

ARAB EXPATRIATE EXCHANGE

FOCUS ON SYRIA

AUTUMN 2015 VOL 14



INSIDE THIS SPECIAL SYRIA EDITION

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*IOM's quarterly communication
with expatriate groups from MENA*

JUSOOR—GIVING STUDENTS IN SYRIA AND ABROAD THE CHANCE TO AN EDUCATION



Jusoor was founded in June 2011 as a non-governmental organization with a mission to bring together and engage the global Syrian expatriate community in efforts that will help Syria and its people realize their full potential.

The organization currently has over 80,000 individuals in the network from over 50 countries all committed to bettering Syria's future. Programs have focused on education through a global university scholarship program and the building of schools for Syrian refugee children in Lebanon, an academic mentorship program supporting students to pursue their education, a career development program empowering displaced Syrians to find jobs, and an entrepreneurship program enabling startups and young Syrian entrepreneurs.

Jusoor is a non-political organization and its programs are all non-discriminatory. It believes and works towards the goal that youth in Syria should have access to profoundly better opportunities in the years to come. Here is a snapshot of the organization's achieved milestones at the end of 2014:

- 80,000 members, 53% of them inside Syria in Damascus, Aleppo, Homs, Latakia, Hama, Tartous, Sweida, Idlib, and Deir Ezzor
- 47 university scholarships funded or co-funded by Jusoor
- 110 university scholarships enabled by Jusoor's partnerships
- 1,250 children enrolled in Jusoor's Refugee Education Program in Lebanon
- 100 Syrian teams engaged in Jusoor's Startup Competition
- 180 participants in Jusoor's career mentorship workshops



Jusoor runs several scholarship programs for Syrian university students and is working to establish scholarships with leading universities around the world. Highlighted partnerships are with the Institute of International Education (IIE), where it was a founding partner of the Consortium for Higher Education in Crisis; and with the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford. The organization is soon to launch two new programs "100 Syrian Women, 10,000 Syrian Lives," and a Hardship Scholarship, which targets students who need smaller financial support for them to be able to enroll or continue enrollment in academic programs.

Jusoor operates a refugee education program in Lebanon through three informal education centers - one in Beirut and two in the Bekaa Valley. At these centers, children acquire basic Arabic literacy, as well as English, math, science, art, sports, and peace education. The program aims to prepare children to successfully enroll in the Lebanese public school system once places open up for them.



Left and above: Syrian children take part in education programs in Lebanon.

Through the academic mentorship program, mentors provide guidance on which degrees to pursue, which universities to apply for, and tips on the application process. Nearly 100 mentors around the world have helped hundreds of Syrians during the university application process. Then career development program offers sessions on topics such as CV writing, job interviews, and improving career paths.

Finally, the entrepreneurship program aims to create a strong collaborative community for Syrian entrepreneurs to learn from successful businesses, peers, and role models. The program involves online training sessions, an entrepreneurship competition that provides seed funding, and a training bootcamp.

CONTRIBUTE TO THE NEXT ISSUE OF THE ARAB EXPATRIATE EXCHANGE

We want to hear from you! The next newsletter will be released at the end of January. Submissions accepted for the following sections:

Highlighting an expatriate group
Notable project

Expatriate success story
Announcements

For information and submissions, e-mail iommenanews@iom.int

HAND IN HAND FOR SYRIA—DIASPORA ORGANIZATION ENGAGES WITH HARD-HIT AREAS

Hand in Hand for Syria is a UK registered charity that was set up soon after the conflict began in Syria. Established by British-Syrians, the NGO has been at the forefront of humanitarian aid efforts in Syria since 2011. Through a variety of different programmes the charity seeks not only to bandage the wound, but to help rebuild and empower entire communities in Syria.



With so few international aid agencies able to work on the ground in Syria due to the associated security risks, Syrian diaspora aid agencies have led the humanitarian response in Syria. Hand in Hand for Syria (HIHFS) is able to operate in some of the hardest-hit and hardest-to-reach areas on the ground thanks to an extensive network of Syrian staff who both live and work in country.

Through regular needs assessments, teams are able to gauge what relief is most urgently required at the time. Projects by Hand in Hand for Syria include emergency relief (including the distribution of food baskets, summer and winter kits, shelter supplies), water & sanitation and hygiene programmes, community empowerment projects, and medical projects.



Hand in Hand for Syria operates two hospitals in Syria, with a focus on treating and caring for women and children in addition to a mobile clinic to reach communities who are unable to visit healthcare facilities.

The charity also supports makeshift hospitals and clinics, providing them with medical consumables and equipment to enable them to operate. The conflict in Syria has led to the closure of more than half of all Syria's public hospitals and medical facilities, leaving hundreds of thousands of people without access to healthcare facilities.

In 2012, the charity set up its first hospital in Syria, in the city of Atmeh. The hospital provides a range of services to cater for women and children. The hospital opened the doors to the first neo-natal unit in the whole of northern Syria. The hospital has expanded over the years and now has a larger capacity to cope with more patients. Hand in Hand for Syria continues to expand its medical projects and currently has two specialized hospitals operating in Syria.

In addition to healthcare facilities, the charity has teams who carry out nutrition monitoring programmes. This enables them to gather up-to-date information about the nutritional requirements of people who are internally displaced in the country. Through hygiene programmes for communities, we are able to raise awareness, provide information and adequate resources to people living in difficult conditions, providing them with access to hygiene kits and facilities. The programme also includes water filtration programmes – enabling communities as a whole to benefit from better living conditions.



DID YOU KNOW?

- Since the beginning of the conflict in 2011, over 4.1 million Syrians have registered as refugees with UNHCR
- Almost half of the population of Syria is displaced, either internally or across international borders
- Through September 2015, over 277,000 Syrians have crossed into Greece by sea from Turkey

FLEEING THE WAR IN SYRIA, LOOKING FOR OPPORTUNITIES IN EGYPT



Hanien Al-Mohammed is a Master's Candidate in Architecture at Cairo University. She fled Syria and arrived in Egypt in 2012.

What is your link to the Arab/Syrian expatriate community?
How do you maintain ties to Syria?

I arrived in Cairo in October 2012 looking to start my postgraduate degree in Architectural Studies at Cairo University. The conflict in Syria has made everything, including education, well-nigh impossible, so I moved to Cairo University after a decree was issued that stated that Syrian students were to pay local tuition fees.

Syrian students do not typically have the luxury of worrying exclusively about their studies. They often have to secure a source of income to survive and to help their families back home. My home city of Ar-Raqqa has now been overtaken by ISIS who continuously threaten and terrorize my family and loved ones. Surviving in Ar-Raqqa is becoming exceptionally challenging, requiring me to increase financial support for my family.

In my experience there is no formal or informal Syrian expat community in Egypt. The Syrian "community" around here is largely made up of people fleeing the conflict, and there is lingering sense of not knowing who you can trust that makes it difficult to build a network. That being said, I have a few friends from Syria over here.

I don't want to be seen only as a refugee or a migrant. I just want to be Hanien: a student, an architect, a family member, and a friend you share a cup of tea with instead of someone you look on with pity.

What was your trajectory for success?

I am a self-sponsored student. Ever since I came to this country, my worries have been about survival. I am not sure whether desperation accounts for any successes I might have achieved. As for survival, I do what I have to do. I work two jobs, each of which is under the minimum wage. In the beginning I justified that pursuit as a mean to an end; I wanted to conclude my studies so badly that I put up with the bad working conditions.

How do you engage with other Syrians in Egypt (projects, partnerships, visits, etc)?

Right now, I am one of a relatively small number of Syrian students in Egypt who are pursuing Master's degrees. I have been coordinating with them as we try to navigate the universities' bureaucracy; unfortunately, it has been difficult to obtain our degrees due to the ever-changing rules, regulations and fees being imposed by the universities on Syrian students.

Since beginning my degree in 2012, Cairo University has changed the fees the three other Syrian students and I are required to pay numerous times. When we started our studies, we were required to pay the same rate as Egyptians (around \$500)—after multiple changes, we are now required to pay £3,000 (British Pounds) or we will not receive our degrees.

This may not seem like a lot of money, but this has been a long, exhausting and spirit-breaking issue for us. At the end of January 2015 one of my Syrian student colleagues chose to use the money he had prepared for tuition fees to pay his way on a refugee boat heading to Germany through the Mediterranean Sea. The gamble of possibly losing his life on the way seemed to be more appealing than staying in Egypt and continuing fighting for rights he knew he did not have.

I cannot pay the fees—working two jobs gives me just enough money to pay my rent and send some home to my family. But if I don't pay, I will miss my chance to graduate and it will be like I never did the degree.

How do you see the Syrian expatriate community participating in the long term recovery and stabilization of Syria?

For me, and under the current situation in Egypt, the term 'Syrian expatriate community' sounds fictional, and any talk of post-conflict reconciliation is still premature. My hope is that at some point it will become relevant. But if the Syrian expatriate communities— or even individuals—can reflect on previous experience from around the globe to support national endeavours and civil societies to eradicate sectarian and ethnic violence whenever the conflict comes to a halt, a change might be elicited.

If you are interested in assisting Hanien in covering her tuition fees, you can contribute [here](#).

PROVIDING HEALTHCARE IN THE USA AND SYRIA



Dr. Mouhaned Hammami is the Director & County Health Officer Wayne County Department of Health, Veterans and Community Wellness. He lives in Livonia, Michigan with his wife Nabila and two sons, Shaam and Jude. In addition to practicing medicine, he is a musician, lyricist, painter and published poet.

What is your link to the Arab/Syrian expatriate community? What was your trajectory for success?

Born in Aleppo, Syria, I spent my early childhood the United Kingdom where my father was training as a physician. Upon the family's return to Syria in 1972 at the age of seven, I was enrolled at the American College of Aleppo; a private school from which I graduated in 1984 earning my high school diploma. I immigrated to the United States in 1987 where I attended the University of Toledo School of Arts and Sciences in Ohio. I then traveled back to Syria to continue my education at the University Of Aleppo School Of Medicine where I earned my medical degree in 1992.

I moved back to the United States and completed a postdoctoral research in Pediatrics from the University of Tennessee Newborn Center in Memphis after which I accepted a faculty appointment at Wayne State University School of Medicine in Detroit, Michigan in 1995.

How do you engage with Syria/the Arab region (projects, partnerships, visits, etc)?

With the large concentration of Arab Americans and Syrian expats in Michigan, I have been engaged in the community through organizations like the National Arab American Medical Association (NAAMA) and the Arab Community Center for Social and Economic Services (ACCESS). The humanitarian and charitable objectives that NAAMA provided enticed me to

explore opportunities of benefiting my homeland as an expat. This resulted in many community projects and efforts and a major study in 2004 where I conducted the first clinical study ever to assess the growth and living conditions of Palestinian children living in refugee camps in Lebanon. My study was done in collaboration with ACCESS Health and Research Center in Dearborn, Michigan, and was later published in *Ethnicity and Disease* as the only data available on that demographic.

My involvement in NAAMA became more passionate when I decided to dedicate more time to help Arab communities in the US and abroad. I participated in many of NAAMA's projects in building bridges between educational institutes and non-governmental entities in the region. I then served as Executive Director of NAAMA from 2006 to 2009, and was elected as the national president for 2011.

How has being a member of the Arab/Syrian expatriate community contributed to your goals and achievements?

In 2009, I was appointed as County Health Officer and the Chief of Health Operations for Wayne County Department of Health and Human Services. In that role, I was responsible for promoting and assuring population health, community wellness and quality of life to all residents of Wayne County including the large Arab American community that resides in Dearborn.

My community involvement and work not only is gratifying emotionally, but it is also rewarding professionally. In 2006 I was granted the American Medical Association (AMA) foundation award for Excellence in Medicine and Leadership for my public health advocacy and community work, "Health Policy Champion Award" by the Michigan Department of Community Health in 2011, Arab American of the Year in Medicine in 2012 and nominated by the White House for Heroes for Health in 2013. I am listed in the Marquis 2006-2007 Who's Who in Medicine and Healthcare, Strathmore's 2006-2007 Who's Who in Healthcare and Madison's Who's Who in the World 2008 - 2009.

How do you see the Syrian expatriate community participating in the long term recovery and stabilization of Syria?

I am still involved in NAAMA and contribute to the planning of humanitarian missions in Syrian refugee camps as well as issues related to the resettlement of immigrants and refugees. I travel all over the world to speak on the current situation and the immediate needs of refugees as well as the role of Syrian expats in future rebuilding efforts. I am a firm believer that expats play a major role in the restructuring of health systems and public infrastructure of their home countries both in the times of war and peace.

USING ACADEMIA TO MEASURE THE IMPACTS OF WAR

Weeam Youssef is a Master's Candidate at the University of York, where she is writing a dissertation about Syrian refugees.

What is your link to the Syrian expatriate community?

I come originally from Damascus Suburb, and I went to Damascus University for my undergraduate degree. My family lives in Damascus currently, and sadly, I have not been able to see them since 2011. But I remain in contact with everyone there through the internet and social media websites. It is hard to be away from Syria and not being able to go back; Syria is my homeland. It's where I was born and raised and wish to be buried. In 2009 I moved to Cairo, Egypt and lived there until 2014, and have lived in the United Kingdom from 2014 until now.

The current demands of international organizations for expatriate professionals have built a multicultural community of highly skilled people who have the ability to integrate easily in the societies in which they live and work. For instance, in 2010 I started to work for the Arab League as a Migration Programme Coordinator. My type of work required frequent travels to different parts of the world, mainly to represent the Arab League in international and regional fora and sometimes to present and participate in workshops and related meetings. This gave me the chance to engage constantly with expatriate communities comprised of practitioners, colleagues and friends from diverse backgrounds and nationalities—not exclusively Syrians.

What was your trajectory for success? How has being a member of the Syrian expatriate community contributed to your goals and achievements?

I am proud of the achievements I have accomplished so far. For instance, I am happy with the extensive professional experiences I have accumulated working for intergovernmental organizations such as the UN, the Arab League, cooperating with the African Union Commission as well as civil society organizations on vital issues such as development, migration and human rights. I have spoken and presented at high-level conferences and meetings such as Global Forum for Migration and Development and UN Migration Coordination Annual Meeting at the UN HQ, contributed to the Global Migration Group GMG thematic report on youth and migration and been acknowledged for coordinating the section on Arab youth participation for the UN Youth Annual Report (2013).

I have been granted three prestigious fellowships and scholarship to study migration, refugees and human rights: the Migration Policy Center Fellowship in 2012, the Asfari Foundation Fellowship to attend the Forced Migration Summer School at the University of Oxford in 2013, and the Chevening Scholarship to pursue my MA in Applied Human Rights at the University of York in 2014.

I have been very pleased to be successful studying and working in the field I am most passionate about at the time when my country and my people are in need of people like me to articulate their issues and raise awareness about their cause. I have been invited to speak on different occasions this year about the refugee crisis, and Syrian refugees were the main subject of my thesis. I have been able to interview and communicate with the Syrian community in the UK, which has offered me every possible assistance to complete my research through allowing

me access to refugees, community leaders and Syrian professionals in international humanitarian organizations.

How do you engage with Syria (projects, partnerships, visits, etc)?

My research projects focus on Syrian refugees and my current work in Gulf Center for Human Rights concerns Syrian human rights defenders. Due to the effects of the Syrian conflict on human mobility, half of the population has been displaced, and those who were successfully in fleeing the war atrocities that included war crimes and crimes against humanity from both Syrian government and armed groups are now in need to have their voices heard and rights reclaimed. Past, current and the future partnerships and initiatives definitely benefit from the communication with the grass-root Syrian communities from inside and abroad.

How do you see the Syrian expatriate community participating in the long term recovery and stabilization of Syria?

The many talents present in the Syrian diaspora have started to be highlighted by media channels in Germany, Sweden, Egypt, Turkey and other hosting countries for refugees. It is worth noting that the majority of the refugees I interviewed in UK for my research were highly educated and /or highly skilled, including doctors, engineers and advanced graduate degree holders.

Despite the difficulties facing Syrians everywhere, they are able to prove their abilities and contribute to the development of host societies. As part of the Syrian community in UK, and as a fellow in both Asfari and Chevening Syrian scholarships alumni communities I can say that we are all sharing the burden and the responsibility towards our country. The majority of the fellows' studies, research and career paths are in focus on contributing to helping our cause and aiming to seek justice, rehabilitation, and recovery for Syria and Syrians soon.



JOINING FAMILY, STAYING SAFE IN SAUDI ARABIA



Samer Mansour is a young business professional currently working in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. He previously lived in Riyadh after arriving in the Kingdom in 2009.

Why did you leave Syria?

I left Aleppo (the most beautiful place AND one of the oldest continuously inhabited cities in the world) in 2009, before the beginning of the civil war in order to avoid doing military service. I thought my time would be better spent working in the private sector, and it is well known that you can get higher wages in the Gulf, so decided to come to Saudi Arabia because some of my relatives were already living here. When the war started in 2011, it was impossible to return home even for annual vacations, so I have settled here for now.

What is your link to the Arab/Syrian expatriate community?

My link to the Syrian community is a network of friends and more importantly, relatives. When we gather in a café or restaurant and exchange various stories about home—sharing our culture, past experiences, food, and speaking of places in Syria, it is like we relive joyful moments again in minute detail. It almost feels real because everyone says something or adds certain details that would complete the picture of a former experience or the way we used to do things back home and it feels as if we were there again! On some unconscious level, it satisfies our home sickness to a certain degree.

What was your trajectory for success? How has being a member of the Arab/Syrian expatriate community contributed to your goals and achievements?

When you live and work in a country where there are a myriad of different nationalities, being a part of your home country expatriate community helps you fit in more quickly because there are always members of this community who have lived here longer than you and therefore have more extensive experience from which you can benefit. For example, they tell you which companies prefer to hire Syrians and which places to go to after work that are closer to our culture so that you'd enjoy your time.

It also helps when you are looking for a job because everyone works for a different company and knows lots of people, which increases your chances many fold. For quite some time I had been looking for a better career which was more suited to my skills and capabilities until I met a guy by chance when I went to a social gathering at a relative's home. The place he worked happened to be looking for candidates to fill a vacancy, so he suggested I submit an application. So I did. I was called for an interview twice and finally the job was mine. It was what I had been looking for and now, I work side by side with the man who mentioned the job to me. He's actually my boss.

How do you engage with Syria/ the Arab region (projects, partnerships, visits, etc)?

At my old job in Riyadh, one of my other Syrian colleagues--and my best friend--happened to be directing a theatre production on the side. He invited me to audition (and I am someone who was afflicted with stage fright and had never acted before), so I tried out and against all odds I got the part! It was actually the lead, and I enjoyed acting very much. We would gather three times a week to rehearse and it was one of the best experiences I have had during my time in Saudi Arabia. The play was a success and I became famous (at least in Riyadh, as I went on to play two more roles).

Another way I stay connected is through providing financial support to my family in Aleppo; it's important to take care of family. It is really difficult to send wire transfers to Syria, so most of us here depend on people risking a trip back home to bring money to our families.

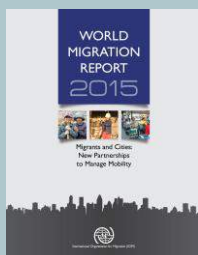
How do you see the Syrian expatriate community participating in the long term recovery and stabilization of Syria?

I think the major role of the Syrian expatriate community is rebuilding Syria when the war is over, which will be soon (I fervently hope). Everybody has a role in this life and ours would be to go back home and rebuild the country. The Syrian expatriate community has an advantage of continual work experience which has not been affected by the war. We all need to go back and employ our skills, experience and specialties to meet the various needs after the war.

Some friends want to go to Europe or Australia or the United States and make a life, and if I had the chance to go now while the war is still going on, I would. Another friend suggested staying in Saudi and saving money rather than risking a life of unknowns. But I want to go home—Syria is somewhere I have a right to be, without living in fear that one day Saudi will no longer need foreign labor, or that another country I might move to will decide not to protect Syrians anymore. When the war is over, there will be a great demand for professional workers. And being home would be a relief.

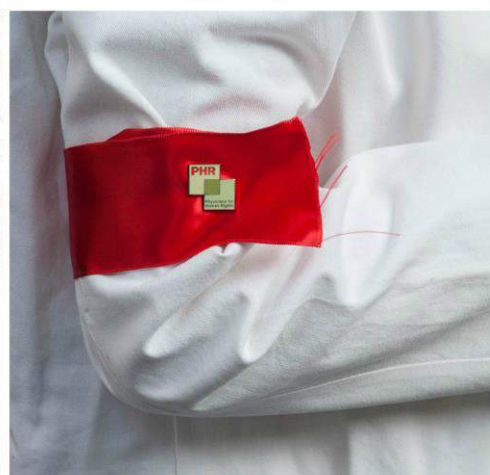
WHAT'S NEW AT IOM

- Taking part in International Diaspora Engagement Alliance's (IdEA) [Global Diaspora Week](#) (October 11-17th), IOM reached out to diaspora organizations, asking them to take a survey and participate in a virtual meeting to best assess how IOM can magnify the positive effects of diaspora organizations' work.
- On October 26-27th, IOM held the high level Conference on Migrants in Cities and launched the [2015 World Migration Report](#) entitled Migrants and Cities: New Partnerships to Manage Urban Mobility
- As a side event to the Migrant and Cities conference, a white paper called "[Mainstreaming migration into local development planning and beyond](#)" was launched
- IOM has recently launched a [data portal](#) to track trends and maintain a database of the figures of incoming migrants to Europe (see below).
- You can read more about IOM's response to the migration crisis throughout the Balkan region via the twice monthly Mediterranean Response [Situation Reports](#).
- There are also monthly Situation Reports issued for the response to the Syria crisis that can be accessed [here](#).
- On December 3rd, together with the League of Arab States and UNESCWA, IOM will launch a "Situation Report" about the state of migration in the Middle East and North Africa.
- IOM has been collecting stories from migrants and diaspora members as part of the ongoing "[I am a migrant](#)" social media campaign. Two people previously featured in the Arab Expatriate Exchange have also made it into the campaign. If you are interested in telling your story of migration or experience as an expatriate, you can be featured here in the newsletter and/or go directly onto the "I am a migrant" website.
- *Photos at left (from top): IOM staff work with newly arrived migrants in Greece, young girls wait for a water distribution, a mother and her family wait for a train to Germany, a family in Hasakeh put up plastic sheets to help keep out the winter wet.*



ANNOUNCEMENTS

- November 10: Webinar on [Economic Recovery and Resilience in Crisis Environments](#). The SEEP Network is working to revise the Minimum Economic Recovery Standards (MERS). These standards articulate the minimum level of technical and other assistance to be provided to enable economies and livelihoods to recover after a crisis.
- December 18th: International Migrant's Day
- Updates from the Syrian American Medical Society (SAMS)-featured expatriate group in the [first edition](#) of the Arab Expatriate Exchange):
- [Die-In to #DefendDoctors in Syria](#): On October 29 in New York City, SAMS, Physicians for Human Rights, and Doctors Without Borders held a "die-in" to remember Syrian medics who have been killed, stand in solidarity with those still in Syria, and push the UN Security Council to enforce resolution 2139 and end attacks on hospitals (see photos from the event below).
- November and January Medical Missions: SAMS has two upcoming medical missions that will travel to Jordan to treat refugees in Al-Zaatari camp as well as other areas in Jordan with vulnerable refugee populations. To learn more about our medical missions and join us on future mission, [visit the SAMS website](#).



● **Syria:** 62% of IOM Damascus' NFI and health activities took place in hard-to-reach and cross-line areas in Rural Damascus, Al-Hassakeh, and Homs, assisting over 17,340 beneficiaries. Additionally, hygiene kits, mattresses, blankets, and solar lamps among other items were shipped from IOM's hub in Turkey to conflict-affected areas in Aleppo governorate.

● **Jordan:** IOM delivered an awareness-raising training workshop on counter trafficking for staff of humanitarian partners working in Azraq camp. IOM also shared copies of its "Self-help booklet for men facing crisis and displacement" with operational partners in Azraq camp.

● **Iraq:** IOM established another education transport route between Domiz camps 1 and 2, enabling 109 Syrian children to go to school. In Basima, Darashakran, Domiz, and Gawergosik camps, 102 refugees received livelihood support, including Business Development Services, vocational, and on-the-job training.

● **Turkey:** IOM's new Emergency Case Management project expanded and received 22 cases over the month of September, of which 19 were assisted with accommodation, medical assistance, transportation, and NFIs. IOM also restarted its school transportation programme in Sanliurfa and Adana.

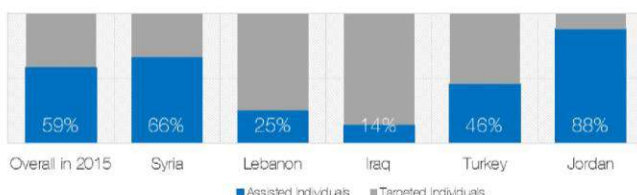
● **Lebanon:** IOM Lebanon provided a total of 535 individuals with psychosocial support in the Bekaa and South Lebanon, with activities focusing on family- and community-based care and support. To celebrate Eid Al Adha this month, a celebration was organised in the Zahrani shelter.

Left: This is an overview of IOM's response to the Syria crisis for 2015. You can get a more complete overview of IOM's response throughout the duration of the crisis through Situation Reports and feature stories [here](#), [here](#) and [here](#).

IOM PRESENCE

5 Countries
40 Locations
624 Staff
51 International
573 National

Number of Assisted Individuals (2015)



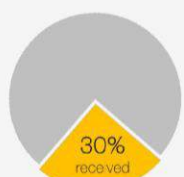
6.92 million
Targeted individuals

4,057,265
Assisted individuals

3,544,524 inside Syria
512,741 in the region

FUNDING Overview 2015

USD **246 million**
total requirements



USD **62.42 million**
funding received

Key Sectors of Assistance

NFI Distributions

1,014,893
Total individuals assisted
3,852,998 since the beginning of the crisis

Health

210,041
Total individuals assisted
917,170 since the beginning of the crisis

Transportation Assistance

1,545,840
Total individuals assisted
2,311,955 since the beginning of the crisis

Shelter

64,440
Total individuals assisted
177,564 since the beginning of the crisis

Psychosocial Support

9,802
Total individuals assisted
256,799 since the beginning of the crisis

Livelihood

13,196
Total individuals assisted
19,650 since the beginning of the crisis

Below: With the aim of connecting the dots in new and innovative ways, [IOM's newly launched Data Portal](#) is a continuously updated platform highlights trends across key locations with interactive maps, helping create a better visual understanding of the unfolding situation.

MIGRATION FLOWS - EUROPE

International Organization for Migration

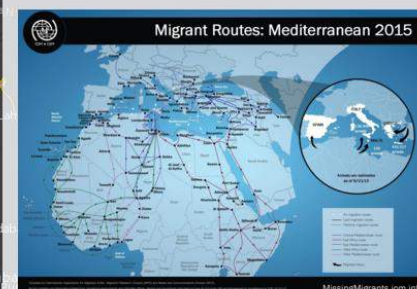
International Organization for Migration - IOM

Recent trends | Transit routes | Internally displaced and refugees | Missing migrants | Office Network | Iraq & Syria



In 2015, **732,377 people** have been travelling to Europe through various transit routes across Africa, Asia or the Middle East.

Click on the yellow path for more information on the number of people that have been using the road since the beginning of 2015 (until 31 August 2015).



The green circles indicate the number and country of origin for people that were reported as arriving in Europe since earlier this year.