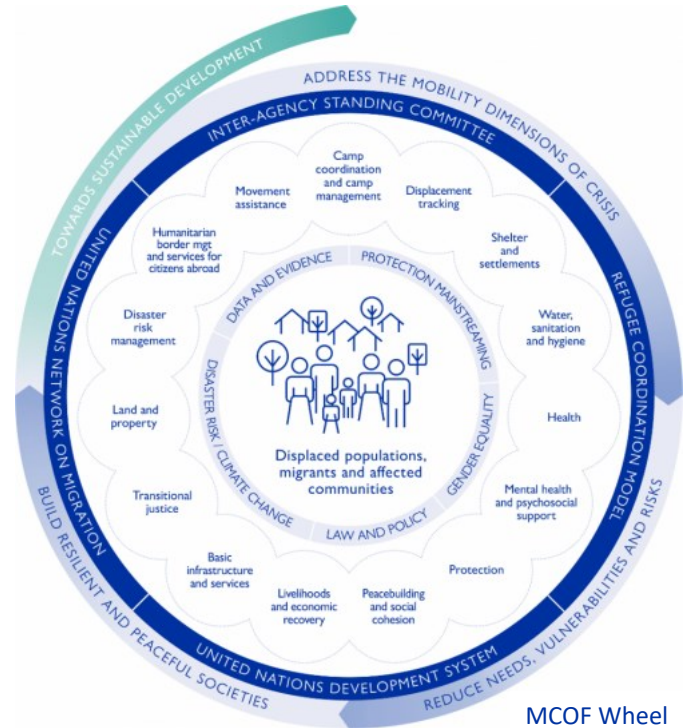


BACKGROUND

The Migration Crisis Operational Framework (MCOF, 2012 and 2021 Addendum) and the Migrants in Countries in Crisis (MICIC, 2014) Guidelines together form a comprehensive foundation for migrant-inclusive crisis response.

Both documents highlight and support efforts to address the challenges faced by migrants in crisis situations, promoting a comprehensive, people-centered approach. MCOF was welcomed by IOM Member States in 2012 and outlines IOM's comprehensive and inclusive efforts to address the mobility dimensions of crisis, with migrants caught in crisis being an often overlooked dimension. Although primarily an IOM operational framework supporting analysis, planning, coordination, and programming, IOM Member States are also encouraged to use MCOF to support their own efforts. The MICIC Guidelines meanwhile, were the result of a state-led process, co-chaired by the Philippines and the United States, to establish a series of principles, guidelines, and practices which help governments, international organizations, civil society and other stakeholders to ensure they are addressing the needs of migrants in their preparedness, protecting them in times of crisis, and leveraging their abilities to strengthen recovery.



MCOF Wheel

LINKING MICIC & MCOF TO BUILD A COMPREHENSIVE RESPONSE

MCOF shapes IOM's comprehensive crisis response, structured around 15 sectors of assistance, five cross-cutting issues and operating modalities emanating from operational good practices. The complementary MICIC Guidelines offer guidelines, tools, and practices for key stakeholders, including governments, to strengthen their planning and response and leverage their actions with the broader IOM and humanitarian system response. Together these frameworks form a comprehensive approach for all actors to address the challenges and needs of migrants in times of crisis.



IOM provides support services to migrants in Panama © IOM 2023

The principles outlined in the MICIC Guidelines and MCOF highlight, amongst others, the humanitarian imperative, respect for human rights, and the ultimate responsibility and authority of the State to provide assistance for all populations within their borders. Both MCOF and the MICIC Guidelines promote a people-centered approach, with the participation and engagement of crisis-affected populations central to crisis response. The MICIC Guidelines are structured around the MCOF phases of crisis, from preparedness to response, and post-crisis action, recognizing the importance of mutually reinforcing complementary, rather than sequential, interventions, in line with the humanitarian-development-peace nexus.

MCOF can support the awareness and operationalization of the MICIC Guidelines at the national and local levels, as part of a broader, structured approach to addressing the mobility dimensions of crisis. The MICIC Guidelines expand on migrants as a population of concern reflected in MCOF, supporting efforts to reduce the adverse drivers of migration, address the immediate needs of migrants, and support reintegration and recovery in the post-crisis phase.

By combining the principles and guidance of the MICIC Guidelines with the operational framework provided by MCOF, countries and organizations can enhance their capacity to protect and assist migrants in countries impacted by conflict or natural hazards. MICIC sets the normative guidelines and principles for actors to shape a migrant-inclusive response, while the MCOF provides a comprehensive framework to situate and operationalize these principles in a coordinated and effective manner. Together, they contribute to a more comprehensive and holistic approach to addressing the challenges and needs of migrants in times of crisis.

CONNECTIONS IN PRACTICE: SUPPORTING MIGRANTS IN LIBYA

Libya was heavily reliant on migrant labour when civil unrest broke out in early 2011. An estimated 790,000 migrants crossed Libyan borders at that time, having significant implications for the neighbouring region and beyond, as well as for the post-crisis reconstruction of Libya itself. The scale of crisis in Libya highlighted the issue of protection and rights of migrants caught in crisis, the role of State actors and international cooperation mechanisms and the implications for migrants' countries of origin as well as for wider migration management systems, with the situation in Libya as a key consideration in the development of MCOF and the MICIC Guidelines.



Migrants in Libya are assisted by IOM's direct assistance and mental health and psychosocial support team. @ IOM 2023

According to the November – December 2022 round of the [Displacement Tracking Matrix](#) (DTM), nearly 700,000 migrants of over 42 nationalities were identified in Libya, including 4,000 in government-operated detention centres across the country. Due to weak rule of law and lack of good migration governance, migrants in Libya continue to face challenges and protection concerns, with conflict leaving the country vulnerable to climate variability.

In Libya in 2023, IOM provides trainings on disaster risk reduction, to crisis-affected communities as part of camp coordination and camp management and evacuation, shelter response and recovery programmes, incorporating elements of the MICIC guidelines in these trainings. IOM also conducted dedicated MICIC training for Libyan government representatives, and embassies of country of origin to improve preparedness and crisis response cohesion.

MORE RESOURCES:



[MICIC SHAREPOINT](#)

[MCOF SHAREPOINT](#)



[MCOF WEBSITE](#)

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