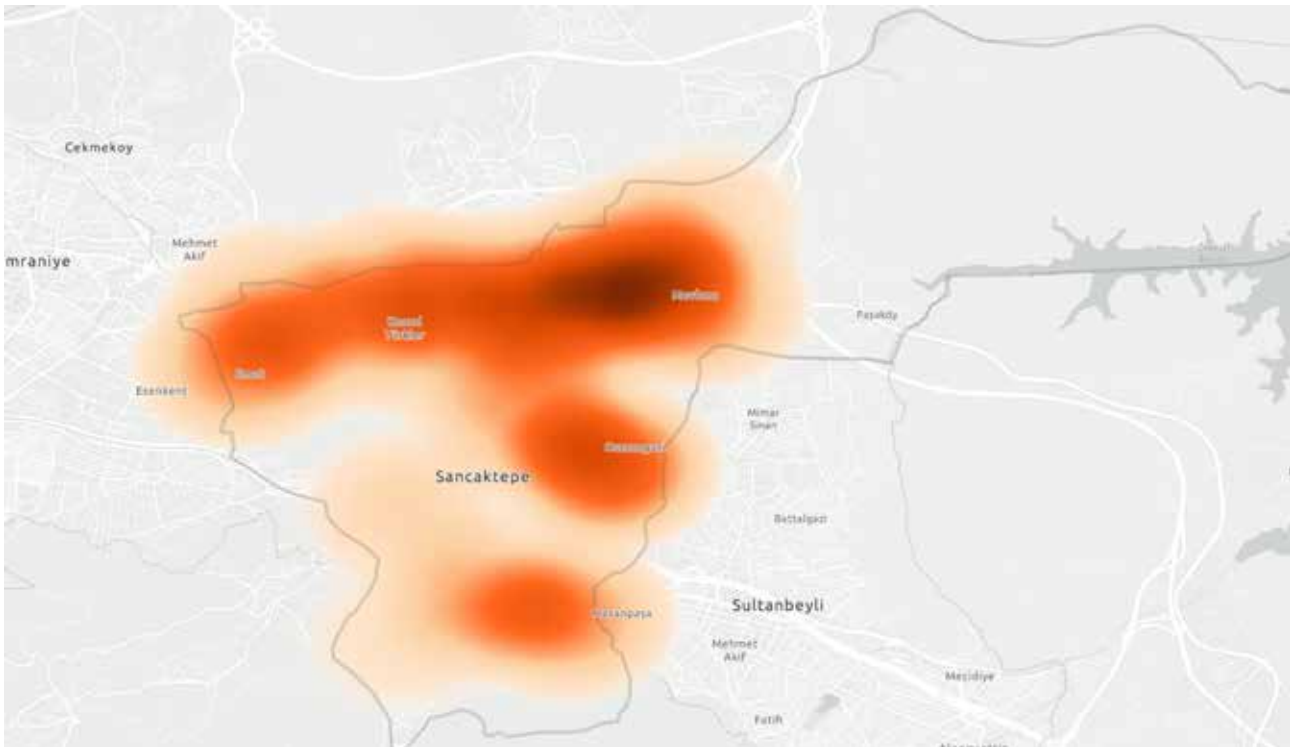
high. The common feature of mahalle populated by Syrians was that they were close to Sultanbeyli sub-province where many Syrian nationals reside given the convenience of shopping in Syrian markets and the religious-cultural similarities with the locals.

During interviews with the key informants, it was stated that the presence of Afghan nationals in the Meclis mahalle was intense and their population was increasing as the migrants preferred the sub-province because of the social network formed by their previous relatives or friends. In addition, there were old houses allocated to Afghan foreign nationals in this mahalle and the landlords received rent per person from the inhabitants. It was stated that the migrants from Afghan, Turkmen and Uzbek foreign nationals who worked on animal farms in the Paşaköy mahalle far from the sub-province centre and where there were agricultural lands, complained and were dismissed due to lack of work permits. As such, there was no longer the presence of migrants in this mahalle.

It was stated by the representatives of the municipality, local people and craftsmen that foreign nationals from Sultanbeyli, Ümraniye, Pendik, Tuzla and Kartal Sub-provinces settled in Sancaktepe mostly after 2016.

Population	: 414,143
Area km ²	: 62.4
Mahalle	: 19

Figure 139. General Information on Sancaktepe



Map 44. Density Map Showing Baseline 2 Density in Mahallesi of Sancaktepe

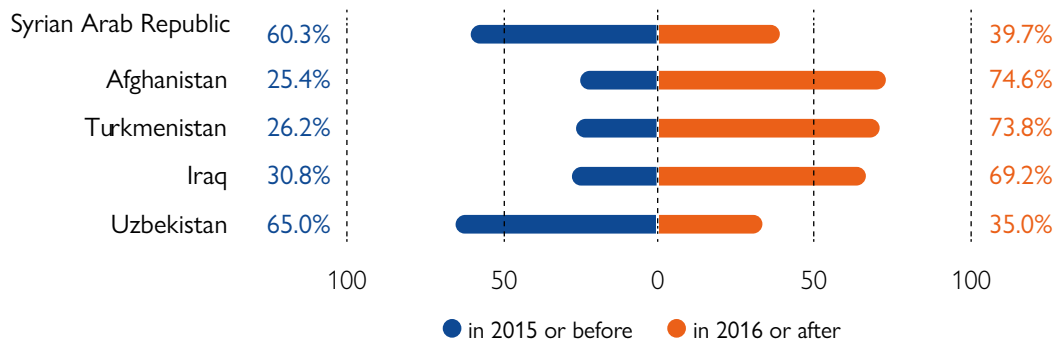


Figure 140. Arrival Date Breakdown of Baseline 2 Top 5 Nationalities for Sancaktepe

SULTANBEYLİ SUB-PROVINCE



Figure 141. Nationality Breakdown of Baseline 1 & 2 Figures and Percentages for Sultanbeyli



Figure 142. Baseline 1 & 2 Total Presence Figures for Sultanbeyli

Legend: Baseline 1 ● Baseline 2 ● Percentages ●

Comparison of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 Datasets

Baseline 2 findings suggest that 31,924 migrants are present in Sultanbeyli sub-province, while Baseline 1 data recorded a total of 22,537 migrants. When compared to Baseline 1, the data collected during Baseline 2 reveals a discrepancy of 9,387 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 (21,566) and Baseline 2 (30,200) datasets. Accordingly, Syrians account for 95.7 per cent of the total migrant population recorded in the sub-province during Baseline 1 and 94.6 per cent of that recorded during Baseline 2.

According to Baseline 2, 31.9 per cent of the migrants in Sultanbeyli came to the sub-province in 2016 and after, while 68.1 per cent arrived in 2015 and before.

Key Findings on Migrant Presence in the Sub-province

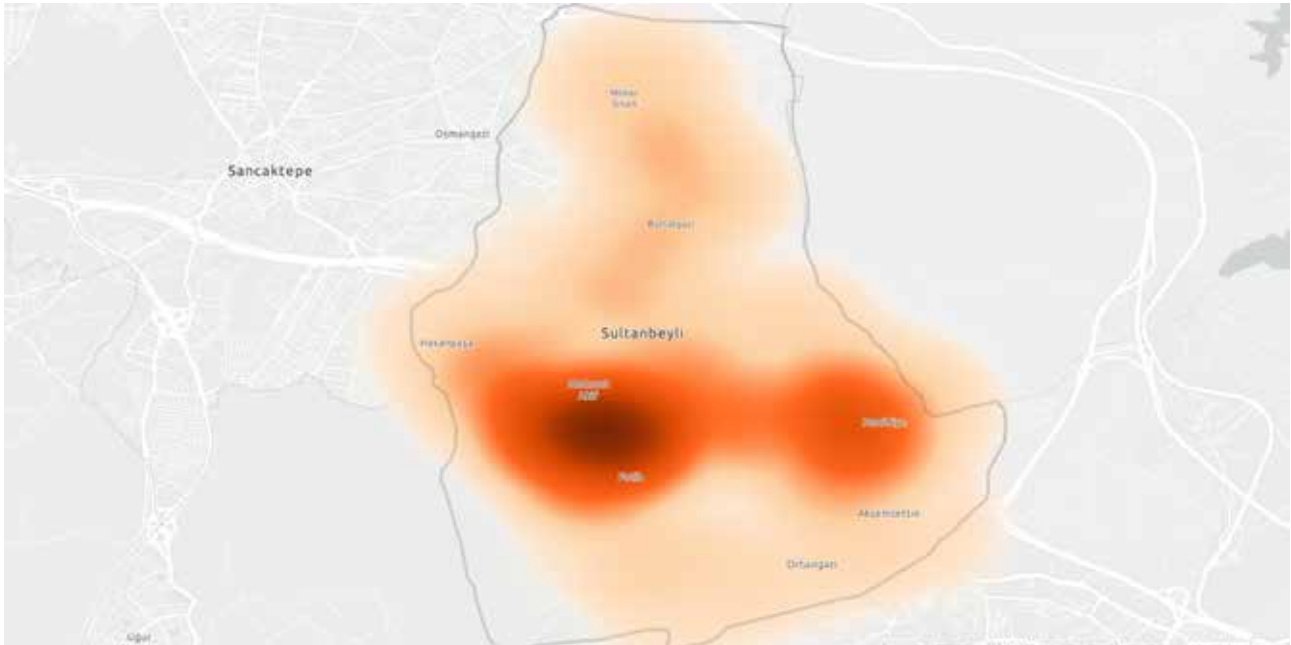
In the field study, it was found that despite the small surface area of Sultanbeyli sub-province, there were migrant presence in all mahalle (15) and people from 37 different nationalities lived in the sub-province. According to interviews with mukhtars and craftsmen, the main reason why Syrians preferred the sub-province was because of the social ties with relatives and friends settled there, good integration with the locals, affordable lifestyle in the sub-province, and the

wide aid activities in the sub-province. In addition, it is stated that Syrian nationals in the sub-province live in crowded families, have religious similarities with the host communities and receive economic and social assistance from associations and foundations in the sub-province. During interviews with SASF and SSC, representatives noted that Sultanbeyli was preferred by Syrian people because of its socioeconomic and cultural structure. In the field study, both migrant mobility among the mahalle and a Syrian migrant flow from sub-provinces such as Tuzla, Pendik and Sancaktepe were noted. It is observed that Afghan foreign nationals living in the sub-province come from Ümraniye Hekimbaşı, Beykoz Yenimahalle and Üsküdar Küçükusu mahalle. In addition, it is observed that the migration of migrants still continues towards Sultanbeyli which has the highest migrant presence among the sub-provinces on the Anatolian side.

Apart from the Syrian nationals, the other migrant communities registered in the sub-province are Afghan, Iraqi and Chinese Uyghur foreign nationals. During the interviews with key informants, it was stated that Chinese Uyghurs in Adil neighbourhood increased gradually due to the social bond that they established within their community in the sub-province.

Population	: 327,798
Area km ²	: 29.1
Mahalle	: 15

Figure 143. General Information on Sultanbeyli



Map 45. Density Map Showing Baseline 2 Density in Mahalles of Sultanbeyli

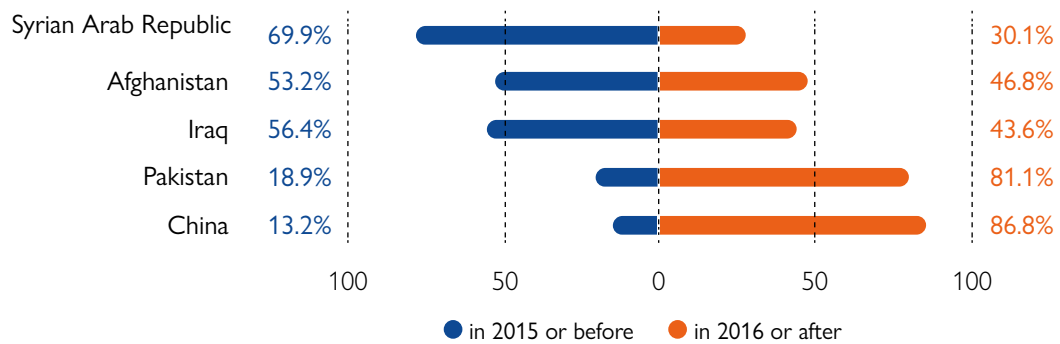


Figure 144. Arrival Date Breakdown of Baseline 2 Top 5 Nationalities for Sultanbeyli

ÜMRANIYE SUB-PROVINCE



Figure 145. Nationality Breakdown of Baseline 1 & 2 Figures and Percentages for Ümraniye



Figure 146. Baseline 1 & 2 Total Presence Figures for Ümraniye

Legend: Baseline 1 ● Baseline 2 ● Percentages ●

Comparison of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 Datasets

Baseline 2 findings suggest that 26,652 migrants are present in Ümraniye sub-province, while Baseline 1 data recorded a total of 25,334 migrants. When compared to Baseline 1, the data collected during Baseline 2 reveals a discrepancy of 1,318 more migrants in the sub-province.

Syrian nationals constitute the largest group of migrants in Ümraniye sub-province as is evident from both Baseline 1 (16,293) and Baseline 2 (19,211) datasets. Accordingly, Syrians account for 64.3 per cent of the total migrant population recorded in the sub-province during Baseline 1 and 72.1 per cent of that recorded during Baseline 2.

According to Baseline 2, 24.2 per cent of the migrants in Ümraniye came to the sub-province in 2016 and after, while 75.8 per cent arrived in 2015 and before.

Key Findings on Migrant Presence in the Sub-province

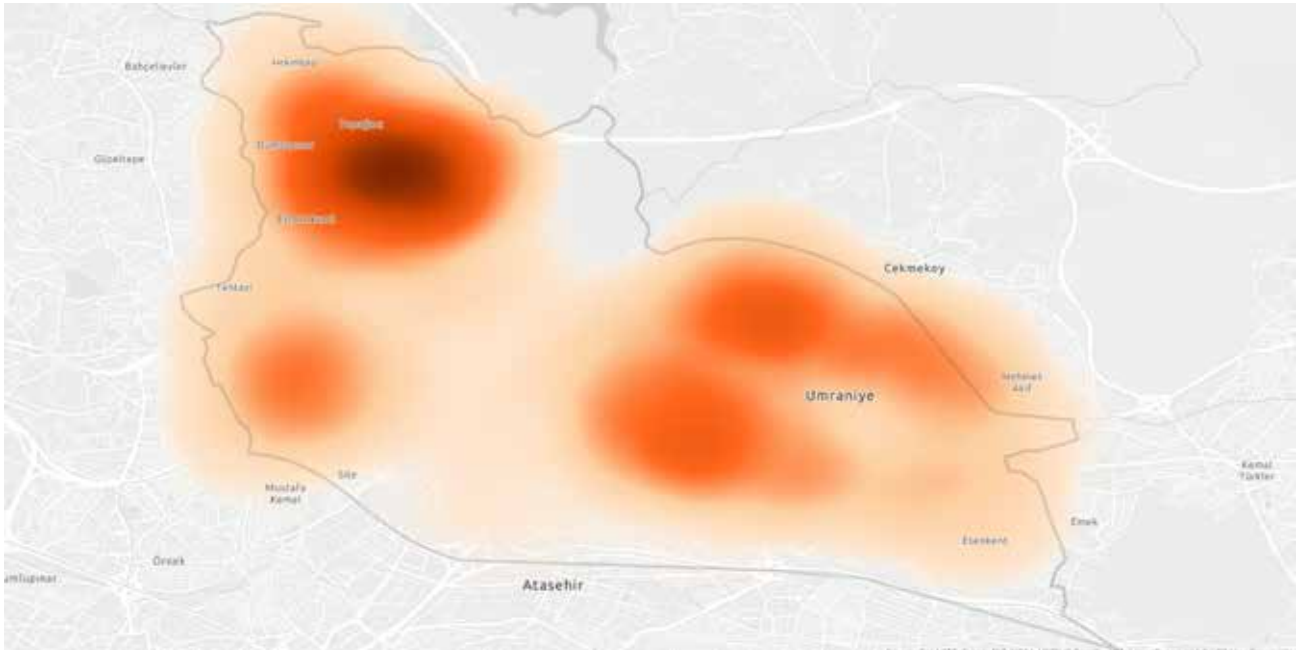
During SASF and SSC interviews, the representatives suggested that the presence of Syrian nationals in the sub-province has not changed much recently; however, the presence of Turkmen, Uzbek and

Afghan foreign nationals has increased recently, as can be confirmed when compared with the findings of previous Baseline Assessment phase in Istanbul province. Data collected during Baseline 2 supports this information. Furthermore, key informants noted that the ongoing urban transformation in some mahalle of the sub-province has an increasing effect on migrant population. This is especially true in mahalle with construction sites, where Syrian and Afghan men are reported to be working.

In interviews with mukhtars, craftsmen and the Municipality, it was stated that the migrant population in the sub-province has been increasing due to the low rent prices in the mahalle where there was no urban transformation and benefit given to migrants by municipality, charitable organizations and philanthropist. The reason for the increase in the number of Afghan foreign nationals in the sub-province is shown as labour market located at the intersection point of Beykoz Yenimahalle, Üsküdar Küçüksu and Ümraniye Hekimbaşı mahalle. It has been observed that the density of Afghan foreign nationals in Hekimbaşı mahalle has recently started to shift towards other and surrounding sub-provinces.

Population	: 690,193
Area km ²	: 45.0
Mahalle	: 37

Figure 147. General Information on Ümraniye



Map 46. Density Map Showing Baseline 2 Density in Mahalles of Ümraniye

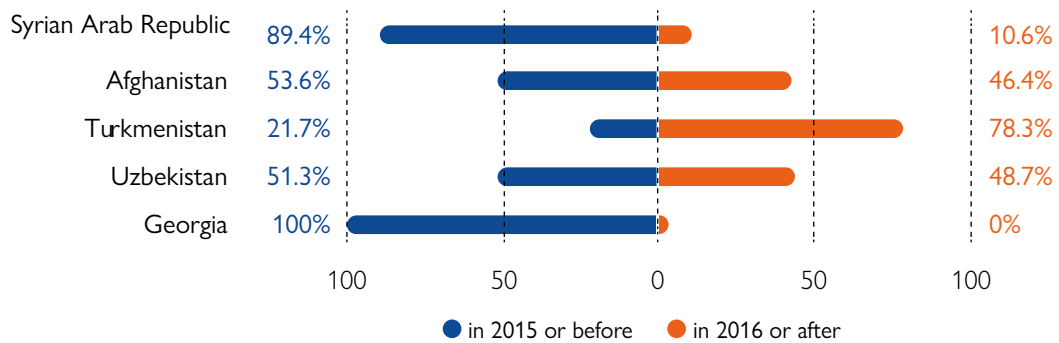


Figure 148. Arrival Date Breakdown of Baseline 2 Top 5 Nationalities for Ümraniye

REGION 10



REGION 10 Bağcılar, Esenler, Güngören

Baseline 2 findings suggest that 214,916 migrants are present in Region 10 of İstanbul which covers Bağcılar, Esenler, Güngören sub-provinces, while Baseline 1 recorded a total of 124,341 migrants. As such, when compared to Baseline 1, the data collected during Baseline 2 reveals a discrepancy of 90,575 more migrants in the Region.

Syrian nationals constitute the largest group of migrants in Region 10 as is evident from both Baseline

1 (103,044) and Baseline 2 (158,435) datasets. Accordingly, Syrians account for 82.9 per cent of the total migrant population recorded in the Region during Baseline 1 and 73.7 per cent of that recorded during Baseline 2.

According to Baseline 2 results, 21.7 per cent of the migrants in Region 10 came to the Region in 2016 and after, while 78.3 per cent arrived in 2015 and before.

B1

B2



Figure 149. Region 10 Baseline 1 & 2 total presence figures



Map 47. Region 10

BAĞCILAR SUB-PROVINCE



Figure 150. Nationality Breakdown of Baseline 1 & 2 Figures and Percentages for Bağcılar



Figure 151. Baseline 1 & 2 Total Presence Figures for Bağcılar

Legend: Baseline 1 ● Baseline 2 ● Percentages ●

Comparison of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 Datasets

Baseline 2 findings suggest that 107,055 migrants are present in Bağcılar sub-province, while Baseline 1 data recorded a total of 62,381 migrants. As such, when compared to Baseline 1, the data collected during Baseline 2 reveals a discrepancy of 44,674 more migrants in the sub-province.

Syrian nationals constitute the largest group of migrants in Bağcılar sub-province as is evident from both Baseline 1 (52,509) and Baseline 2 (79,305) datasets. Accordingly, Syrians account for 84.2 per cent of the total migrant population recorded in the sub-province during Baseline 1 and 74.1 per cent of that recorded during Baseline 2.

According to Baseline 2, 19 per cent of the migrants in Bağcılar came to the sub-province in 2016 and after, while 81 per cent arrived in 2015 and before.

Key Findings on Migrant Presence in the Sub-province

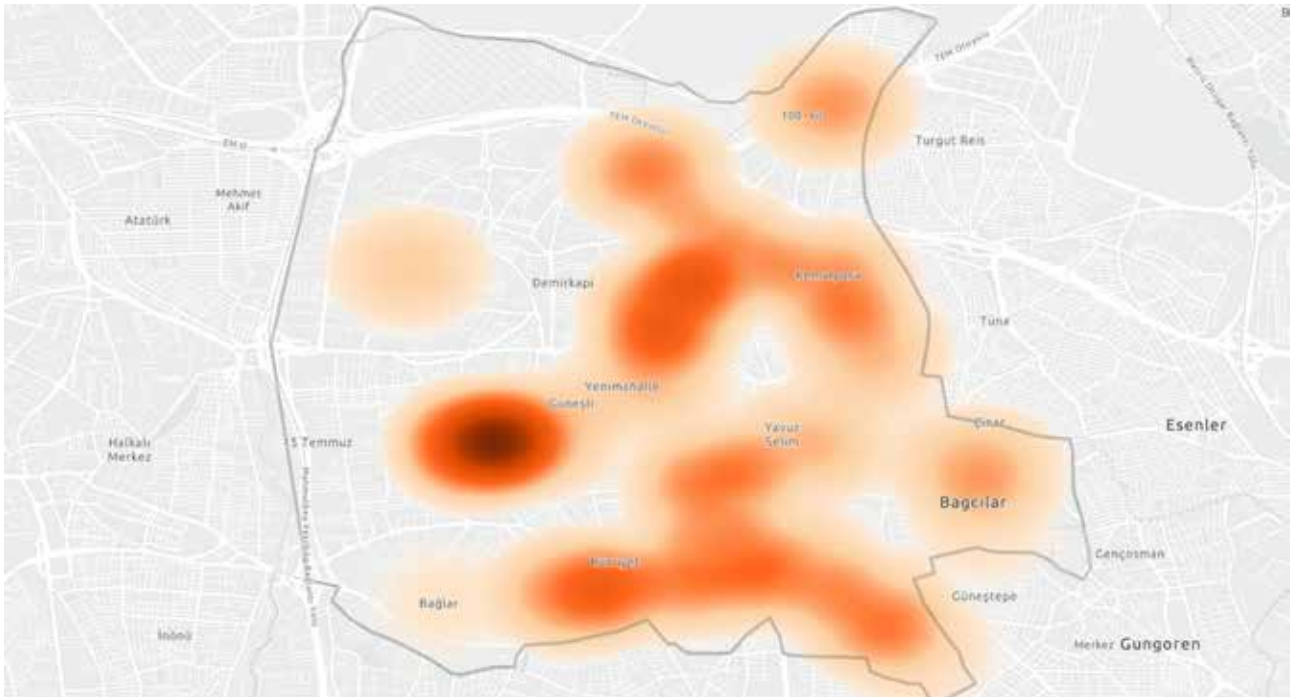
In the meetings held with the mukhtars and craftsmen in Bağcılar, it was stated that Syrian nationals were concentrated in all mahalle of the sub-province,

especially in 15 Temmuz, Demirkapı and Hürriyet, and that the general population increased with the arrival of these migrants. The high number of dwellings and cheap rents as well as the employment opportunities in the textile and industrial sites in the sub-province, are factors that increase the presence of migrants in Bağcılar. For this reason, while determining a significant diversity of nationalities in the sub-province, it is learned that the largest migrant community of Syrians began to settle in Bağcılar since the first years of the Syrian conflict.

In the field study, a structure with low income level, significant conservatism and solidarity in social environment was observed in the mahalle of July 15, Demirkapı and Hürriyet, which migrants preferred the most. According to mukhtars in the mahalle, sheltered sites (such as Batışehir, Atakent and Bakırkent) located within the borders of Göztepe and Güneşli mahalle are preferred by Iranian, Iraqi and Libyan foreign nationals with high income level. Bağcılar Municipality officials stated that after income level of Syrians increased, they moved from Bağcılar to Basaksehir.

Population	: 734,369
Area km ²	: 22.0
Mahalle	: 22

Figure 152. General Information on Bağcılar



Map 48. Density Map Showing Baseline 2 Density in Mahalles of Bağcılar

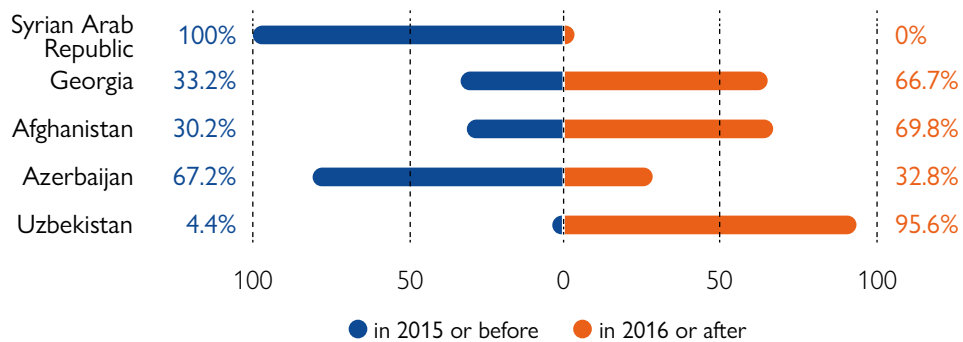


Figure 153. Arrival Date Breakdown of Baseline 2 Top 5 Nationalities for Bağcılar

ESENLER SUB-PROVINCE



Figure 154. Nationality Breakdown of Baseline 1 & 2 Figures and Percentages for Esenler



Figure 155. Baseline 1 & 2 Total Presence Figures for Esenler

Legend: Baseline 1 ● Baseline 2 ● Percentages ●

Comparison of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 Datasets

Baseline 2 findings suggest that 76,228 migrants are present in Esenler sub-province, while Baseline 1 data recorded a total of 39,544 migrants. As such, when compared to Baseline 1, the data collected during Baseline 2 reveals a discrepancy of 36,684 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 (35,499) and Baseline 2 (58,342) datasets. Accordingly, Syrians account for 89.8 per cent of the total migrant population recorded in the sub-province during Baseline 1 and 76.5 per cent of that recorded during Baseline 2.

According to Baseline 2, 22.6 per cent of the migrants in Esenler came to the sub-province in 2016 and after, while 77.4 per cent arrived in 2015 and before.

Key Findings on Migrant Presence in the Sub-province

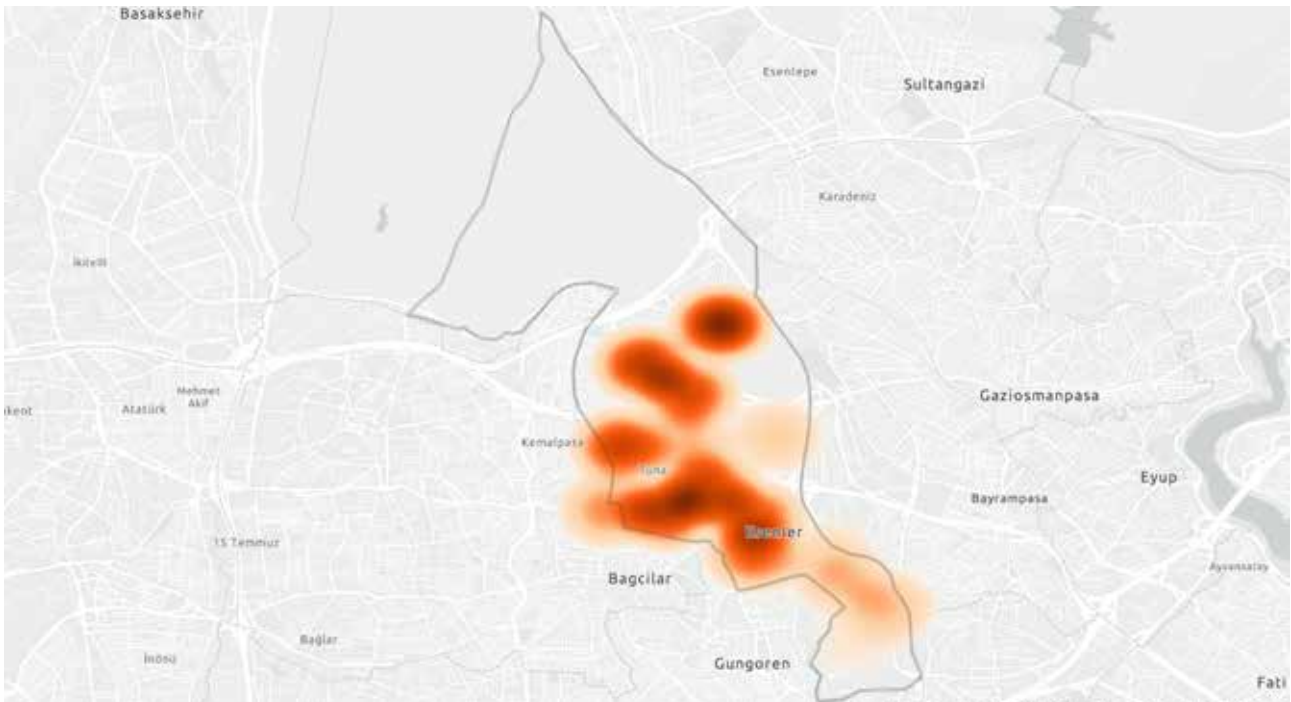
According to the information obtained during the interviews with the municipality, SSC and the mukhtars in Esenler, the main reason for the high migrant presence in the sub-province was its the geographical location and local labour market. In addition, according to the statements of the mahalle mukhtars and real estate

agents, the recent migration flow from sub-provinces such as Bağcılar and Esenyurt has led to a significant increase in the number of migrants in Esenler. It is stated that Syrian citizens can easily find jobs and be preferred by employers because of working for low wages in textile workshops in the sub-province.

In the interviews with tradesmen, it was emphasized that not only Syrian citizens but also people of different nationalities worked in the large employment areas in the sub-province. The mukhtar of the Yavuz Selim mahalle stated that there were many Afghan and Pakistani nationals who resided in the mahalle for a short time due to the location of the Büyük İstanbul Bus Station. Afghan and Pakistani foreign nationals generally enter Turkey through Ağrı and Van provinces and take buses to İstanbul. In addition, Esenler is located close to Zeytinburnu and Sultangazi sub-provinces, with the most populous migrant communities in Afghan and Pakistani foreign nationals. According to local sources, this is one of the reasons for the growing presence of these two nationalities in Esenler. The presence of Bangladeshi foreign nationals in Fatih, Menderes and Danube mahalle in Esenler sub-province is explained by strong migrant networks.

Population	: 444,561
Area km ²	: 52.3
Mahalle	: 16

Figure 156. General Information on Esenler



Map 49. Density Map Showing Baseline 2 Density in Mahalles of Esenler

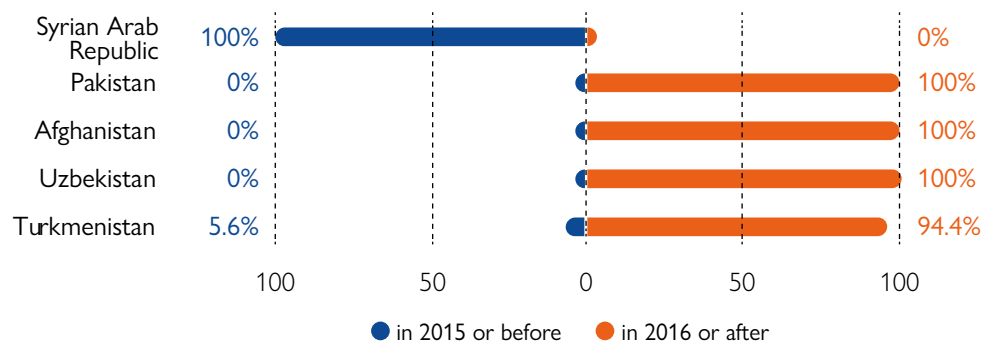


Figure 157. Arrival Date Breakdown of Baseline 2 Top 5 Nationalities for Esenler

GÜNGÖREN SUB-PROVINCE



Figure 158. Nationality Breakdown of Baseline 1 & 2 Figures and Percentages for Güngören



Figure 159. Baseline 1 & 2 Total Presence Figures for Güngören

Legend: Baseline 1 ● Baseline 2 ● Percentages ●

Comparison of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 Datasets

The Baseline 2 findings suggest that 31,633 migrants are present in Güngören sub-province, while Baseline 1 recorded a total of 22,416 migrants. As such, when compared to Baseline 1, the data collected during Baseline 2 reveals a discrepancy of 9,217 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 (15,036) and Baseline 2 (20,788) datasets. Accordingly, Syrians account for 67.1 per cent of the total migrant population recorded in the sub-province during Baseline 1 and 65.7 per cent of that recorded during Baseline 2.

According to Baseline 2, 28.6 per cent of the migrants in Güngören came to the sub-province in 2016 and after, while 71.4 per cent arrived in 2015 and before.

Key Findings on Migrant Presence in the Sub-province

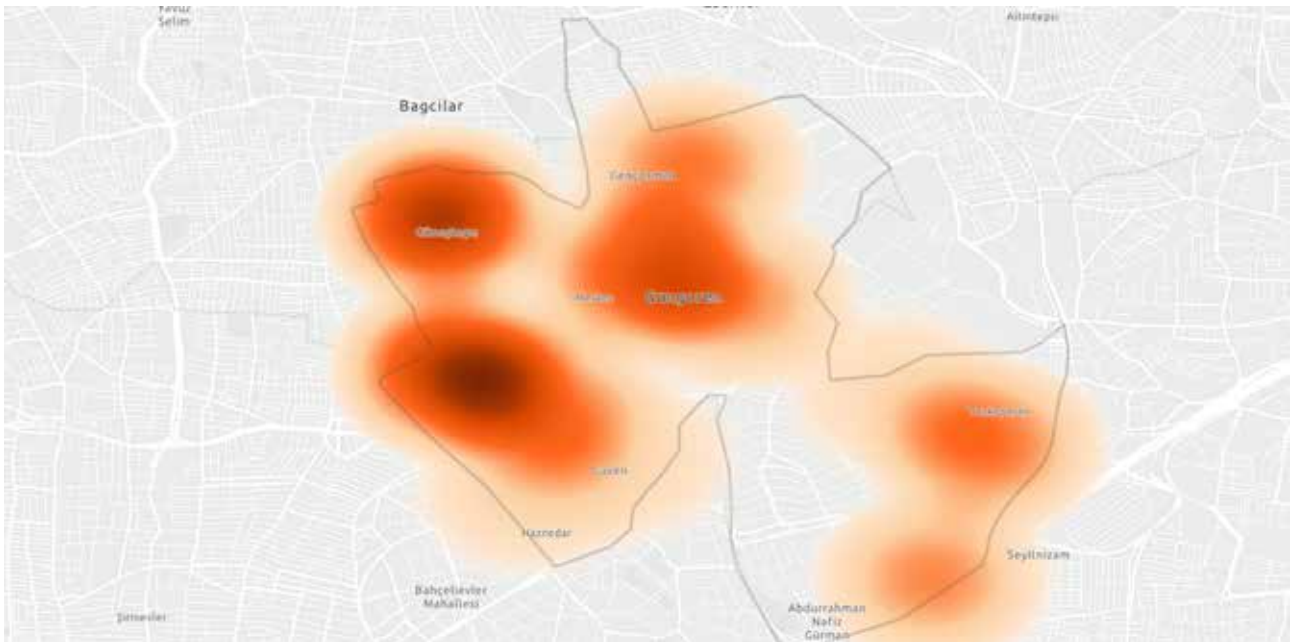
During interviews with SASF representatives, Syrians were noted to be the largest migrant group in the sub-province, concentrated in Güneştepe, Maraşal Çakmak and Merkez mahalle. 50 per cent of the Syrian population in the Maraşal Çakmak mahalle consists of Syrian Turkmen. While it was determined that the

people of Turkmen and Georgian foreign nationals were mostly residing in these three mahalle, interviews with mukhtars revealed that this intersection was a gathering point for access to textile workshops and industrial zones. In the interviews conducted with craftsmen in Güneştepe and Maraşal Çakmak mahalle, it was stated that foreign nationals employed in daily work in garment workshops in Soğanlı Street were selected by intermediary persons and transported to their workplaces with shuttles. Other sub-province mukhtars stated that the sub-province offers low-cost housing opportunities for people with low income levels as well as various job opportunities.

On the Necip Fazıl Kısakürek Street, which is within the borders of Güneştepe mahalle, it is observed that there are restaurants, buffets, bijouterie and telephone shops belonging to Syrian citizens. In the interviews with the source persons, it was stated that the women of Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Georgia do daily housekeeping and nursing, while the men work in construction and porters. In addition, it is informed that some Turkmenistan women are working as Russian and English teachers in kindergartens.

Population	: 289,331
Area km ²	: 7.2
Mahalle	: 11

Figure 160. General Information on Güngören



Map 50. Density Map Showing Baseline 2 Density in Mahalles of Güngören

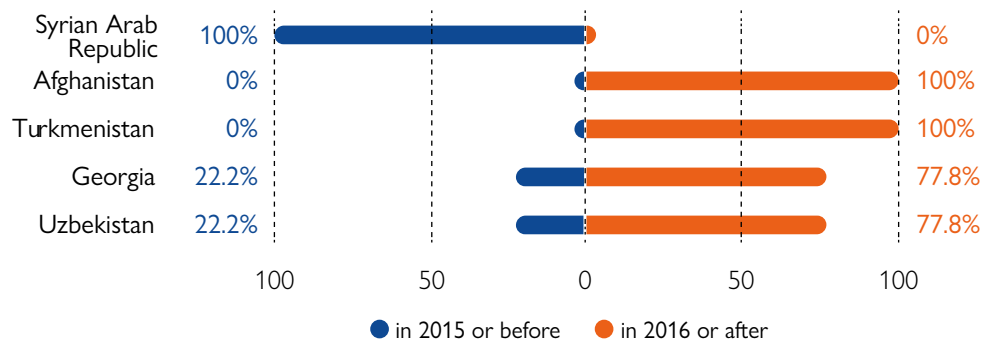


Figure 161. Arrival Date Breakdown of Baseline 2 Top 5 Nationalities for Güngören

REGION 11



REGION 11 Bayrampaşa, Zeytinburnu

Baseline 2 findings suggest that 100,539 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 69,088 migrants. As such, when compared to Baseline 1, the data collected during Baseline 2 reveals a discrepancy of 31,451 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

(34,693) and Baseline 2 (43,523) datasets. Accordingly, Syrians account for 50.2 per cent of the total migrant population recorded in the Region during Baseline 1 and 43.3 per cent of that recorded during Baseline 2.

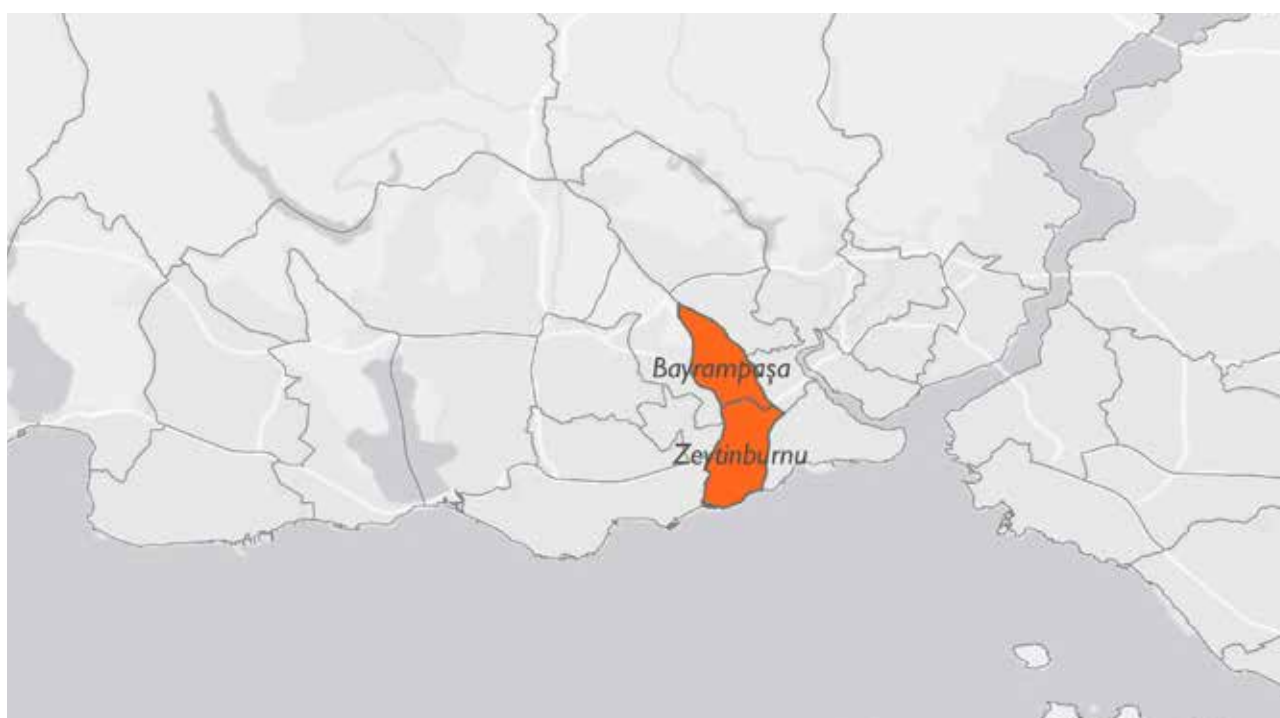
According to Baseline 2 results, 43.8 per cent of the migrants in the Region 11 came to the Region in 2016 and after, while 56.2 per cent arrived in 2015 or before.

B1

B2



Figure 162. Region 11 Baseline 1 & 2 total presence figures



Map 51. Region 11

BAYRAMPAŞA SUB-PROVINCE



Figure 163. Nationality Breakdown of Baseline 1 & 2 Figures and Percentages for Bayrampaşa



Figure 164. Baseline 1 & 2 Total Presence Figures for Bayrampaşa

Legend: Baseline 1 ● Baseline 2 ● Percentages ●

Comparison of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 Datasets

Baseline 2 findings suggest that 34,840 migrants are present in Bayrampaşa sub-province, while Baseline 1 data recorded a total of 16,738 migrants. As such, when compared to Baseline 1, the data collected during Baseline 2 reveals a discrepancy of 18,102 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 (10,299) and Baseline 2 (19,020) datasets. Accordingly, Syrians account for 61.5 per cent of the total migrant population recorded in the sub-province during Baseline 1 and 54.6 per cent of that recorded during Baseline 2.

According to Baseline 2 results, 44.6 per cent of the migrants in Bayrampaşa came to the sub-province in 2016 and after, while 55.4 per cent arrived in 2015 and before.

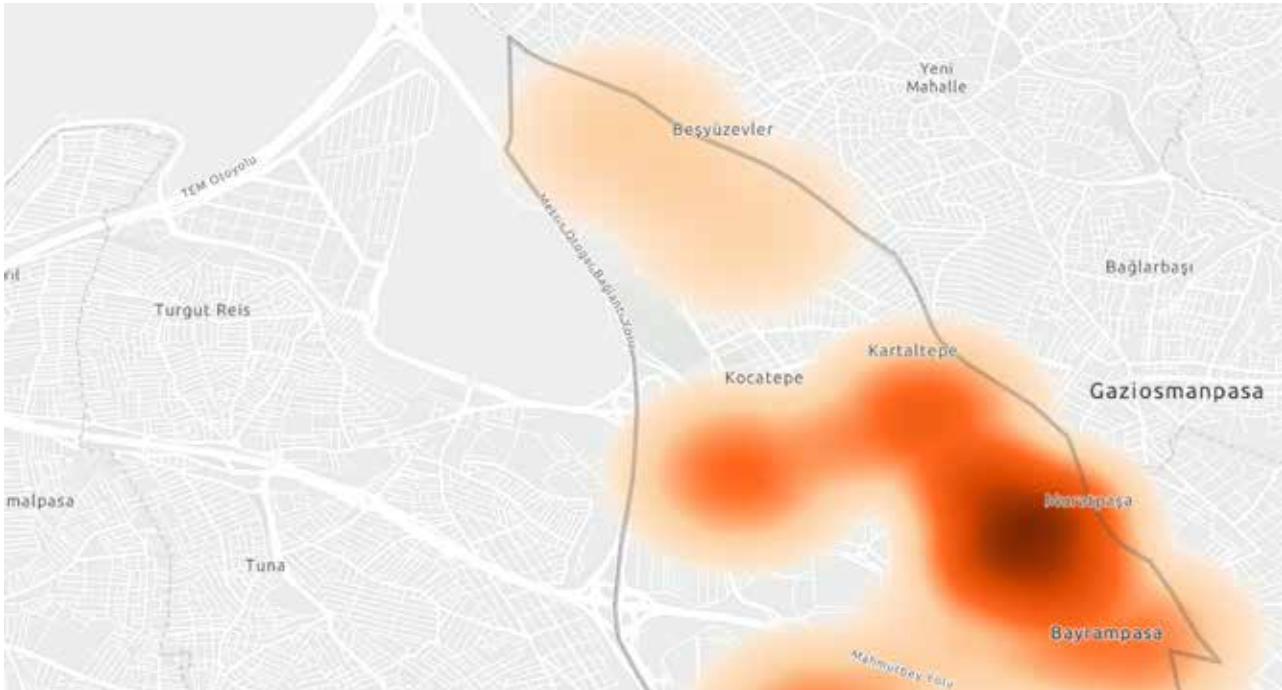
Key Findings on Migrant Presence in the Sub-province

Bayrampaşa sub-province was one of the first points that migrants who come to İstanbul by bus because of the Grand İstanbul Bus Station. Due to the fact that the Greater İstanbul Bus Station is located in the sub-province, it was observed that there were a large number of Afghan and Pakistani foreign nationals who resided in the sub-province for a short time. Afghan and Pakistani foreign nationals generally entered Turkey through Agri and Van provinces, and then

took buses from this province directly to İstanbul. In addition, because of the central location of the sub-province, closeness to İstanbul's historical peninsula and surrounding sub-provinces such as Esenler, Sultangazi, Gaziosmanpaşa, Eyüpsultan, Fatih and Zeytinburnu, which had a high migrant population, Bayrampaşa was preferred by different migrant communities who came to İstanbul in recent years. However, the presence of people who came from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Albania and North Macedonia years ago, previously as migrants, but later Turkish citizens, made Bayrampaşa different from other sub-provinces. During interviews in the sub-province, it was observed that the houses were not to be rented by owners to the migrants coming to the sub-province recently. This led to the concentration of migrant presence in certain mahalle, as found in this Baseline 2. It was determined that half of the total migrant population, especially Syrian, Afghan, Pakistani and Uzbek foreign nationals, resided in Muratpaşa, Orta and Vatan mahalle. Since house rents are more affordable, Afghans and Pakistanis are able to live in crowded group accommodations, industrial sites are concentrated and Migrant Health Centre is located in Vatan mahalle, there is a high migrant presence in these mahalles.

Population	: 271,073
Area km ²	: 7.0
Mahalle	: 11

Figure 165. General Information on Bayrampaşa



Map 52. Density Map Showing Baseline 2 Density in Mahalles of Bayrampaşa

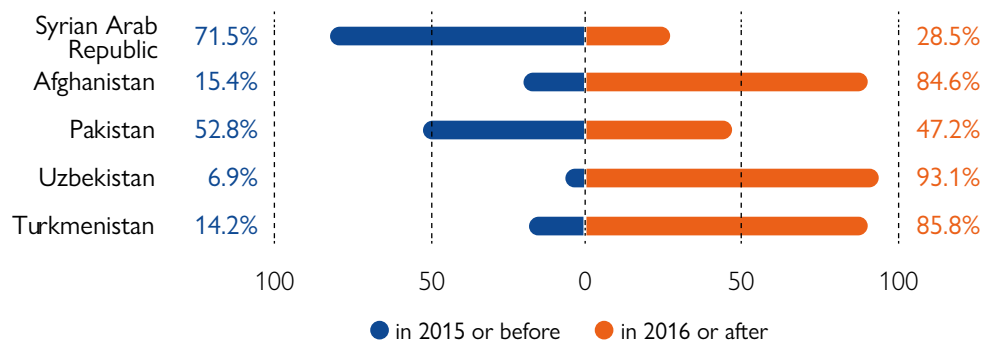


Figure 166. Arrival Date Breakdown of Baseline 2 Top 5 Nationalities for Bayrampaşa

ZEYTİNBURNU SUB-PROVINCE



Figure 167. Nationality Breakdown of Baseline 1 & 2 Figures and Percentages for Zeytinburnu



Figure 168. Baseline 1 & 2 Total Presence Figures for Zeytinburnu

Legend: Baseline 1 ● Baseline 2 ● Percentages ●

Comparison of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 Datasets

Baseline 2 findings suggest that 65,699 migrants are present in Zeytinburnu sub-province, while Baseline 1 data recorded a total of 52,350 migrants. As such, when compared to Baseline 1, the data collected during Baseline 2 reveals a discrepancy of 13,349 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 (24,394) and Baseline 2 (24,503) datasets. Accordingly, Syrians account for 46.6 per cent of the total migrant population recorded in the sub-province during Baseline 1 and 37.3 per cent of that recorded during Baseline 2.

According to Baseline 2, 43.3 per cent of the migrants in Zeytinburnu came to the sub-province in 2016 and after, while 56.7 per cent arrived in 2015 and before.

Key Findings on Migrant Presence in the Sub-province

Within the scope of the Baseline 2, all the associations formed by mahalle mukhtars, SSC, SASF and migrant communities interviewed in Zeytinburnu pointed out the high presence of migrants from Afghanistan and China foreign nationals in the sub-province. According to baseline 2 data, the identification of the largest Afghan and Uyghur communities from Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region of China in Zeytinburnu supported the information obtained from the source persons. During interviews with associations established by migrant groups, it was learned that Zeytinburnu sub-province was the main destination and

settlement point for these two migrant communities in İstanbul. However, recently, due to reasons such as the overpopulation of migrants and the increase in rent costs, Afghan and Chinese Uyghur foreign nationals started to move to other sub-provinces. For example, in the Baseline 2, although there was a significant increase in the Afghan population in İstanbul compared to October–December 2018 period, there was a limited increase in Zeytinburnu. This confirmed the information received from associations and other source persons and showed that the Afghans who come to İstanbul are scattered in different sub-provinces from Zeytinburnu. Likewise, according to the information obtained from opinion leaders and associations, Uyghurs also left Zeytinburnu for settlement in Küçükçekmece and Silivri sub-provinces.

The main reasons for the intense migrant presence in Zeytinburnu sub-province were the central location of the sub-province, proximity to other sub-provinces where there was a large number of migrants such as Fatih and job opportunities in the leather and textile manufacturing sectors. Information from source persons indicated that migrants from almost every nationality in the sub-province worked informally in leather and textile workshops.

Population	: 284,935
Area km ²	: 12.0
Mahalle	: 13

Figure 169. General Information on Zeytinburnu

REGION 12



REGION 12 **Fatih**

Baseline 2 findings suggest that 182,440 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 105,757 migrants. As such, when compared to Baseline 1, the data collected during Baseline 2 reveals a discrepancy of 76,683 more migrants in Fatih.

Syrian nationals constitute the largest group of migrants in Fatih sub-province as is evident from both

Baseline 1 (47,212) and Baseline 2 (80,920) datasets. Accordingly, Syrians account for 44.6 per cent of the total migrant population recorded in the sub-province during Baseline 1 and 44.4 per cent of that recorded during in Baseline 2.

According to Baseline 2 results, 50.6 per cent of the migrants in Fatih came to the sub-province in 2016 and after, while 49 per cent arrived in 2015 and before.

B1

B2



Figure 171. Region 12 Baseline 1 & 2 total presence figures



Map 54. Region 12

FATİH SUB-PROVINCE



Figure 172. Nationality Breakdown of Baseline 1 & 2 Figures and Percentages for Fatih



Figure 173. Baseline 1 & 2 Total Presence Figures for Fatih

Legend: Baseline 1 ● Baseline 2 ● Percentages ●

Comparison of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 Datasets

Baseline 2 findings suggest that 182,440 migrants are present in Fatih sub-province, while Baseline 1 data recorded a total of 105,757 migrants. As such, when compared to Baseline 1, the data collected during Baseline 2 reveals a discrepancy of 76,683 more migrants in Fatih.

Syrian nationals constitute the largest group of migrants in Fatih sub-province as is evident from both Baseline 1 (47,212) and Baseline 2 (80,920) datasets. Accordingly, Syrians account for 44.6 per cent of the total migrant population recorded in the sub-province during Baseline 1 and 44.4 per cent of that recorded during Baseline 2.

According to Baseline 2 results, 50.6 per cent of the migrants in Fatih came to the sub-province in 2016 and after, while 49.4 per cent arrived in 2015 and before.

Key Findings on Migrant Presence in the Sub-province

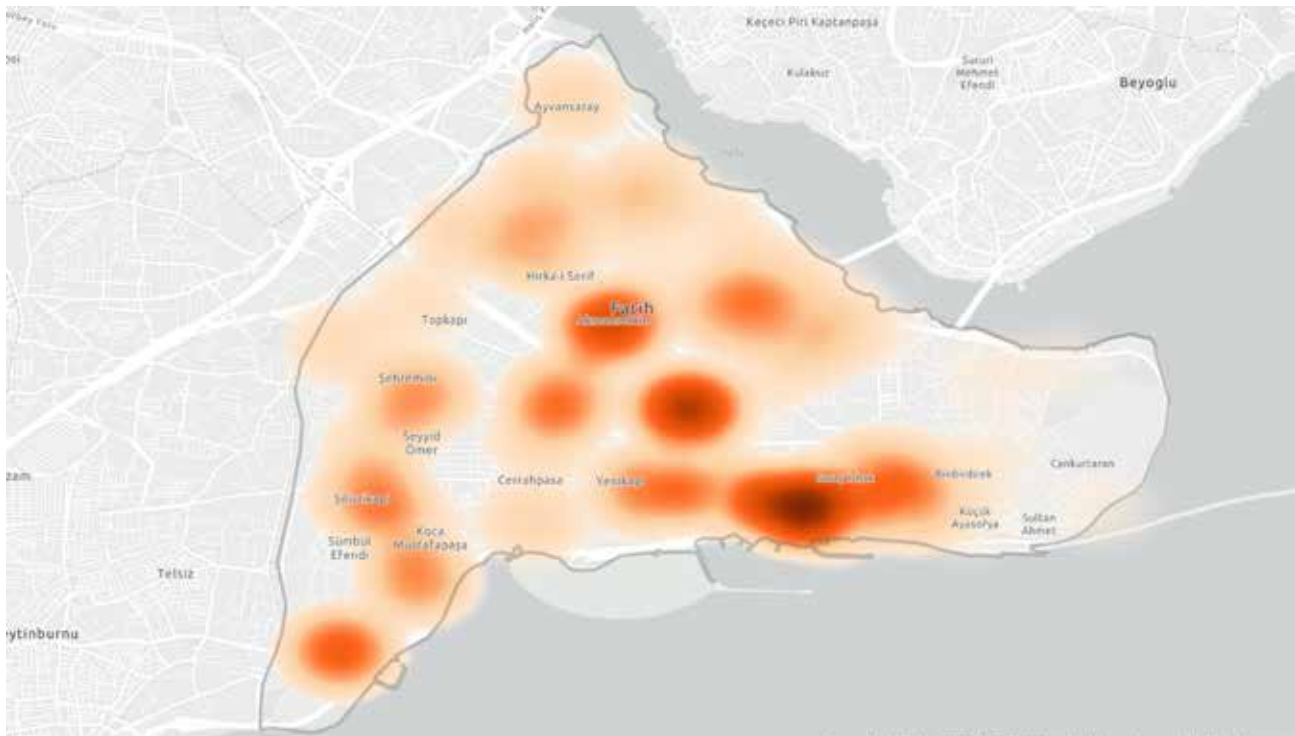
When comparing Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 data in Fatih sub-province, there was an overall increase in the presence of migrants, especially Syrian nationals. According to information received from local resource persons and agencies in the sub-province, Syrian nationals kept coming to Fatih sub-province from other sub-provinces of Turkey, especially sub-provinces located close to the borders with the Syrian Arab Republic. Due to the long-established Syrian community in the sub-province, the existing communication network made it the first choice for Syrians coming to İstanbul. While some of these

people continued to live in the sub-province, some of them moved to other sub-provinces such as Başakşehir, Esenyurt and Bağcılar. Syrians who left their registered provinces preferred to stay in the sub-province due to different reasons that varied according to their socioeconomic level. In other words, people from lower income groups settled in the sub-province because of the activities organized for the poor and needy migrants in the sub-province by NGOs and institutions through which they received education and health services. On the other hand, people with high socioeconomic level rented houses and shops in the sub-province thanks to its economic potential.

During Baseline 2, migrants and refugees of more than 80 foreign nationals were identified in the Fatih sub-province. The main reasons for the dense migrant presence in Fatih sub-province were the suitability of the sub-province for migrant mobility and job opportunities. Due to its location on the historical peninsula, the touristic structure of the sub-province and the large number of hotels and businesses offered long- and short-term employment opportunities to foreigners. Especially for tourists from the Middle East, migrants whose native language was Arabic were employed in the service sector. Foreign nationals of

Population	: 436,539
Area km ²	: 15.6
Mahalle	: 57

Figure 174. General Information on Fatih



Map 55. Density Map Showing Baseline 2 Density in Mahalles of Fatih

Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Pakistan and Afghanistan were also preferred by employers as they are known for their hard work and willingness to accept lower pay. In addition to these nationalities, local informants stated that the number of Bangladeshi foreign nationals has recently grown in number and thus increased its share in the labour market in the sub-province. They also stated that migrants from African countries increased the competition in the market because they adapted to flexible working hours and difficult working conditions.

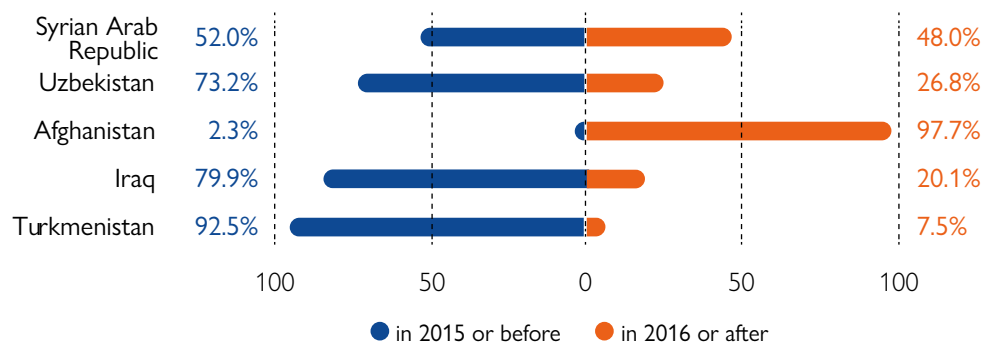


Figure 175. Arrival Date Breakdown of Baseline 2 Top 5 Nationalities for Fatih

DTM AND MIGRANT PRESENCE MONITORING IN TURKEY

The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is IOM's information management system, used to track and monitor population displacement. 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, be it on-site or en route.

To better understand and subsequently 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, IOM has been successfully applying its DTM toolbox¹ to the Turkish context since 2016 through MPM. Notably, MPM focuses on monitoring movement and presence of migrants in Turkey. The Programme was established in Turkey in 2016, after which IOM signed an exclusive Letter of Understanding (LoU) with DGMM in March 2017 to carry out migration data collection in Turkey. IOM's LoU with the GoT allows for access to DGMM's migrant databases at the provincial and sub-provincial levels. This setting gives grounds for a holistic, dynamic and comparative approach to gathering collecting and analyzing data on refugees and migrants.

IOM's MPM Turkey Programme has been

operating in 25 Provinces since October 2018 and has to date completed four FMS and three Baseline Assessments² in 24 of the provinces.³ This has been made possible with the ongoing support from PRM and other donors and has allowed the Programme to reach an estimated to be present 77 per cent of the refugee and migrant population in Turkey. In total, MPM's network counts 21,667 key informants (predominantly mukhtars)⁴ for the Baseline Assessments; the Programme has also engaged with 12,691 migrants through direct interviews over the four rounds of the surveys.⁵ The results of the surveys, Baseline Assessments and compilations are available at MPM's website: migration.iom.int/Europe.

MPM in Turkey is supported by its global network of DTM technical field experts numbering over 200 staff in total, covering over 68 countries worldwide. In addition, the Regional DTM Team, based in IOM's Regional Office in Vienna, and a Global DTM Support Team based in Geneva work closely with MPM team in Ankara. Composed of experts with various technical and operational backgrounds including Data Analysis, Geographic Information Systems, and field data collection operations, they extend support to MPM Programme in Turkey, by providing guidance, training and quality control.⁶

1. DTM is a system which regularly captures, processes and disseminates multi-layered information on the mobility, locations, vulnerabilities and needs of refugees and migrants within the country. DTM components are explained further on <http://www.globaldtm.info/global/> and the [DTM Info sheet](#)

2. This includes one Baseline Assessment conducted in İstanbul.

3. Gaziantep, Şanlıurfa, Hatay, Van, Mersin, Konya, Çorum, Eskişehir, İzmir, Kocaeli, Edirne, Samsun, Bursa, Bilecik, Burdur, Kırkareli, Çanakkale, Sakarya, Aydın, Aksaray, Isparta, Ağrı, Trabzon, Yalova, Kahramanmaraş.

4. Heads of the smallest administrative units in Turkey who are the main key informants for MPM Baseline Assessment.

5. The produced reports concerning the results of surveys can be found at migration.iom.int/Europe.

6. https://www.iom.int/sites/default/files/our_work/DOE/humanitarian_emergencies/IOM-DTM-Infosheet.pdf

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.⁷ 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 Syrian 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, LFIP⁸ recognizes three types of individual international protection status: refugee, conditional refugee, and subsidiary protection.

Migrant: An umbrella term, not defined under international law, reflecting the common lay understanding of a person who moves away from his or her place of usual residence, whether within a country or across an international border, temporarily or permanently, and for a variety of reasons. The term includes a number of well-defined legal categories of people, such as migrant workers; persons whose particular types of movements are legally-defined, such as smuggled migrants; as well as those whose status or means of movement are not specifically defined under international law, such as international students.⁹

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.¹⁰

Conditional Refugee: Conceived under the LFIP, this is a Turkish legal concept. To gain the status of a conditional refugee, the person must fall¹¹

7. Temporary Protection Regulation, Part One, Article 3.

8. Adopted in April 2013 and came into effect a year later.

9. At the international level, no universally accepted definition for "migrant" exists. The present definition was developed by IOM for its own purposes and it is not meant to imply or create any new legal category. International Organization for Migration, Glossary on migration, IML Series No. 34, 2019.

10. Law on Foreigners and International Protection, Part Three, Section One, Article 61.

11. Law on Foreigners and International Protection, Part Three, Section One, Article 61.

12. Source: IOM <https://www.iom.int/key-migration-terms#Irregular-migration>

within the definition outlined in Article I of the Convention, originating from a non-European country.

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: It's regulated by the Ministry of Labour, Social Services and Family with the positive opinion of DGMM in accordance with article 6 of the International Labor Law 6735, based on the international labor policy.

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."¹²

'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

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