Migration consequences due to complex crises have drawn considerable attention in the wake of recent political and economic turmoil and natural disasters.

In the early 1990s, the concept of ‘migration crisis’ entered into the migration discourse within the context of irregular migration and forced migration (Europe and South East Asia).

Despite the growing scale and multi-level impacts of crises on human mobility there has been limited debate and policy discourse.

No widely accepted standard definition of migration crisis.

The debate remains ambiguous and fragmented, often overshadowed by security, border and irregularity issues.
Conceptualization of “Migration Crisis”

Pre-crisis Condition
- Political
- Social
- Economic

Individual Agency and Vulnerability
- Control over life and livelihoods
- Capacity to move (resources, networks)

Pre-crisis migration
- Push and Pull factors

Migration Crisis
- Large scale, sudden or slow complex migration flows due to a crisis (natural and/or human caused).
- Affected individuals become vulnerable (e.g. human rights violations)
- Impacts on host and transit communities
- Protection and assistance challenges
- Manifestation of migration flows in many forms/patterns (mixed flows)
- Migration flow is fluid and evolving (not static)
Migration Crisis Management Cycle

**Addressing:**
- address the long-term consequences of forced migration (durable solutions) in a sustainable manner

**Preventing:**
- prevention of forced migration by addressing underlying factors of migratory pressure (from violence to environmental degradation)

**Mitigating:**
- mitigation of the impact of displacement on host communities and the environment for instance through stabilization and attenuation measures

**Preparing:**
- preparedness for potential forced migration by increasing coping capacities and resilience as well as planning to assist displaced and affected populations

**Managing:**
- management of crisis situation with migration consequences and/or leading to stranded populations in needs of humanitarian assistance

**Mitigating crisis**
New Paradigm to Address “Migration Crisis”

Analytical framework:
- Understanding crises from the human mobility point of view.
- Placing crisis-induced migration in a broader migration framework.

Policy approach:
- State led collaborative framework
- Achieving a comprehensive approach integrating migration strategies with the existing humanitarian mechanisms (complementary to existing humanitarian system).
New Paradigm to Migration Crisis

- Adopting a migrant-centric approach based on human rights and humanitarian principles, respect for State sovereignty and international corporation and partnership.

- **Migration management:**
  - Recognizing safe mobility as a viable option to reduce vulnerability (avoid “trapped” populations)
  - Recognizing migration as a livelihood strategy for the affected people.
International Organization for Migration
Department of Operations and Emergencies
2012
Libya

before the crisis

economy heavily dependent on migrant workers

1.8 million migrant workers residing in Libya at the time of the crisis

Migrants totaled about 10% of Libya’s total population

was viewed as a transit country for irregular migration to Europe
Libyan Crisis 2011

ITALY & MALTA
25,935
migrants crossing the border to flee violence

TUNISIA
345,238
136,749
Tunisian returnees

ALGERIA
13,962
1,667
Algerian returnees

LIBYA
796,915
migrants crossing the border to flee violence
IOM assisted more than 25% of this caseload to evacuate and return to their countries of origin.

EGYPT
263,554
203,356
Egyptian returnees

NIGER
86,629
96,721
Nigerien returnees

CHAD
57,223
87,189
Chadian returnees

SUDAN
2,800
21,224
Sudanese returnees
over 32,000 migrants repatriated
BANGLADESH

over 10,500 migrants repatriated
VIETNAM

over 12,000 migrants repatriated
PHILIPPINES

1.5M People Affected

THAILAND

624,600 People Internally Displaced

ASIA
Cross-border arrivals by boat to Italy and Malta represented 3.9% of persons fleeing Libya

ITALY & MALTA

25,935 migrants crossing the border to flee violence
214,773 West African nationals have returned from Libya
found themselves back in circumstances of recurrent drought and extreme food insecurity

SAHEL

implication on political and social security
SUDAN
2,800
21,224
migrants crossing the border to flee violence
Sudanese returnees

ERITREA
4,668

DJIBOUTI
20,022

SOMALIA
1.9M IDPs

YEMEN
210,873
465,174 IDPs

SOUTH SUDAN

UGANDA
22,341

KENYA
522,830

TANZANIA
1,515

HORN OF AFRICA
complex patterns of mixed migration across the region

ICM International Organization for Migration
YEMEN
210,873
465,174 IDPs
I.BOUTI
Floods Affected Persons (including a large of migrants)

1.5M
624,600
Floods Affected Populations

430,500
Internally Displaced Migrants

PHILIPPINES
Thank you