

Réunion thématique sur **Les migrants en temps de crise**
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IOM's Approach to Migration Crises

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Identifying Gaps and Improving Responses

Identification of *operational* “gaps” or “challenges” to the provision of adequate assistance and protection to all those affected by a crisis.

6 key gaps:

Crises with complex patterns of **internal mobility** with long-term consequences on recovery, peace, security, and development

International migrants caught in crisis situations in a country of destination or transit

Crises that lead to the **cross-border movement** of persons that are not de jure or de facto covered under international protection

Crises **placing stress on migration management systems** (need for humanitarian border management; emergency consular assistance; robust referral mechanisms; or proactive protection measures against trafficking in persons)

Crisis situations that leave **countries of origin confronted with mass returns** and its long-term consequences

Other gaps within the system-wide approaches to crises, include **lack of inclusion of migration dynamics into broader preparedness efforts** and **lack of a sector for emergency transport** as a life saving measure



Develop an Operational Framework:

**Basis of the
framework**

“Migration Crisis” concept

International legal framework

**Structure of the
framework**

3 Phases of a Crisis (before, during, and after)

IOM’s 15 Sectors of Assistance

Linkages and coordination between IOM and
the broader response system

**IOM Council
Resolution 1243:**

**“Encourages Member States to utilize MCOF to enhance
their own preparedness and response capacity to
migration crises, with support from IOM”**

3 Phases of a Crisis: Operational response cycle

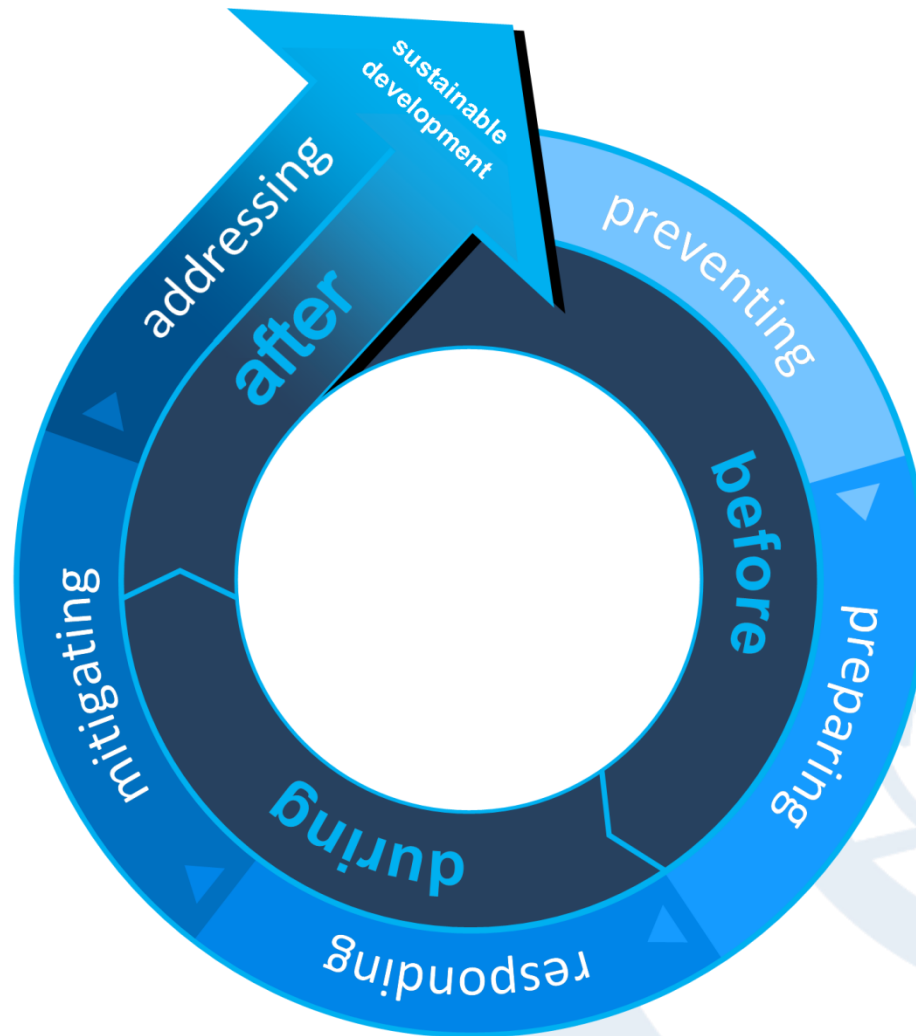
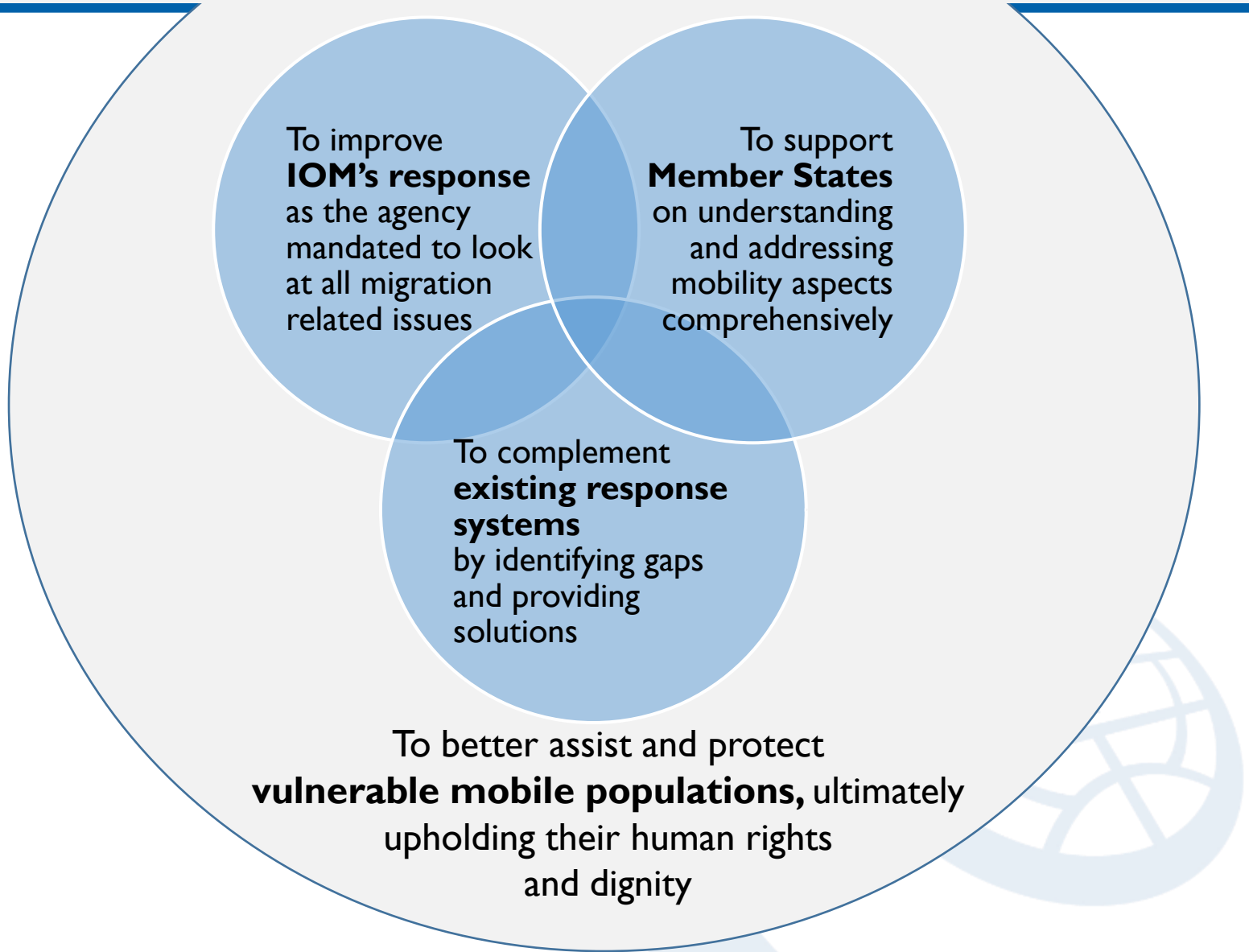


Diagram of Sudden Onset Natural Disaster: Internal and Cross Border Movement



Migration Crisis Operational Framework: **Goals and objectives**



Multiple displacement dynamics





The security situation throughout the country remains volatile with new clashes in the North, reportedly leading to new displacements, and high level of tensions in many areas. Despite looming rains, IDP figures are stabilizing on a high plateau of almost 630,000, including more than 200,000 in Bangui. In Cameroon, the influx of refugees from CAR is continuing with some 7,000 new arrivals since the previous week, many through new entry points.

KEY FIGURES¹

Internally Displaced Persons (as of 8 April)

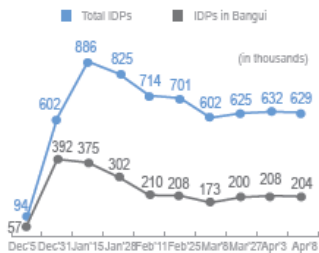


628,500

IDPs in CAR

203,500

IDPs in Bangui
(43 sites)

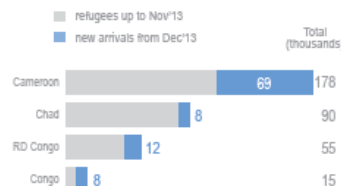


Refugees (as of 14 April)



338,297

CAR refugees in neighboring countries



Evacuees (as of 10 April)

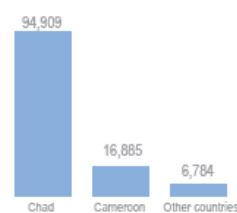
Evacuees include third-country nationals and returning migrants



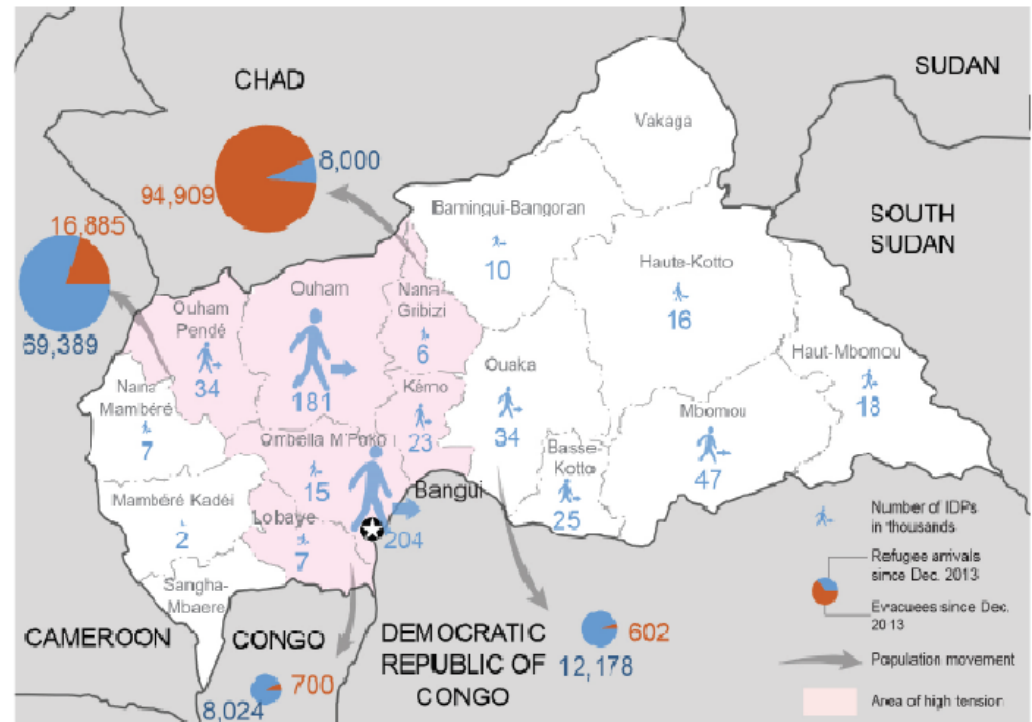
118,578

total evacuees from CAR²

Evacuees destination countries

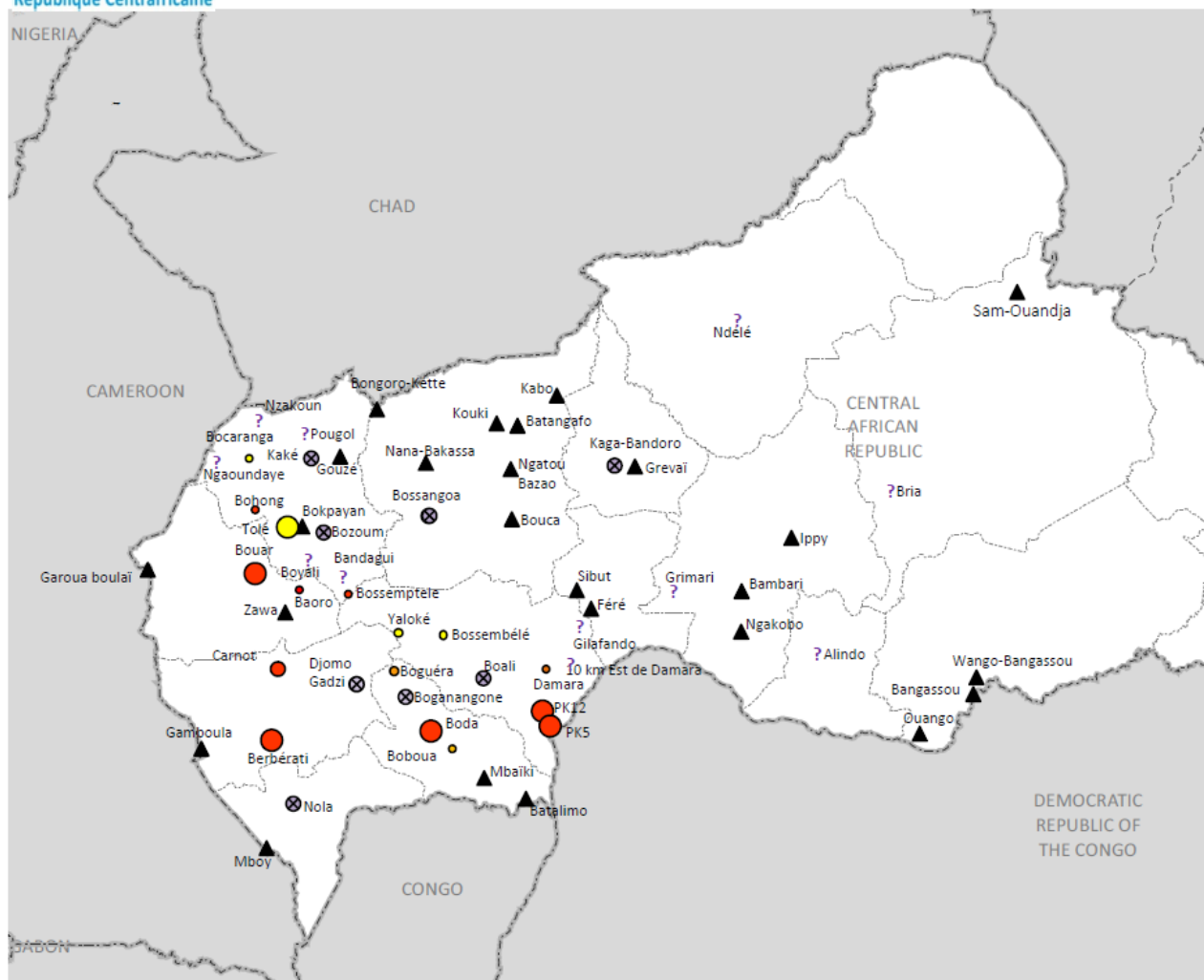


Total IDPs, Refugees and Evacuees since December 2013



Communautés à risque

au 15 Avril 2014



TCNs and returnees: regional impact



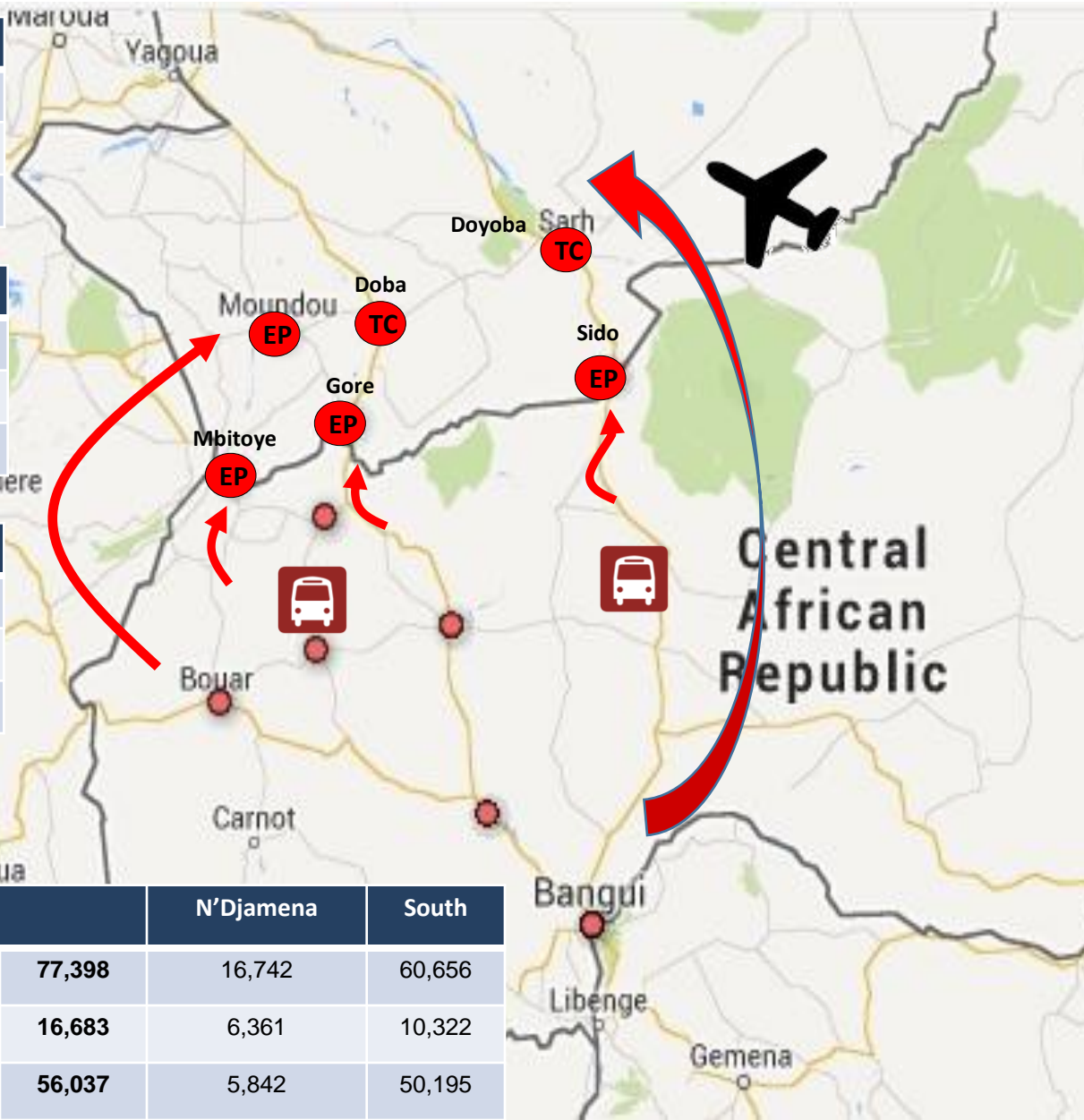
CHAD Main Entry Points

N'DJAMENA	
Arrived	16,742
Departed	10,900
Left in TCs	5,842

MOUNDOU	
Arrived	3,536
Departed	2,068
Left in TCs	1,468

GORE	
Arrived	7,453
Departed	432
Left in TCs	7,021

Total	N'Djamena	South
Registered	77,398	60,656
Transport by IOM	16,683	10,322
Remaining in TCs	56,037	50,195



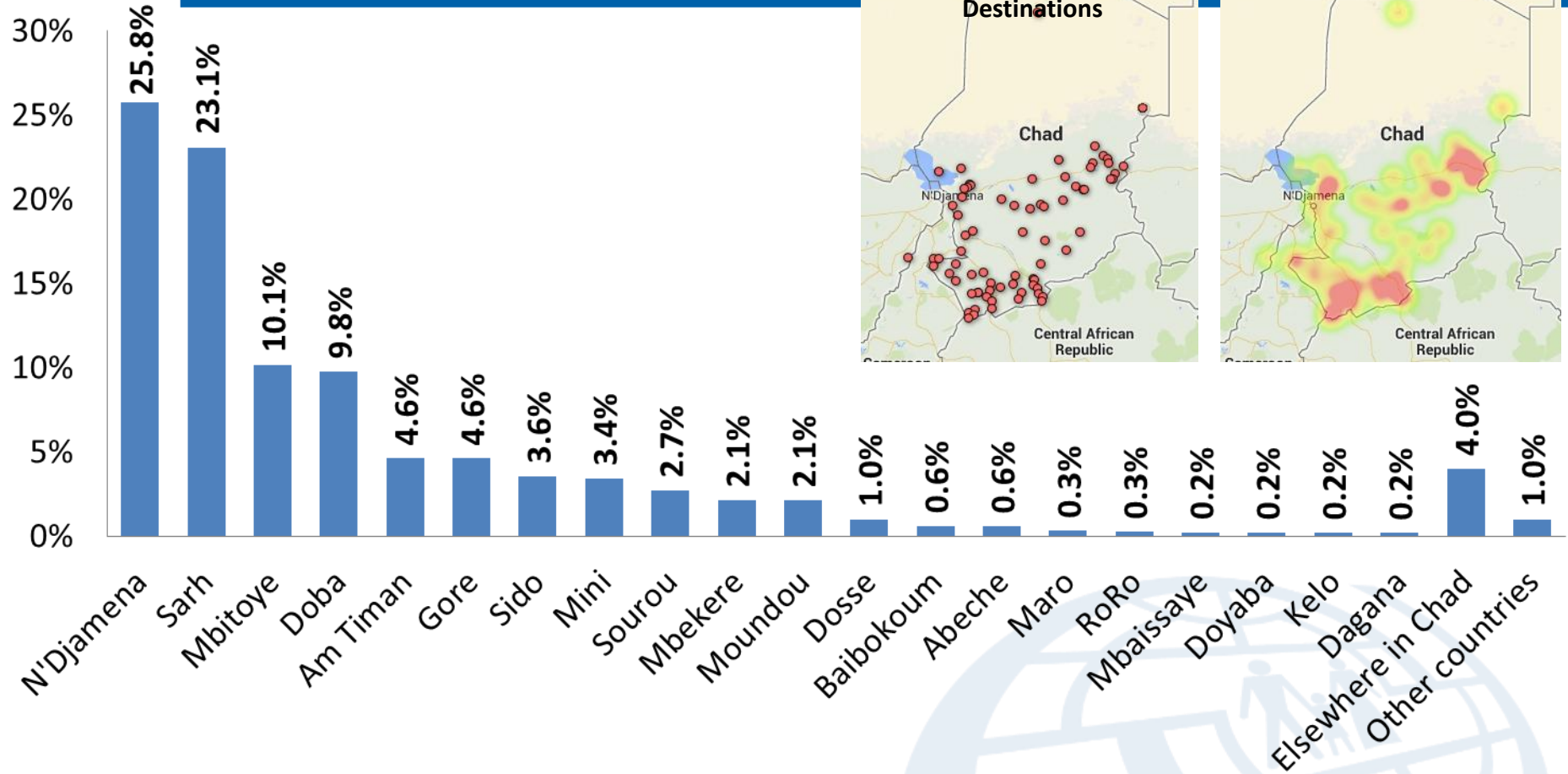
DOBA	
Arrived	6,681
Departed	292
Left in TCs	6,435

SARH (DOYOBA)	
Arrived	13,079
Departed	1,377
Left in TCs	11,517

SIDO	
Arrived	16,173
Departed	6,011
Left in TCs	10,162

MBITOYE	
Arrived	13,734
Departed	142
Left in TCs	13,592

CHAD Final Destination as expressed by the evacuees



Merci