



FEMISE Annual Conference 29 - 30 April 2017

“Migration and Refugees’ Crisis in the EU-MED: Dawn of an Era of Shared Responsibility”

What actions are still needed to provide the necessary humanitarian support, to help the host countries cope with the flows and to help the integration of these refugees within their new societies?

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IOM – The UN Migration Agency

With **166 Member States**, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) works to help ensure the **orderly and humane management of migration**, to **promote international cooperation on migration issues**, to **assist in the search for practical solutions to migration problems** and to **provide humanitarian assistance to migrants in need**, including refugees and internally displaced people.

- IOM's activities in emergency and post-emergency situations focus on **four phases of emergency intervention**: mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery.
- Programme activities cover **emergency relief, return, reintegration, capacity-building and protection of the rights of affected populations**.



Section 1

- Key recommendations for improving humanitarian response

Section 2

- IOM Operational frameworks to support states in formulating their national response.

Key Policy Recommendations for Improved Humanitarian Response



1. Ensure that all Vulnerable Mobile Populations have access to humanitarian assistance

- All vulnerable groups, regardless of sex, age, social, religious or political affiliation, must have access to humanitarian assistance.
- During crises human rights violations increase and mobile populations are particularly vulnerable.
- It is national authorities who have the primary responsibility for providing IDPs with assistance and protection.
- Migrants increasingly find themselves caught in crisis situations without adequate protection, or forced into dangerous and unpredictable journeys.
- Largely unaccounted for under the current humanitarian architecture, migrants face an array of adverse circumstances,
- Migrants may also experience heightened exposure to discrimination, violence and exploitation;
- Migrants routinely fit the description of a population “left behind”.

2. Humanitarian Financing

- Humanitarian financial requirements have reached **unprecedented levels** while funding levels have failed to keep pace.
- Humanitarian financing must be seen as an investment, in support of longer-term collective outcomes.
- Greater coherence between humanitarian action and development planning, including crisis prevention and building community resilience is required.

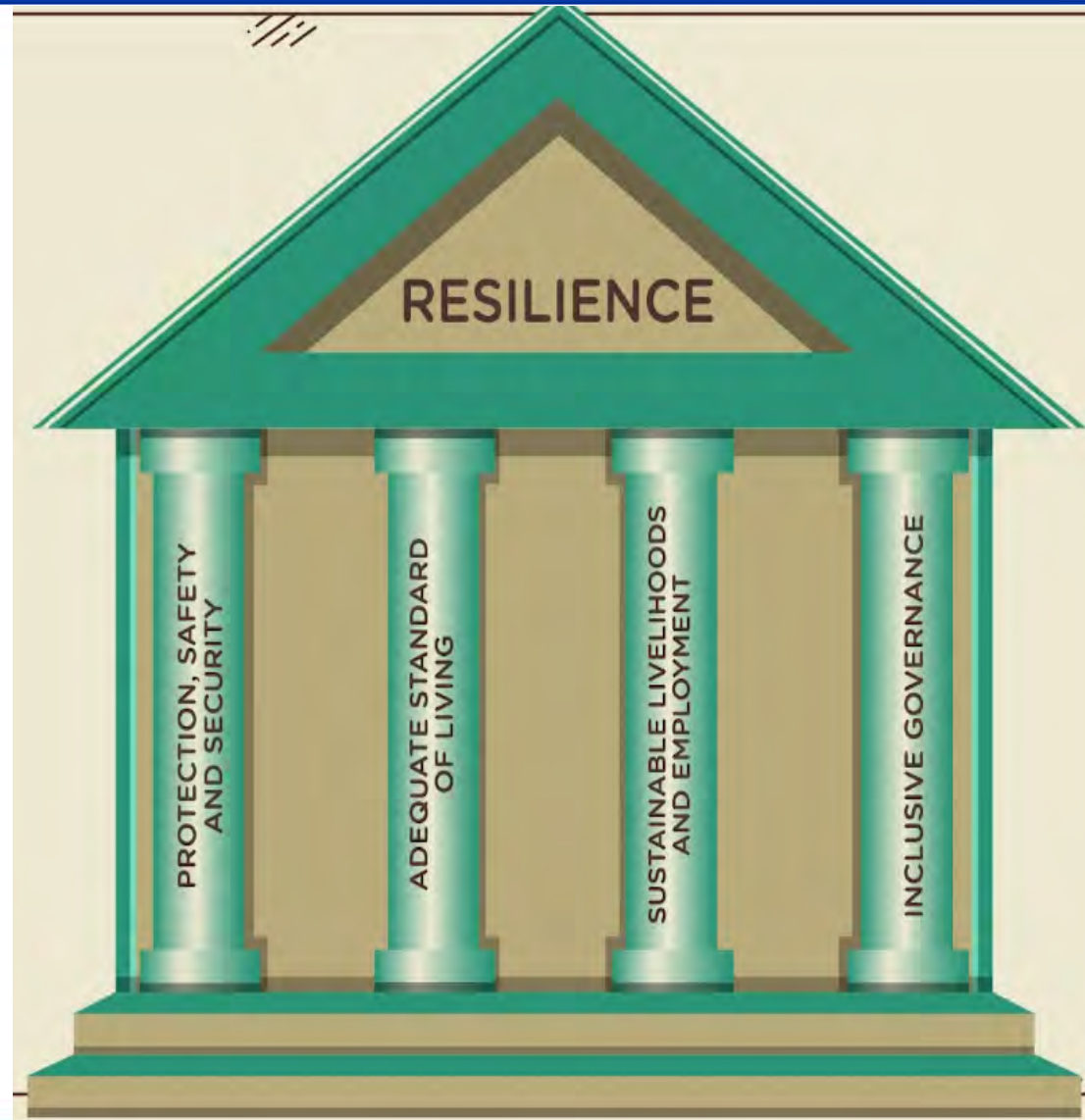


3. Increase Focus on Preparedness and Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience

- In order to reduce the risk of forced migration induced by disasters, increased focus on disaster risk reduction (DRR) and resilience strengthening is critical.
- There is a need to include migrants in DRR activities.
- Advocate for the more systematic inclusion of migration into disaster risk reduction strategies, disaster preparedness and national climate change adaptation strategies.
- Ensure that urban planning for disaster risk reduction also includes migrants.

4- Promote Coherence between Humanitarian Action and Development Planning

- Development and humanitarian actors must work together much more concertedly in creating integrated multi-year response plans that focus on **promoting self-reliance and coping mechanisms** of vulnerable communities to:
 - reduce forced migration
 - reduce and mitigate the long-term impacts of displacement,
 - create the conditions needed for stability and recovery.



5. Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse

Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) committed by aid workers, those charged with protecting and assisting the world's most vulnerable, is one of the worst forms of accountability failure and jeopardizes the credibility of the entire humanitarian system. It is an accountability and protection issue that impacts all parts of the humanitarian system.

- Awareness raising campaigns for migrants and host communities
- Cultural orientation for migrants and refugees
- Training of aid workers on IOM standards of conduct
- Psychosocial support to victims of abuse



6. Coordination and Strengthening Partnerships

- Strengthen partnerships within the humanitarian response to include affected populations, national civil society, and the private sector.
- National governments have the primary obligation to protect and assist their own populations.
- Include the local authorities, civil society, private sector and affected populations into the planning process of humanitarian response and contingency plans.
- International response should build on existing local/national structures and partnerships rather than creating parallel efforts. Including, for example, when there is a need for international response, make all efforts to work in the national language to ensure a common response rather than parallel efforts.



IOM Operational Tools for Better Migration Management and Improved Humanitarian Response

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

The Displacement Tracking Matrix: providing accurate and timely information on the locations, movements, demographic profiles and intentions of IDPs, returnees and migrants.

DTM tracks IDPs, returnees and migrants through two complementary modules:

- **Mobility Tracking** carries out regular baseline assessments gathering data on the numbers, locations, characteristics and needs of IDPs, returnees and migrants, providing country-wide baselines on these population groups.
- **Flow Monitoring** gathers data on migrants mobility. Flow Monitoring consists of daily assessments quantifying the flow of migrants at key entry, transit and exit points in the country.

DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

EMERGENCY TRACKING

MOSUL OPERATIONS DATA SNAPSHOT: 09 APRIL 2017

The Emergency Tracking (ET) system is a crisis-based tool that aims at tracking sudden displacement or return movements triggered by specific crises. The ET figures reported on this portal are not cumulative of the all persons affected by the Mosul crisis thus

far, rather the ET update provides only a snapshot of the current displacement situation for the indicated date. The data and information reported on this page are related solely to the displacement caused by the Mosul operations which started on 17 October 2016.



IOM IRAQ

TOTAL NUMBER OF IDPS CURRENTLY DISPLACED



53,416
IDP FAMILIES

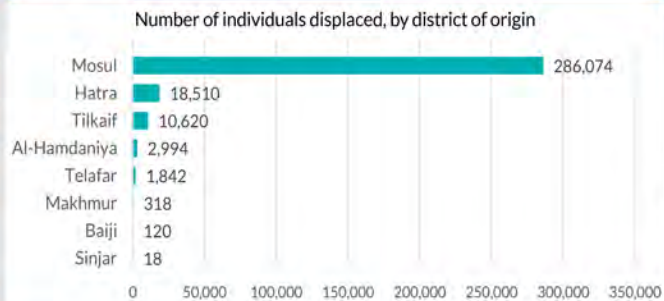


320,496*
IDP INDIVIDUALS

WHERE ARE PEOPLE DISPLACED TO?

Governorate and District of displacement	IDP individuals	%
Falluja	444	0%
Ramadi	120	0%
Total Anbar Governorate	564	0%
Al-Mahawil	36	0%
Al-Musayab	18	0%
Hashimiya	18	0%
Hilla	126	0%
Total Babylon Governorate	198	0%
Abu Ghraib	264	0%
Adhamia	4,812	2%
Al Resafia	1,794	1%
Khadimia	840	0%
Karkh	5,718	2%
Mada'in	24	0%
Mahmoudiya	30	0%
Thawra2	156	0%
Total Baghdad Governorate	13,638	4%
Al-Khalis	120	0%
Ba'quba	150	0%
Total Diyala Governorate	270	0%
Erbil	12	0%
Makhmur	462	0%
Total Erbil Governorate	474	0%
Akre	54	0%
Al Hamdaniya	92,076	29%
Al-Shikhan	17,556	5%
Hatra	1,440	0%
Mosul	189,030	59%
Telafar	282	0%
Tilkaif	12	0%
Total Ninewa Governorate	300,450	94%
Diwaniya	18	0%
Total Qadissiya Governorate	18	0%
Al Daur	84	0%
Al Shirqat	2,442	1%
Samarra	894	0%
Tikrit	1,290	0%
Total Salah al-Din Governorate	4,710	1%
Kalar	30	0%
Sulaymaniyah	42	0%
Total Sulaymaniyah	72	0%
Al-Azezia	24	0%
Al-Hai	12	0%
Al-Na'maniya	18	0%
Al-Suwaira	18	0%
Kut	30	0%
Total Wasit Governorate	102	0%
Total	320,496	100%

WHERE ARE PEOPLE COMING FROM?



WHERE ARE PEOPLE STAYING?



NUMBER OF DISPLACED INDIVIDUALS IDENTIFIED BY EMERGENCY TRACKING SINCE 17 OCTOBER



As of April 07:

- Haj Ali camp reported an overall increase of approximately 395 IDP families;
- Qaymawa (former Zelikan) camp reported an overall decrease of approximately 93 IDP families;
- The current IDP population registered in Qayyarah Jad'ah 5 camp is 5,365 IDP families;
- Between 3 and 5 April, according to the camp management, approximately 49 families arrived to Hassansham M2 (former Khazer 2) camp, while 305 left. During the same period of time, Hassansham U3 camp received 38 IDP families, while 160 left, Khazer M1 camp received 203 IDP families, while 187 left. Chamakor camp received 6 IDP families.

*Emergency tracking numbers are not cumulative. They reflect a snapshot of displacement on the day of reporting. The number of individuals is calculated by multiplying the number of identified families by six, which is the average size of an Iraqi family. The IOM Iraq Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is the standard data source being used in Iraq to guide the humanitarian response. Emergency tracking for the Mosul operations began identifying people displaced resulting from military actions that began on 17 October.

IOM's Migration Crisis Operational Framework (MCOF)

IOM's Migration Crisis Operational Framework (MCOF):

- Based on the recognition that not all patterns of mobility during crises and not all those on the move during crises are comprehensively covered by current frameworks.
- MCOF's phased approach to migration crisis response contributes to the analysis of processes and activities that underpin the progressive resolution of displacement situations, recognizing the interconnectedness of responses during each phase as well as synergies across sectors of assistance.



MCOF Sectors of Assistance

Syria Crisis IOM Appeal 2017

13,500,000

Persons in need of humanitarian assistance in Syria



6,300,000

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

4,900,000

People in Hard to Reach and Besieged Areas

4,800,000

Refugees in the region (by December 2016)

4,434,600

Host community members directly targeted in neighboring countries

- Particular emphasis on **protection, provision of life-saving assistance**, as well as **early recovery** and **resilience** support to displaced Syrian and host communities inside Syria and in the region.
- IOM response inside Syria reached through operational hubs in Damascus and cross border from Amman and Gaziantep include

IOM appeal for Syria based on MCOF

2017 Appeal Summary

WHOLE OF SYRIA

\$117,794,530

Shelter and Non-Food Items			\$64,442,477
Early Recovery and Livelihood			\$16,349,600
CCCM			\$9,421,706
Coordination			\$7,030,000
Protection			\$6,540,544
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene			\$5,568,566
Logistics			\$4,270,000
Health			\$4,171,627

REGIONAL

\$ 115,489,786

Early Recovery & Livelihood			\$ 40,757,768
Shelter & Non-Food Items			\$ 34,176,760
Protection			\$ 19,185,000
Education			\$ 10,022,258
Health			\$ 9,098,000
Food Security			\$ 2,250,000

MCOF approach to crisis in Libya

To strengthen the Libyan authorities' holistic response to the complex migration crisis including the protection of the fundamental rights of migrants and IDPs, meeting their basic needs and supporting investments in stability and resilience.

Humanitarian Response

- 1: Better **informed assistance** to most vulnerable affected by the migration crisis
- 2: Increased **access to emergency assistance and essential services** for the most vulnerable populations and communities
- 3: **Improved access to protection services** for the most vulnerable populations affected by migration crisis, particularly women and children

Early Recovery and Transition

- 4: **Reduced drivers of instability and enhanced resilience** of conflict-affected populations and communities
- 5: Better equipped affected populations and communities **to support economic recovery and development**

Promoting National Ownership

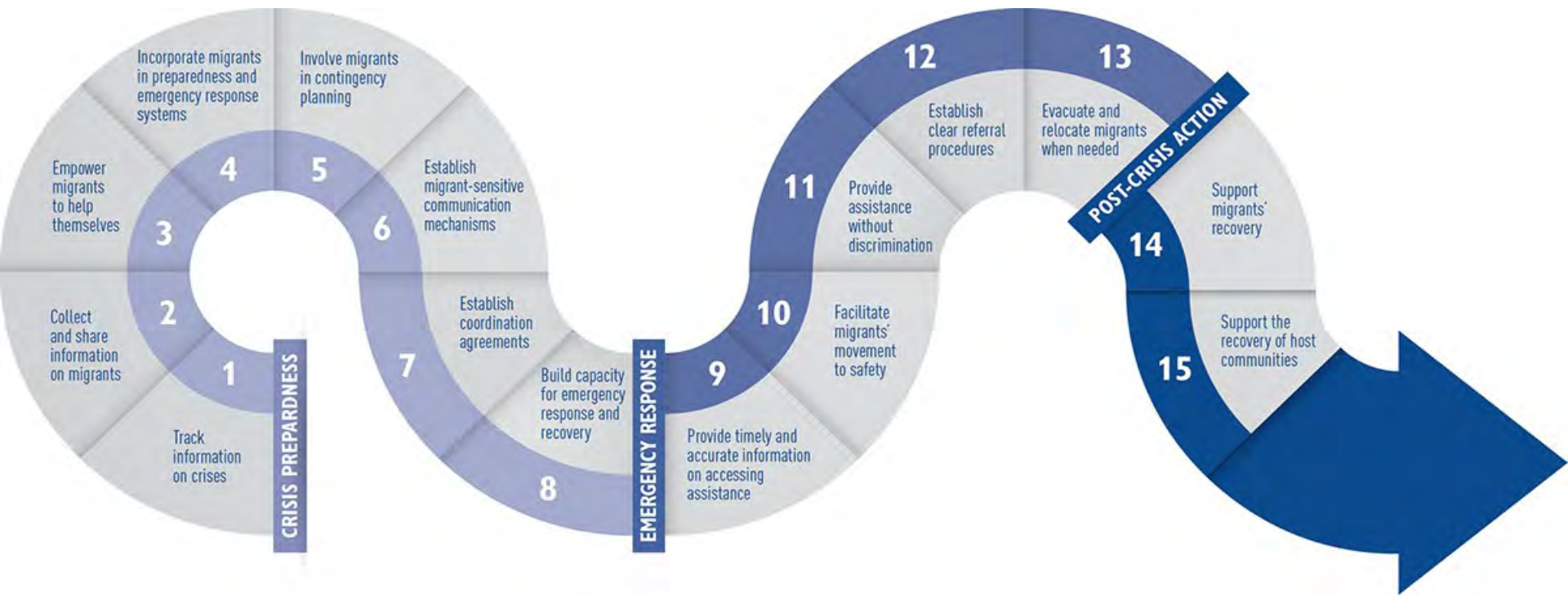
- 6: **Improved capacity** of local stakeholders to effectively respond to the needs of the migration crisis-affected populations and communities
- 7: **Improved capacity** of Libyan authorities to implement rights-based, comprehensive migration policies and assistance

Migrants in Countries in Crisis (MICIC)

IOM supports the MICIC Initiative:

- Migrants fall through the cracks when conflict or natural disasters hit host communities:
- State-led response needed to:
 - Increase Protection
 - Decrease Vulnerability

MICIC Guidelines: The 15 Guidelines are targeted suggestions, organized by theme, that identify in broad terms the actions needed to better protect migrants. Stakeholders can use the Guidelines to inform and shape crisis preparedness, emergency response, and post-crisis action.





IOM Evacuation Operations See Return of Stranded Ethiopians and Somalis from Yemen – November 2016

- In 2011, IOM assisted the Government of Bangladesh with the repatriation of 36,000 migrant workers evacuated from Libya and further supported their return with livelihood restoration cash assistance.

Key Sources

- **IOM Syria Crisis Appeal 2017:**

<https://www.iom.int/sites/default/files/IOM%202017%20Syria%20Crisis%20Appeal%202017%20January%202017%2024%20Jan%20FINAL%20-%20English%20%28002%29.pdf>

- **IOM MENA Regional Strategy 2017 – 2020**

https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/mena_regional_strategy.pdf

- **IOM Emergency Frameworks:**

<https://emergencymanual.iom.int/topic/15100>

- **IOM Framework on Protection From Sexual Exploitation And Abuse (PSEA):**

<https://emergencymanual.iom.int/entry/35643>

- **MICIC Initiative Guidelines:**

http://micicinitiative.iom.int/sites/default/files/document/micic_guidelines_english_web_13_09_2016.pdf



Thank You!

Merci!

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