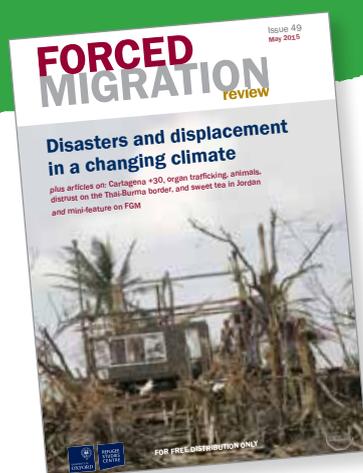




Disasters and displacement in a changing climate

www.fmreview.org/climatechange-disasters/FMR49listing.pdf



May 2015

plus a mini-feature on FGM and a selection of general articles.

Overleaf you will find for each article: the title, the author(s) and their affiliation, introductory sentences and links to the full article online.

The full version of FMR 49 is online at www.fmreview.org/climatechange-disasters in html, pdf and audio in English, and in html and pdf formats in Arabic, French and Spanish.

From the Editors

In light of the projected increase in the frequency and intensity of disasters associated with climate change, it is anticipated that the number of people displaced in the context of disasters – already significant – will rise. In the years since our 2008 issue on ‘Climate change and displacement’, the relocation of people at risk, the need for adaptation to the effects of climate change and the legal challenges around people displaced by climate-related threats are all being widely debated and researched.

Existing national, regional and international legal regimes, however, respond to only some of the protection concerns arising from displacement in the context of disasters. Crafting an appropriate response will demand a cross-sectoral approach – technical and scientific, political, humanitarian, human rights and developmental, among others – that addresses different forms of human mobility (displacement, migration and planned relocation). But while the voices of scientists, academics, politicians and development practitioners dominate the climate change debate, one of the authors here reminds

us that “local knowledge, values and beliefs are essential elements of navigating the way forward for affected communities”. The articles in this issue attempt to reflect the research, the debates and the voices.

In 2015, the Nansen Initiative, led by the Governments of Norway and Switzerland, is bringing together states to discuss a Protection Agenda addressing the needs of people displaced in the context of disasters caused by natural hazards, including those linked to climate change. Some articles in this issue of FMR emanate from the Nansen Initiative’s regional consultations and civil society meetings that have been taking place since 2013.

We would like to thank Hannah Entwisle Chapuisat of the Nansen Initiative and Jeff Crisp for their assistance as advisors on this issue.

This issue also includes a mini-feature on ‘Female genital mutilation (FGM) and asylum in Europe’ and a further five articles on other aspects of forced migration.

www.fmreview.org/climatechange-disasters/editors

Disasters and displacement in a changing climate

Foreword

Børge Brende (Government of Norway) and Didier Burkhalter (Government of Switzerland)

While the international community has already been addressing many aspects of disasters, climate change and human mobility, in order to really make progress it is essential to bring together different strands of the discussion so as to develop a comprehensive response that also anticipates future challenges associated with climate change.

www.fmreview.org/climatechange-disasters/brende-burkhalter

The Nansen Initiative: building consensus on displacement in disaster contexts

Walter Kälin (The Nansen Initiative)

Over almost three years, the Nansen Initiative consultative process has identified a toolbox of potential policy options to prevent, prepare for and respond to the challenges of cross-border displacement in disaster contexts, including the effects of climate change.

www.fmreview.org/climatechange-disasters/kaelin

National Adaptation Plans and human mobility

Koko Warner (UNU-EHS), Walter Kälin (Nansen Initiative), Susan Martin (Georgetown University) and Youssef Nassef (UNFCC)

In order to avoid displacement when possible, displacement and human mobility issues need to be better integrated within national and regional adaptation planning processes.

www.fmreview.org/climatechange-disasters/warner-kaelin-martin-nassef

Modelling displacement

Justin Ginnetti (Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre)

Although those seeking a single global prediction will be disappointed, today's models of climate change- and disaster-induced displacement can provide a range of scenarios for specific countries, regions or hotspots.

www.fmreview.org/climatechange-disasters/ginnetti

The state of the evidence

Susan Martin (Georgetown University)

Researchers have much to do, not only to understand climate- and disaster-induced migration but also to transmit their understanding for the use of policymakers and practitioners.

www.fmreview.org/climatechange-disasters/martin

The necessity for an ethnographic approach in Peru

Geremia Cometti (Laboratoire d'Anthropologie Sociale, Paris)

A movement of people is rarely explained by environmental or climatic factors alone. Therefore an analysis which does not take into consideration the cultural consequences of climate change for affected societies is incomplete.

www.fmreview.org/climatechange-disasters/cometti

An integrated focus

William Lacy Swing (International Organization for Migration)

The key to successfully addressing the challenges of environmental, climatic and natural disasters is integrating migration concerns – including displacement – into all climate change, disaster risk reduction and development policies and frameworks.

www.fmreview.org/climatechange-disasters/swing

West Africa: a testing ground for regional solutions

Julia Blocher, Dalila Gharbaoui and Sara Vigil (University of Liège)

West Africa has a very mobile population and high vulnerability to natural hazards. It also, however, has a number of regional cooperation agreements and may therefore be a useful testing ground for addressing cross-border disaster displacement.

www.fmreview.org/climatechange-disasters/blocher-gharbaoui-vigil

Development and displacement risks

Glaucia Boyer and Matthew McKinnon (UNDP)

Climate change has such significant implications for emergencies that sometimes the development facet of the challenge can be overlooked. Yet the impact of climate change induces systemic patterns of socio-economic erosion that also affect the dynamics of disaster displacement and that require parallel responses.

www.fmreview.org/climatechange-disasters/boyer-mckinnon

Developing temporary protection in Africa

Tamara Wood (University of New South Wales)

Formalised temporary protection arrangements in Africa could significantly improve access to territory and human rights for people displaced across borders by disasters. Such arrangements must adhere to states' existing protection obligations.

www.fmreview.org/climatechange-disasters/wood

Climate effects on nomadic pastoralist societies

Dawn Chatty and Troy Sternberg (University of Oxford)

Oman and Mongolia reflect the modern climatic and social challenges to mobile pastoral livelihoods.

www.fmreview.org/climatechange-disasters/chatty-sternberg

Guidance for 'managed' relocation

Brent Doberstein and Anne Tadgell (University of Waterloo)

While the potential for climate change-related displacement has been recognised for over 20 years, the international community has been slow to develop climate change-specific instruments to guide the relocation process beyond those that relate to displacement generally.

www.fmreview.org/climatechange-disasters/doberstein-tadgell

Preparing for planned relocation

www.fmreview.org/climatechange-disasters/planned-relocation

Lessons from planned relocation and resettlement in the past

Jane McAdam (University of New South Wales)

Placing contemporary deliberations about relocation within a longer historical and intellectual framework reveals unexpected connections and salutary lessons.

www.fmreview.org/climatechange-disasters/mcadam

Post-disaster resettlement in urban Bolivia

Gemma Sou (University of Manchester)

Post-disaster resettlement programmes can be unsuitable and ineffective, often exacerbating the vulnerability of people to the effects of climate change.

www.fmreview.org/climatechange-disasters/sou

Focusing on climate-related internal displacement

Scott Leckie and Ezekiel Simperingham (Displacement Solutions)

Global attention should place a primary focus on the application of best practice and the development of innovative initiatives to solve climate-related internal displacement, rather than on grappling with the far rarer movements of people across borders.

www.fmreview.org/climatechange-disasters/leckie-simperingham

Brazil's draft migration law

Isabela Piacentini de Andrade (Universidade Positivo)

Brazil is developing a long-term solution for filling a legislative gap affecting environmental migrants.

www.fmreview.org/climatechange-disasters/piacentini

Disasters, displacement and a new framework in the Americas

David James Cantor (Refugee Law Initiative)

There is a startling range of positive examples of national law, policy and practice all across the Americas that states have used to respond to the migratory consequences of disasters.

www.fmreview.org/climatechange-disasters/cantor

Temporary protection arrangements to fill a gap in the protection regime

Volker Türk (UNHCR)

Predictable measures are needed to provide protection for people displaced across borders by disasters, where there is currently a gap.

www.fmreview.org/climatechange-disasters/tuerk



Refugees, climate change and international law

María José Fernández (Universidad Católica de Salta, Argentina)

How can the category of 'climate refugee' be considered within international law in the 21st century?

www.fmreview.org/climatechange-disasters/fernandez



Displacement as a consequence of climate change mitigation policies

Sara Vigil (University of Liège)

Climate change mitigation policies and 'green solutions', such as biofuels, are also creating displacement.

www.fmreview.org/climatechange-disasters/vigil



Statelessness and environmental displacement

Jessie Connell (Australian National University)

Stateless people and migrants are at greater risk of displacement and are less likely to receive assistance; in turn, environmental displacement (especially multiple migrations) heightens the risk of becoming stateless.

www.fmreview.org/climatechange-disasters/connell



A role for strategic litigation

Matthew Scott (Lund University, Sweden)

Strategic litigation to protect individuals at risk can usefully support higher-level protection initiatives.

www.fmreview.org/climatechange-disasters/scott



Floods and migration in the Czech Republic

Robert Stojanov (University of Prague), Ilan Kelman (University College London) and Barbora Duží (Czech Academy of Sciences)

Residents' strategies are generally aimed at either protection from or adaptation to flooding. Large-scale migration from the floodplains of rivers has not been seriously considered, even in high-risk zones.

www.fmreview.org/climatechange-disasters/stojanov-kelman-duzi



'One Safe Future' in the Philippines

Lloyd Ranque and Melissa Quetulio-Navarra (Philippines government agency)

The Philippine government's 'One Safe Future' programme relocated disaster-affected poor families in areas where structures enabling opportunities are lacking.

www.fmreview.org/climatechange-disasters/ranque-quetulionavarra



Post-disaster resettlement in the Philippines: a risky strategy

Alice R Thomas (Refugees International)

Experience in the Philippines following Typhoon Haiyan suggests that resettlement as a strategy for mitigating disaster-induced displacement can create significant protection risks.

www.fmreview.org/climatechange-disasters/thomas



Cross-border migration with dignity in Kiribati

Karen E McNamara (University of Queensland)

The 'migration with dignity' policy is part of Kiribati's long-term nationwide relocation strategy.

www.fmreview.org/climatechange-disasters/mcnamara



Land, disasters and mobility in the South Pacific

Daniel Fitzpatrick (Australian National University)

The adaptive characteristics of customary land systems deserve greater recognition in disaster or climate change policy frameworks.

www.fmreview.org/climatechange-disasters/fitzpatrick



Not drowning but fighting: Pacific Islands activists

Hannah Fair (University College London)

Focusing on climate-induced migration, rather than mitigation, can be at odds with grassroots demands and can make the future uninhabitability of some Pacific Islands appear as a foregone conclusion.

www.fmreview.org/climatechange-disasters/fair

Samoa: local knowledge, climate change and population movements

Ximena Flores-Palacios (Auckland University of Technology)

The voices of scientists, academics, politicians and development practitioners dominate the climate change debate, yet local knowledge, values and beliefs are essential elements of navigating the way forward for affected communities.

www.fmreview.org/climatechange-disasters/florespalacios

Facilitating voluntary adaptive migration in the Pacific

Bruce Burson (New Zealand Immigration and Protection Tribunal) and Richard Bedford (University of Waikato)

Voluntary adaptive migration across international borders will be a critical component of an overall adaptation strategy for at-risk individuals and households in the Pacific region in order to increase their resilience to natural hazards and prevent future displacement.

www.fmreview.org/climatechange-disasters/burson-bedford

Integrating resilience in South Asia

Mi Zhou and Dorien Braam (Praxis Labs)

Communities can strengthen their resilience by integrating disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation and poverty reduction measures.

www.fmreview.org/climatechange-disasters/zhou-braam

"Everyone likes it here"

Himani Upadhyay, Divya Mohan (TERI, India) and Ilan Kelman (University College London)

Sea-level rise threatens communities of the Lakshadweep islands. But what happens when belongingness, religious beliefs and the identity of being an islander make them stay?

www.fmreview.org/climatechange-disasters/upadhyay-mohan-kelman

Building adaptive capacity in Assam

Soumyadeep Banerjee, Suman Bisht and Bidhubhusan Mahapatra (International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development, Nepal)

A starting point for adapting to longer-term climate change could be adaptation to short-term climate variability and extreme events. Making more informed choices about the use of remittances can enhance the adaptive capacity of remittance-receiving households.

www.fmreview.org/climatechange-disasters/banerjee-bisht-mahapatra

Mixed motivations and complex causality in the Mekong

Jessica Marsh (Mekong Migration Network)

Many climate change-affected communities have already been using migration as a means to adapt to and withstand the challenges to their livelihoods and security. Strengthening of existing protections for all migrants is clearly advantageous in the context of climate change.

www.fmreview.org/climatechange-disasters/marsh

One good reason to speak of 'climate refugees'

François Gemenne (University of Liège and Sciences Po, Paris)

The concept of 'environmental refugees', or 'climate refugees', has been progressively abandoned, as having no legal basis. I want to argue that there are good reasons to use the term.

www.fmreview.org/climatechange-disasters/gemenne

Governance questions for the international community

Alexander Betts (Refugee Studies Centre)

The Nansen Initiative has highlighted significant questions about how the international community should collectively think about displacement and mobility issues relating to natural disasters and climate change, and how to improve the governance thereof.

www.fmreview.org/climatechange-disasters/betts

Building respectful solutions

Colleen Swan (Kivalina City Council), Chief Albert P Naquin (Isle de Jean Charles Tribal Council) and Stanley Tom (Newtok Traditional Council)

Tribes in coastal Alaska and Louisiana in the United States are among the communities at immediate risk of displacement due to climate change impacts.

www.fmreview.org/climatechange-disasters/swan-naquin-tom

FGM and asylum in Europe

Female genital mutilation: a case for asylum in Europe

Fadela Novak-Irons (UNHCR)

With some 71% of female EU asylum applicants from FGM-practising countries estimated to be survivors of this harmful traditional practice, it is time to accept that this subject demands greater scrutiny and a more dedicated response.

www.fmreview.org/climatechange-disasters/novakirons

FGM: challenges for asylum applicants and officials

Christine Flamand (INTACT)

Asylum authorities in the European Union need to establish better procedures to help address the specific vulnerabilities and protection needs of women and girls who have undergone or are at risk of female genital mutilation.

www.fmreview.org/climatechange-disasters/flamand

The medicalisation of female genital mutilation

Pierre Foldes and Frédérique Martz (Institut en Santé Génésique)

The 'medicalisation' of female genital mutilation should be denounced on two counts. Firstly, it is usually anatomically more damaging and, secondly, it goes against the ethical basis of the medical profession.

www.fmreview.org/climatechange-disasters/foldes-martz

The Istanbul Convention: new treaty, new tool

Elise Petitpas (End FGM European Network) and Johanna Nelles (Council of Europe)

The new Istanbul Convention provides a powerful tool for more effectively guaranteeing the protection of asylum seekers at risk of gender-based persecution and at risk of FGM in particular.

www.fmreview.org/climatechange-disasters/petitpas-nelles

Changing attitudes in Finland towards FGM

Saido Mohamed and Solomie Teshome (Finnish League for Human Rights)

Former refugee women are now working as professional educators among immigrant and refugee communities in Finland to tackle ignorance of the impact and extent of female genital mutilation/cutting.

www.fmreview.org/climatechange-disasters/mohamed-teshome

FGM mini-feature also available as a 12-page stand-alone pdf:

www.fmreview.org/climatechange-disasters/FGM.pdf



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General articles

The Cartagena process: 30 years of innovation and solidarity

Carlos Maldonado Castillo (UNHCR)

The 30th anniversary of the 1984 Cartagena Declaration offers the opportunity to consider the achievements of the Cartagena process and the specific characteristics that make it so remarkable.

www.fmreview.org/climatechange-disasters/maldonadocastillo

Trafficking for human organs

Vladimir Makei (Government of Belarus)

Trafficking of people for their organs is an emerging transnational crime that has failed to receive sufficient international attention.

www.fmreview.org/climatechange-disasters/makei

Sweet tea and cigarettes: a taste of refugee life in Jordan

Rana B Khoury (Northwestern University)

Among refugees in Jordan, utter boredom – the result of restrictions on mobility, prohibitions on employment, and feelings of marginalisation – is an unmistakable source of anguish.

www.fmreview.org/climatechange-disasters/khoury

Refugee-state distrust on the Thai-Burma border

Karen Hargrave (independent)

Distrust between refugees and their state of origin must be given due consideration in institutional approaches to repatriation of refugees, on the Thai-Burma border and in other refugee contexts worldwide.

www.fmreview.org/climatechange-disasters/hargrave

Animals and forced migration

Piers Beirne and Caitlin Kelty-Huber (University of Southern Maine)

Harm to animals resulting from forced migration of people is intricately interwoven with and contingent upon the simultaneous suffering of humans.

www.fmreview.org/climatechange-disasters/beirne-keltyhuber

A Syrian family in their apartment in Ramtha, Jordan, February 2014.



UNHCR/Jared Kohler

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