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

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

Structure of the framework

IOM’s 15 Sectors of Assistance

Linkages and coordination between IOM and the broader response system

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

IOM Council Resolution 1243:
3 Phases of a Crisis: Operational response cycle
Diagram of Sudden Onset Natural Disaster: Internal and Cross Border Movement

SYSTEMS
- Cluster System (OCHA)
- Refugee Regime (UNHCR)
- Development Actors (UNDP)
- Security and Peacebuilding Actors

CLUSTERS
- Camp Coordination & Camp Management
- Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
- Early Recovery
- Education
- Protection
- Logistics
- Emergency Telecommunications
- Health
- Food Security
- Shelter

OTHER CLUSTERS/SECTORS/GROUPS
- Housing, Land and Property Rights
- Gender-based Violence
- Coordination
- Rule of Law and Justice
- Mental Health & Psychosocial Support
- Safety and Security
- Environment
- Child Protection
- Agriculture
Migration Crisis Operational Framework: Goals and objectives

To improve IOM’s response as the agency mandated to look at all migration related issues

To complement existing response systems by identifying gaps and providing solutions

To support Member States on understanding and addressing mobility aspects comprehensively

To better assist and protect vulnerable mobile populations, ultimately upholding their human rights and dignity
Central African Republic

Multiple displacement dynamics
Central African Crisis: Regional Humanitarian Snapshot (as of 14 April 2014)

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 FIGURES

Internally Displaced Persons (as of 6 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
  - Cameroon: 50
  - Chad: 12
  - Republic of Congo: 12
  - Central African Republic: 6

Evacuees (as of 15 April)

Evacuees include third-country nationals and returning migrants

- **118,578** total evacuees from CAR
  - Chad: 94,909
  - Cameroon: 18,885
  - Democratic Republic of Congo: 6,764
  - Other countries: 254

Total IDPs, Refugees and Evacuees since December 2013

Communauté à risque: une communauté à risque est un groupe de civils se trouvant dans une zone géographique bien définie, dont la vie ou l'intégrité physique fait face à de sérieux risques en raison de l'un des facteurs suivants: i) personnes privées de leur liberté de mouvement; ii) impact direct de la violence; iii) accès à l'aide humanitaire limité ou restreint.

Les points d'intérêt: ce sont les zones où des risques importants de protection ont été identifiés, mais ne peuvent être qualifiés à proprement parler de «communauté à risque» selon la définition acceptée. Ces points sont représentés sur la carte pour faciliter le suivi et le monitoring.

- Communauté à risque ne sont plus sur place
- Autres points d'intérêt
  - À vérifier
    - 10-200 personnes
    - 200-500 personnes
    - 501-1000 personnes
    - Communauté à risque
    - Communauté à risque élevé
    - Communauté à risque très élevé
TCNs and returnees: regional impact
CHAD Main Entry Points

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Arrived</th>
<th>Departed</th>
<th>Left in TCs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N’DJAMENA</td>
<td>16,742</td>
<td>10,900</td>
<td>5,842</td>
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<tr>
<td>MOUNDOU</td>
<td>3,536</td>
<td>2,068</td>
<td>1,468</td>
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<tr>
<td>GORE</td>
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<td>MBITOYE</td>
<td>13,734</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>13,592</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total**

- Registered: 77,398
- Transport by IOM: 16,683
- Remaining in TCs: 56,037

**Data:**

- 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
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CHAD Final Destination as expressed by the evacuees

Main Final Return Destinations

High Impact Areas

N'Djamen 25.8%
Sarh 23.1%
Mbitoye 10.1%
Doba 9.8%
Am Timan 4.6%
Gore 4.6%
Sido 3.6%
Mini 3.4%
Sourou 2.7%
Mberekere 2.1%
Moundou 2.1%
Dosse 1.0%
Balbokoum 0.6%
Abeche 0.6%
Maro 0.3%
RoRo 0.3%
Mbaissaye 0.2%
Doyaba 0.2%
Kelo 0.2%
Dagana 0.2%
Elsewhere in Chad 4.0%
Other countries 1.0%
Merci