

# FORCED MIGRATION review

Issue 69  
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## Climate crisis and displacement: from commitment to action

This **Editors' briefing** provides an overview of the content of *Forced Migration Review* issue 69, with links to the relevant articles, and a full contents listing of articles.

In the main feature on **Climate crisis and displacement**, authors examine how high-level policy commitments can be translated into concrete action in order to address the impacts of the climate crisis on human mobility.

The **General articles** section includes three articles on other topics: women, peace and security in displacement; cash transfers in Turkey; and asylum accommodation in the UK.

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### Forthcoming feature themes:

FMR 70, July 2022:  
Knowledge, voice and power

FMR 71, December 2022:  
Social and economic integration

Details: [www.fmreview.org/forthcoming](http://www.fmreview.org/forthcoming)

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### CLIMATE CRISIS AND DISPLACEMENT: FROM COMMITMENT TO ACTION

The climate crisis affects every person on the planet, yet its effects are not felt equally across the globe. Those who live in areas of natural vulnerability are already experiencing very real impacts on their lives. People with less political agency and reduced economic means, however, cannot necessarily adapt and protect themselves against the effects of a crisis to which they have contributed the least. For many people the result of this crisis will be displacement, whether urgent evacuations, planned relocations or forced migration from vulnerable areas.

This edition of *Forced Migration Review* examines how displacement in the context of climate change is being addressed at a policy level in the commitments made by governments and other international actors. It is clear, however, that policies and words are not enough. Action is needed. The articles in this issue cover a wide range of angles on this important issue: from reducing displacement through disaster risk reduction to the legal frameworks needed to respond to climate-related mobility.

#### Learning from frontline States

Fiji, with its low-lying islands, has been at the forefront of advocacy and policy discussions relating to climate-related displacement and so it is fitting that the issue opens with a **Foreword** from Ambassador Nazhat Shameem Khan, Fiji's Permanent Representative to the UN in Geneva and former Chief Negotiator for Fiji at COP23. Ambassador Khan calls on all governments and stakeholders to engage wholeheartedly and urgently in **implementing shared commitments**. As one of the first States to see people internally displaced due to rising sea levels, Fiji has a great deal of learning to share with others who are yet to experience significant levels of climate-related displacement ([Khan](#)).

The theme of learning from States currently most affected by climate-related displacement runs throughout the issue. The **Sahel**, where combined effects of conflict and climate change have meant nomadic communities have had to alter their migratory patterns travelling across increasingly securitised borders, is the subject of two articles in this issue ([Morello-Rizk](#); [Stavropolou-Harper](#)). Supporting **climate resilience** by enabling mobility in search of fertile pasture requires legislation which balances the needs of mobile pastoralists and settled people. These policies are in turn being developed in the context of both significant migration from the region towards Europe and beyond, and the ensuing political and security responses by both regional and destination States seeking to limit this migration. Support from international donors and action by national and local governments are needed to enable those living in this region to adapt to

the challenges of the changing climate whilst protecting environmental, human rights and peacebuilding efforts.

Creating **partnerships** to tackle the impacts of climate change is a theme taken up by a number of authors ([Brenn-Makela-Panizza-Amdihun-Rudari](#); [Amoli-Jones](#)). In the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) region – comprising eight countries in the Horn of Africa – displacement is already happening, with varying policy responses from national governments. In 2021, a Joint Programme was established by the UN and various partners to facilitate **regional cooperation** to develop and share innovative solutions to address displacement in the context of disasters. So far work has included mapping how displacement is affecting the region and how it is being addressed; the establishment of a Free Movement Protocol for the region (the first in the world to specifically mention disaster-related displacement); and a new approach to risk modelling which aims to offer policymakers a more comprehensive analysis of vulnerability across the region. It is hoped that this sort of cross-regional knowledge sharing and joint action could be a model adopted by others ([Brenn-Makela-Panizza-Amdihun-Rudari](#)). Where partnerships are not fostered and agencies, governments and local actors work in silos, the effects can be extremely serious. In their assessment of the 2018 drought response in Afghanistan, Amoli and Jones argue that a **lack of coordination** affected outcomes at every stage. Early warnings picked up by NGOs were not communicated effectively to State actors. In turn State actors were slow to declare a drought and trigger the Humanitarian Response Plan which would enable international organisations to respond. Once the response was underway, priority was given to immediate basic needs without sufficient reflection on the need for **durable solutions** beyond the initial crisis. Without insights from development and peacebuilding actors, the response has left those who were internally displaced facing a second drought four years later but this time with little prospect of either return or a permanent place to settle ([Amoli-Jones](#)).

### Evidence-based action

The need for **reliable data** is a theme common to most issues of FMR. Without well-planned data collection generating accurate statistics and insights, action will not be able to address real needs, risks and challenges. In **urban settings**, there are specific data collection challenges due to the dispersed and varied nature of sites where displaced people find refuge following disasters. Reflecting on the work of the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in Indonesia, the Philippines and Honduras, Herwanger and Lewis argue that due to the complexity of data gathering, the diverse needs of different populations are not being adequately recorded or considered by those responding in urban contexts. They therefore call for institutional and financial support in order to prioritise identifying and addressing the needs of displaced populations in less visible and less accessible locations ([Herwanger-Lewis](#)).

Using all available data collection methods and analysis tools to **map vulnerability** is the subject of an article by a group of researchers whose work focuses on Rwandan refugee camps. They explore how using a

mixture of solutions (‘nature-based’ approaches, hard infrastructure, community participation, and local and national governance) can improve refugees’ resilience to climate shocks. Selecting and planning the location of refugee camps should, if possible, take account of available data on vulnerability to natural and climate-induced hazards to avoid additional challenges for displaced people and host communities alike ([Dampaha-Salemi-Rappeport-Polasky-Gebreegziabher](#)).

Another blindspot when it comes to climate-related displacement is the lack of understanding and data concerning **evacuations**. This lack of attention may stem from the perception that evacuations are ‘positive’, short-term interventions; however, evacuations often lead to prolonged displacement with associated challenges and protection needs. Failing to integrate good practice usually associated with displacement settings into protection planning for those displaced by government-led evacuations leads to poorer outcomes, particularly for those who are more vulnerable such as children and people living with disabilities. Better data are essential to ensure that evacuees – alongside other forced migrants – are appropriately and adequately served by both legal protection and practical provision ([McAdam](#)).

### Preventing and managing displacement

Planning for displacement related to both sudden- and slow-onset disasters in the context of climate change is essential and many authors in this issue bring perspectives on what action needs to be taken to ensure this planning is strategic, inclusive and evidenced-based. Governments vary in their translation of high-level commitments into on-the-ground action. A survey of **IGAD countries’ policies** on disaster displacement highlights the different degrees to which the eight member States are integrating thinking about displacement into their disaster risk reduction strategies. Many of these strategies lack sufficient focus on the approach to displaced people, their protection and rights, particularly with regard to cross-border displacement. Policymakers and government officials should consult the *Words into Action* guidelines on disaster displacement to inform themselves about how to ensure displacement risks and protection of displaced populations are more fully integrated into their plans ([Nyandiko](#)).

Plans also need to include specific mention of **persons with disabilities**, who are disproportionately affected by displacement. In signing up to the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, the 187 signatory States have committed to including persons with disabilities to play a leading role in the assessment, design and implementation of DRR measures, including those related to displacement. While progress has been slow overall, there are signs of hope. Examples from Bangladesh and the Philippines show that inclusive planning and implementation are possible where commitment and resources are present ([Uzair-Yasukawa-Bari](#)). However, many States still fail to plan for genuine participation and leadership from people with disabilities when planning for disasters. This needs to change.

Action is often constrained by a lack of resources, particularly with sudden-onset disasters. **Forecast-based financing** (FbF) aims to ensure that preventive measures

can be implemented and early warning indicators responded to in a timely manner, namely before any displacement occurs. Based on scientific forecasts and risk analysis, FbF automatically releases funds when a specific forecast threshold is reached. For example, when forecasts showed that Mongolian herders were likely to face a particularly cold winter, funds for animal nutrition kits and some unconditional cash transfers were released. This concept of funding ‘anticipatory action’ could significantly reduce the impact of a disaster and in turn reduce the level of displacement which follows ([Thalheimer-Jjemba-Simperingham](#)).

### Relocation – planned and unplanned

In some cases, **planned relocation** – the permanent movement of whole communities to destination sites out of harm’s way – is deemed to be the best option. This process of uprooting and rehoming people from their land is not straightforward and best practice is still emerging to help improve future relocations. A number of authors in this issue address the question of how best to undertake relocations ([Bower-Weerasinghe-Mokhnacheva](#); [Moore](#); [Harrington-Abrams](#)). A recent **mapping exercise** surveyed 400 relocation projects and has resulted in a publicly available database, several reports and numerous case-studies. Insights include the fact that relocations are not always simple site-to-site transfers but instead some cases involve multiple locations either at the site of origin or destination or both. The authors underline the need to continue to draw insights from each new relocation case, and to make wider observations from the breadth of data gathered, in order to ensure effective, evidenced-based policy and practice ([Bower-Weerasinghe-Mokhnacheva](#)).

Fiji has developed two important sets of guidelines to inform its relocation policy and practice – on planned relocations (2018) and on displacement in the context of climate change and disasters (2019) – both of which are designed as ‘living documents’ which can be updated as best practice develops. Other States will be able to learn from Fiji’s experience and its innovative weaving of existing laws, standards and principles to address this emerging issue. Funding, availability of suitable destination sites and the active participation of communities are all key to solutions being sustainable and durable ([Moore](#)). Decisions around **adaptation governance** occur within a complex network of international and domestic actors and influences. Transparency in adaptation reporting is essential for the sake of **accountability** of governments to the relevant UN bodies. Insufficient accountability mechanisms can lead to poor decision-making and negative outcomes including lack of community input ([Harrington-Abrams](#)).

### Legal perspectives and policies

There is growing recognition that the climate crisis is likely to become an increasingly significant driver of displacement over the coming decades. International, national and local laws and policy frameworks are being adapted at varying speeds and with different levels of rights being accorded to people fleeing the impacts of climate change. UNHCR offer their perspective on the **options for international protection**

in the context of cross-border displacement. More research and international dialogue and coordination are needed in order to develop legal frameworks which bring clarity to this area of refugee law. However, this needs to be done in the broader context of human mobility, particularly in an increasingly securitised context in many regions ([Garlick-Michal](#)).

**Disaster Risk Management** needs to take account of the pre-existing **legal frameworks** which govern both regular immigration and forced displacement (both internal and cross-border) in order to avoid the confusion caused by incompatible policies, especially during a time of crisis. In the Americas, there are examples of strong bilateral cooperation to ensure that mutual assistance can be provided following a disaster, and cross-border migration jointly managed, for example Colombia–Ecuador, Ecuador–Peru and Costa Rica–Panama ([Cantor](#)).

In Africa and Latin America, those forced to flee across borders in the context of climate change and disasters may be classified as refugees according to current legal frameworks if the situation is deemed to have **seriously disturbed public order**. However, there is a need for more practical guidance, including indicators and case-studies to enable States, legal professionals and other decision-makers to discern whether public order has been disturbed ([Hansen-Lohrey](#)). In Asia and the Pacific there have been a variety of responses in law and policy, with some States – including Bangladesh and Vanuatu – taking a **human rights-based approach**. In general, however, States tend to address displacement in a more ad hoc manner, with only occasional reference to human rights. Although not a pre-requisite for addressing displacement in the context of climate change, integrating human rights thinking can help to identify gaps in protection and encourage community participation in decision-making ([Scott](#)).

Most States are committed to undertaking and supporting adaptation as part of the **Paris Agreement**. In its preamble, the Agreement states that “Parties should, when taking action to address climate change, respect, promote, and consider their respective obligations on human rights”. In order to satisfy adaptation obligations and ensure human rights, States may need to undertake anticipatory action to help prevent displacement or to provide ways for vulnerable communities to engage in **adaptive mobility** ([Nishimura](#)). The Philippines’ Commission on Human Rights, mandated under Filipino law to investigate **human rights violations** against marginalised and vulnerable sectors of the society, has been conducting National Inquiries to investigate the effects of climate change on human rights. It concluded that affected people had increased vulnerability to human rights violations. Despite lacking legal power to enforce change, their investigations are highlighting shortcomings in government policy and are being used in advocacy to update laws to reflect the human rights dimensions of climate vulnerability ([Bermudez-Damary](#)).

Free movement agreements have mostly been developed as economic instruments yet they present opportunities for those who move in the context of disasters and climate change. Several initiatives have emerged in Africa, including the **IGAD Free**

**Movement Protocol.** However, as the agreements are primarily economic in focus, they often lack sufficient recognition of the vulnerability of forced migrants and provisions to protect their human rights; they also leave room for considerable discretion by governments to shape entry requirements according to their domestic needs rather than the needs of forced migrants in neighbouring States ([Wood](#)). The **role of politics** and more specifically the role of national governments in shaping the conditions which lead to displacement can be ignored by both researchers and policymakers. In both Yemen and Darfur, governments have played a significant role in exacerbating the conflicts resulting from lack of water and fertile land for agriculture by allowing elites to capture resources. This attention to political factors is essential to developing more effective policy and programmatic interventions, which should include 'second-order' climate resilience strategies such as strengthening dispute resolution in order to de-escalate tensions arising from competition over natural resources in climate-affected regions ([Furlow](#)).

## Call to action

The hope behind this issue of FMR is that the commitments made by States and international actors will translate into concrete action which truly reflects the urgency of the climate crisis. The recent **High-Level Panel on Internal Displacement** sought to set out a vision for how real solutions for IDPs can be catalysed following the recommendations made in the Panel's 2021 report. It is now hoped that the **Action Agenda** on Internal Displacement, recently launched by the UN Secretary-General, will galvanise action by States and civil society alike ([Elie](#)).

In their lead article, Alexandra Bilak and Walter Kälin call on all stakeholders to take effective action at scale, **putting global policy frameworks into practice**. Through these, States have committed to invest in enhancing data collection and analysis, to help people stay in their homes wherever possible, to help people to move out of harm's way when necessary, and to protect people if they are displaced. In order to achieve this, governments need to integrate displacement into national and local development planning; communities at risk of displacement need to be at the forefront of planning; the UN system needs to be better coordinated and avoid competition between agencies; and, finally, predictable and accessible funding must be made available ([Bilak-Kaelin](#)).

As Antonio Vitorino of IOM says "**We need to act urgently, collectively, inclusively and ambitiously**". Responding to forced migration caused by the impacts of climate change is both complex and urgent. It will require coordination between those who have previously worked primarily on disaster risk management and those who have focused on migration and forced displacement. Importantly, it must involve both listening to the voices of people and States most vulnerable to climate change and seeking sustainable solutions. What is needed is "a new common narrative: one that is not paralysed by fear of people on the move but that fully recognises the rights, capacities and contributions of those most affected by climate change and seeks effective solutions

that offer a choice as to whether to stay or move". Only then will it be possible to ensure that human dignity remains at the centre of all responses to displacement for those affected by the climate crisis ([Vitorino](#)).

## GENERAL ARTICLES

There are so many interesting and important topics related to forced migration and it is impossible for our feature themes to cover all of these on a regular basis. To address this issue, we include space when possible for general articles to enable authors to share their learning and insights on a wide range of topics. In this issue there are articles on gender, asylum accommodation, and cash transfers.

Following the development of the **Women, Peace and Security (WPS) Index** by the Georgetown Institute of Women, Peace and Security and the Peace Research Institute of Oslo, researchers have developed a version of the Index that adds a forced migration lens. The results show the extent to which displaced women are less secure, both in terms of financial and physical security, and suffer from a wide range of disadvantages compared with non-displaced women in their host countries. All women were at a disadvantage compared with non-displaced men. This highlights the intersectional nature of the problem, with gender and displacement both affecting displaced women's welfare outcomes. The authors suggest a range of policy implications including improving support for women experiencing intimate partner violence (IPV) and the importance of gathering gender-disaggregated data ([Klugman-Kelly-Ortiz](#)).

**Cash transfers** are widely acknowledged to be a helpful mechanism for ensuring aid reaches displaced people and enabling them to retain choice about how to spend that money. But with limited funds available, how should donors and aid agencies choose who should benefit from these schemes? A case-study of cash transfers to Syrians displaced in Turkey explores this question in detail, examining different **targeting criteria** with a view to maximising improvements to living standards amongst recipients of funds from the EU's Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN) programme. Getting the right targeting model in place is key to the effectiveness of such programmes and the authors suggest lessons which can be learnt beyond their context ([Aran-Aktakke-Colak-Baykal](#)).

Conditions in **asylum accommodation centres in the UK** come under scrutiny in an article examining the recent use of army barracks to house asylum seekers. Reports into the physical and mental impacts of the conditions faced in these facilities call into question whether human rights are being respected. Many of those living in such accommodation have already experienced traumatic events linked to incarceration and violence and in some cases this leads to further trauma and worsening mental health. The authors call for the government to adopt a more **trauma-aware** approach to designing and running accommodation for asylum seekers with a focus on ensuring that human rights are being respected and maintained ([Blair-Bolt-Hunt-Katona-O'Leary](#)).

## CLIMATE CRISIS AND DISPLACEMENT: FROM COMMITMENT TO ACTION

-  **Foreword – Protecting people and the planet: from commitment to action**  
 Ambassador Nazhat Shameem Khan (Permanent Mission of the Republic of Fiji to the UN in Geneva)  
[www.fmreview.org/climate-crisis/khan](http://www.fmreview.org/climate-crisis/khan)
-  **Climate crisis and displacement – from commitment to action**  
 Alexandra Bilak and Walter Kälin (Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre / Platform on Disaster Displacement)  
*Despite a wide range of global climate-related policy frameworks, actions being taken are not yet having a sufficiently deep and far-reaching impact.*  
[www.fmreview.org/climate-crisis/bilak-kaelin](http://www.fmreview.org/climate-crisis/bilak-kaelin)
-  **A call to action: a comprehensive approach to human mobility in the context of the climate crisis**  
 António Vitorino (IOM)  
*We are approaching key global milestones in the challenge we face to address the human mobility implications of the climate crisis – with deadlines that we are struggling to meet.*  
[www.fmreview.org/climate-crisis/vitorino](http://www.fmreview.org/climate-crisis/vitorino)
-  **Addressing the politics of the climate–migration–conflict link**  
 Rachel Furlow (Georgetown University)  
*Understanding the role of national governments is crucial to designing more effective policy and programmatic interventions.*  
[www.fmreview.org/climate-crisis/furlow](http://www.fmreview.org/climate-crisis/furlow)
-  **Where will we go if this lake dries up? A case-study from the Sahel**  
 Maria Stavropoulou and Andrew Harper (UNHCR)  
*Mauritania faces a daunting array of challenges triggered by the impacts of climate change. There is much that can be achieved if stakeholders commit to swift and comprehensive action in response.*  
[www.fmreview.org/climate-crisis/stavropoulou-harper](http://www.fmreview.org/climate-crisis/stavropoulou-harper)
-  **Lessons from drought response in Afghanistan**  
 Shahrzad Amoli and Evan Jones (Danish Refugee Council / Asia Displacement Solutions Platform)  
*Failure to anticipate drought and to coordinate an effective, recovery-focused response contributed to the protracted displacement of hundreds of thousands of people in Afghanistan. Preparedness and early action are key.*  
[www.fmreview.org/climate-crisis/amoli-jones](http://www.fmreview.org/climate-crisis/amoli-jones)
-  **Conflict, climate change and the shrinking mobility space in the Central Sahel**  
 Giulio Morello and Joelle Rizk (Samuel Hall / ICRC)  
*Climate risks, conflict and increasingly unfavourable policy frameworks have disrupted mobility-based resilience strategies in the Central Sahel and limited the benefits of regional and global commitments.*  
[www.fmreview.org/climate-crisis/morello-rizk](http://www.fmreview.org/climate-crisis/morello-rizk)
-  **Developing partnerships in the IGAD region**  
 Lena Brenn, Noora Mäkelä, Eleonora Panizza, Ahmed Amdihun and Roberto Rudari (Intergovernmental Authority on Development / IOM / University of Genoa)  
*How can partnerships and innovative approaches enhance policy coherence and effective policymaking in the IGAD region in the context of disasters and climate change?*  
[www.fmreview.org/climate-crisis/brenn-makela-panizza-amdihun-rudari](http://www.fmreview.org/climate-crisis/brenn-makela-panizza-amdihun-rudari)
-  **Disaster relief and displacement: the quest for policy coherence**  
 David James Cantor (University of London)  
*How can we make better use of existing disaster response frameworks to respond to the mobility-related impact of disasters? Taking the Americas as a case-study offers a window onto this and related questions.*  
[www.fmreview.org/climate-crisis/cantor](http://www.fmreview.org/climate-crisis/cantor)
-  **Promising practices of disability inclusion in addressing disaster displacement**  
 Yusra Uzair, Louisa Yasukawa and Nazmul Bari (World Bank / IDMC / Centre for Disability in Development)  
*Persons with disabilities are disproportionately affected by climate change and disaster displacement but examples of more inclusive planning and responses are emerging.*  
[www.fmreview.org/climate-crisis/uzair-yasukawa-bari](http://www.fmreview.org/climate-crisis/uzair-yasukawa-bari)
-  **The role of forecast-based financing**  
 Lisa Thalheimer, Eddie Jjemba and Ezekiel Simperingham (Princeton University / IFRC)  
*Anticipatory approaches such as forecast-based financing can help to minimise the humanitarian impacts of disaster displacement.*  
[www.fmreview.org/climate-crisis/thalheimer-jjemba-simperingham](http://www.fmreview.org/climate-crisis/thalheimer-jjemba-simperingham)
-  **Disaster displacement and risk reduction strategies in IGAD**  
 Nicodemus Nyandiko (Masinde Muliro University of Science and Technology)  
*Analysis of IGAD Member States' DRR strategies, plans and frameworks indicates uneven reference to displacement risks and associated protection needs.*  
[www.fmreview.org/climate-crisis/nyandiko](http://www.fmreview.org/climate-crisis/nyandiko)
-  **Adaptation obligations and adaptive mobility**  
 Lauren Nishimura (University of Melbourne)  
*Integrating relevant human rights duties into an understanding of adaptation obligations can provide a much-needed way to address gaps in current protection frameworks.*  
[www.fmreview.org/climate-crisis/nishimura](http://www.fmreview.org/climate-crisis/nishimura)
-  **Climate resilience in Rwanda: evaluating refugees' and host populations' vulnerability to risk**  
 Nfamara K Dampha, Colette Salemi, Wendy Rappoport, Stephen Polasky and Amare Gebreegziabher (World Bank / University of Minnesota / UNHCR Rwanda)  
*Recent research assesses the potential of climate risk reduction strategies to reduce injury and loss of life, improve public health and well-being, and protect livelihoods.*  
[www.fmreview.org/climate-crisis/dampha-salemi-rappoport-polasky-gebreegziabher](http://www.fmreview.org/climate-crisis/dampha-salemi-rappoport-polasky-gebreegziabher)
-  **Quantifying displacement in urban disaster contexts**  
 Nando Lewis and Nikki Herwanger (IOM)  
*Disaster risk reduction and humanitarian programming activities to assist displaced populations in urban settings are more effective when informed by timely, accurate data.*  
[www.fmreview.org/climate-crisis/lewis-herwanger](http://www.fmreview.org/climate-crisis/lewis-herwanger)
-  **Mapping of planned relocation cases: a foundation for evidence-based policy and practice**  
 Erica Bower, Sanjula Weerasinghe and Daria Mokhnacheva (Stanford University/University of New South Wales / Georgetown University / Thematic specialist)  
*A recent global mapping exercise on planned relocation offers opportunities to build insights essential for guiding policy and practice.*  
[www.fmreview.org/climate-crisis/bower-weerasinghe-mokhnacheva](http://www.fmreview.org/climate-crisis/bower-weerasinghe-mokhnacheva)



## Putting principles into practice: lessons from Fiji on planned relocations

Liam Moore (University of Wollongong)  
*Fiji's experience in planning relocations can guide other States facing similar challenges.*  
[www.fmreview.org/climate-crisis/moore](http://www.fmreview.org/climate-crisis/moore)



## Towards greater transparency and accountability in decision-making for planned relocation

Rachel Harrington-Abrams (King's College London)  
*Governments need to be more transparent in terms of reporting on relocation planning and implementation to ensure responsible decision making and effective monitoring.*  
[www.fmreview.org/climate-crisis/harringtonabrams](http://www.fmreview.org/climate-crisis/harringtonabrams)



## Evacuations: a form of disaster displacement?

Jane McAdam (University of New South Wales)  
*The role that evacuations play in displacement needs to be better understood, given the large numbers affected.*  
[www.fmreview.org/climate-crisis/mcadam](http://www.fmreview.org/climate-crisis/mcadam)



## Human mobility, rights and international protection: responding to the climate crisis

Madeline Garlick and Isabelle Michal (UNHCR)  
*UNHCR discusses the range of options for international legal protection in the context of cross-border displacement triggered by the impacts of climate change.*  
[www.fmreview.org/climate-crisis/garlick-michal](http://www.fmreview.org/climate-crisis/garlick-michal)



## The role of free movement agreements in addressing climate mobility

Tamara Wood (University of New South Wales/Hertie School)  
*Free movement agreements present opportunities for those who move in the context of disasters and climate change. More work is required, however, to make free movement accessible in practice to affected communities.*  
[www.fmreview.org/climate-crisis/wood](http://www.fmreview.org/climate-crisis/wood)



## Internal displacement in Asia and the Pacific: a human rights-based approach to law, policy and practice

Matthew Scott (Raoul Wallenberg Institute)  
*Adopting a human rights-based approach to examining law, policy and practice relating to displacement in the context of disasters and climate change highlights gaps between standards and reality.*  
[www.fmreview.org/climate-crisis/scott](http://www.fmreview.org/climate-crisis/scott)



## Climate change as a human rights issue: the role of National Inquiries in the Philippines

Reinna S Bermudez and Tamara Ligaya J Damary (Commission on Human Rights of the Philippines)  
*The Commission on Human Rights of the Philippines undertook a series of National Inquiries to investigate the effects of climate change on the enjoyment of human rights.*  
[www.fmreview.org/climate-crisis/bermudez-damary](http://www.fmreview.org/climate-crisis/bermudez-damary)



## Applying refugee law in Africa and Latin America: disasters, climate change and public order

Cleo Hansen-Lohrey (University of Tasmania)  
*When climate change and disasters seriously disturb public order, those forced to flee across borders may be refugees. More guidance is needed for applying regional refugee definitions in this context.*  
[www.fmreview.org/climate-crisis/hansenlohrey](http://www.fmreview.org/climate-crisis/hansenlohrey)



## The High-Level Panel on Internal Displacement: a vision for the future on climate change and disasters?

Jerome Elie (International Council of Voluntary Agencies)  
*The High-Level Panel on Internal Displacement's recent report calls for immediate action and better forward planning. But does it go far enough?*  
[www.fmreview.org/climate-crisis/elie](http://www.fmreview.org/climate-crisis/elie)

## GENERAL ARTICLES



## The Women, Peace and Security Index: a new perspective on forced displacement

Jeni Klugman, Jocelyn Kelly and Elena Ortiz (Brookings Institution / Harvard Humanitarian Initiative / World Bank Group)  
*A new index captures deficits in inclusion, justice and security experienced by displaced women.*  
[www.fmreview.org/climate-crisis/klugman-kelly-ortiz](http://www.fmreview.org/climate-crisis/klugman-kelly-ortiz)



## Cash transfers: learning from the EU programme in Turkey

Meltem A Aran, Nazli Aktakke, Hazal Colak and Gokce Baykal (Development Analytics / Independent Consultant)  
*Following concerns over the targeting method used to select recipients of cash assistance in Turkey, the authors report on*

*other possible methods of targeting to compare their relative advantages.*

[www.fmreview.org/climate-crisis/aran-aktakke-colak-baykal](http://www.fmreview.org/climate-crisis/aran-aktakke-colak-baykal)



## Can the UK develop reception centres in a trauma-informed way?

Jennifer Blair, David Bolt, Jane Hunt, Cornelius Katona and Jill O'Leary (Helen Bamber Foundation)  
*Medical assessments provide evidence of the negative impact of the UK's accommodation centres on the health of asylum seekers. A trauma-informed approach should underpin the government's future strategy in this area.*  
[www.fmreview.org/climate-crisis/blair-bolt-hunt-katona-oleary](http://www.fmreview.org/climate-crisis/blair-bolt-hunt-katona-oleary)

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