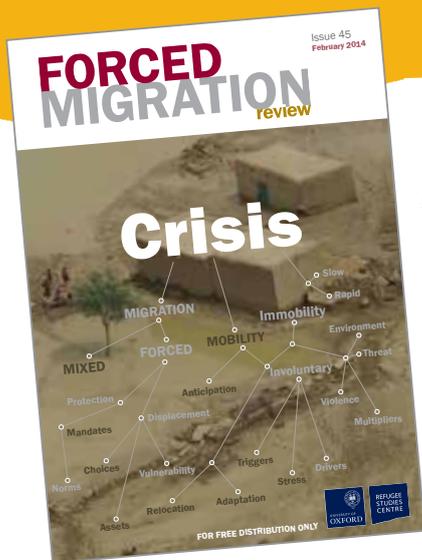


Expanded listing of all articles in  
Forced Migration Review issue 45

# Crisis

[www.fmreview.org/crisis/FMR45listing.pdf](http://www.fmreview.org/crisis/FMR45listing.pdf)

February 2014



**plus a selection of articles on other aspects of forced migration.**

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

**The full version of FMR 45 is online at [www.fmreview.org/crisis](http://www.fmreview.org/crisis) in html, pdf and audio in English, and in html and pdf formats in Arabic, Spanish and French.**

## From the Editors

Many people who are displaced or become ‘trapped’ in the context of diverse humanitarian crises do not fit well within existing legal, policy and operational frameworks for the protection of refugees and internally displaced people. This raises questions about whether there needs to be, or can be, more systematic or normative ways of dealing with assistance and protection for people affected by environmental crises, gang violence, nuclear disasters, food crises and so on.

Do, for example, these different types of situation or event in effect create common types of movement? And would that then enable lessons to be drawn and guidance to be developed for humanitarian crises triggered by the whole range of events and processes? Can we also distil common themes and guidance, in relation to movement and protection needs, responses and challenges, across crisis situations – or not? On

the other hand, creating new norms is neither easy nor without possibly problematic consequences.

As Peter Sutherland, Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General for International Migration and Development, writes in his Foreword: “[W]hen it comes to protecting migrants’ well-being and rights, smart practices abound. ... We need to clarify the critical roles that all key actors – including countries of origin and destination, neighbouring states, businesses and civil society – should play.”

We are grateful to Susan Martin, Sanjula Weerasinghe and Abbie Taylor at Georgetown University’s Institute for the Study of International Migration (ISIM) for their advice and support as special advisors on this issue. We are also very grateful to ISIM’s Crisis Migration Project and to the John D and Catherine T MacArthur Foundation for funding this issue.

[www.fmreview.org/crisis](http://www.fmreview.org/crisis)

**FORCED**  
MIGRATION  
review



### Crisis

#### Foreword on migrants in crisis

**Peter D Sutherland (UN Special Representative for International Migration and Development)**

When it comes to protecting migrants' well-being and rights, smart practices abound. There are many practices that can and should become global standards.

[www.fmreview.org/crisis/sutherland](http://www.fmreview.org/crisis/sutherland)

#### What is crisis migration?

**Susan Martin, Sanjula Weerasinghe and Abbie Taylor (ISIM, Georgetown University)**

Movements precipitated by humanitarian crises have implications that touch upon immigration control and national interests, human rights, humanitarian and development principles, and the frameworks for international protection, cooperation and burden sharing. Existing legal and institutional frameworks manifest limited capacity to accommodate all those with protection needs. Even when frameworks exist, in practice there are considerable gaps in implementation.

[www.fmreview.org/crisis/martin-weerasinghe-taylor](http://www.fmreview.org/crisis/martin-weerasinghe-taylor)

#### The concept of crisis migration

**Jane McAdam (University of New South Wales)**

Crisis migration needs to be understood in terms of 'tipping points', which are triggered not just by events but also by underlying structural processes. It is important for policymakers for there to be an adequate theory behind the concept of 'crisis migration' so that responses are appropriate, timely and thoughtful.

[www.fmreview.org/crisis/mcadam](http://www.fmreview.org/crisis/mcadam)

#### Lessons from the development of the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement

**Roberta Cohen (Brookings Institution)**

The Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement filled a major gap in the international protection system for uprooted people. Whether their development holds lessons for those seeking to develop standards in the migration field remains a question to explore.

[www.fmreview.org/crisis/cohen](http://www.fmreview.org/crisis/cohen)

#### Flight to the cities

**Patricia Weiss Fagen (Georgetown University)**

The conditions from which most crisis migrants have fled — threats to life, health, physical safety and/or subsistence — are likely to be reproduced in some form in their urban destinations, at least in part due to their presence there.

[www.fmreview.org/crisis/weissfagen](http://www.fmreview.org/crisis/weissfagen)

#### Choice and necessity: relocations in the Arctic and South Pacific

**Robin Bronen (University of Alaska Fairbanks)**

Relocation — whereby livelihoods, housing and public infrastructure are reconstructed in another location — may be the best adaptation response for communities whose current location becomes uninhabitable or is vulnerable to future climate-induced threats.

[www.fmreview.org/crisis/bronon](http://www.fmreview.org/crisis/bronon)

#### Illegal migration in the Indian Sunderbans

**Sahana Bose (Manipal University, India)**

It is expected that due to sea-level rises in the future many millions of Bangladeshis will flee to India, exacerbating further the ongoing disputes between India and Bangladesh. Human security will be the most important agenda item for Indian-Bangladeshi relations in the coming decades.

[www.fmreview.org/crisis/bose](http://www.fmreview.org/crisis/bose)

#### Migrants on offshore islands of Bangladesh

**Rezwan Siddiqui (University of Dhaka, Bangladesh)**

Riverbank erosion and the consequent formation of new islands in the Bay of Bengal cause frequent changes in the shape and size of the delta, forcing the inhabitants to migrate frequently.

[www.fmreview.org/crisis/siddiqui](http://www.fmreview.org/crisis/siddiqui)

#### Resettlement in the twenty-first century

**Anthony Oliver-Smith and Alex de Sherbinin (University of Florida and Columbia University)**

Deficiencies in planning, preparation and implementation of involuntary resettlement and relocation projects have produced far more failures than successes. Indeed, it is questionable whether resettlement as currently practised could be categorised as a form of protection.

[www.fmreview.org/crisis/oliversmith-desherbinin](http://www.fmreview.org/crisis/oliversmith-desherbinin)

#### Adolescence, food crisis and migration

**Janis Ridsdel (Plan International)**

Adolescents who migrate because of food crises face distinct risks. Specific strategies are needed to prevent and respond to this phenomenon.

[www.fmreview.org/crisis/ridsdel](http://www.fmreview.org/crisis/ridsdel)

#### Criminal violence and displacement in Mexico

**Sebastián Albuja (Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre)**

Rampant criminal violence, from direct coercion and physical threats to the erosion of the quality of life and livelihood opportunities, pushes people to move in a variety of ways. Not everyone forced to move has equal access to protection or asylum.

[www.fmreview.org/crisis/albuja](http://www.fmreview.org/crisis/albuja)

#### Mexicans seeking political asylum

**Leticia Calderón Chelius (Instituto Mora, México)**

Banding together in response to a situation of this seriousness gives people strength and confidence, and provides emotional, social and — above all — legal and political support.

[www.fmreview.org/crisis/calderon](http://www.fmreview.org/crisis/calderon)

#### Mexico: from the Guiding Principles to national responsibilities on the rights of IDPs

**Fernando Batista Jiménez (Mexican National Commission on Human Rights)**

The Mexican government needs facts and figures on internal displacement and then to mobilise national institutions to design appropriate responses.

[www.fmreview.org/crisis/batista](http://www.fmreview.org/crisis/batista)

#### Rising waters, displaced lives

**Lindsey Brickle and Alice Thomas (Refugees International)**

Although Pakistan and Colombia have relatively advanced disaster management frameworks, they were unprepared and ill-equipped to assist and protect people displaced by recent floods.

[www.fmreview.org/crisis/brickle-thomas](http://www.fmreview.org/crisis/brickle-thomas)

#### Health crises and migration

**Michael Edelstein (Public Health Agency of Sweden), David Heymann (London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine) and Khalid Koser (Geneva Centre for Security Policy)**

Individual and collective responses to health crises contribute to an orderly public health response that most times precludes the need for large-scale displacements. Restricting population movement is a largely ineffective way of containing disease, yet governments sometimes resort to it where health crises emerge.

[www.fmreview.org/crisis/edelstein-heyman-koser](http://www.fmreview.org/crisis/edelstein-heyman-koser)

#### Questioning 'drought displacement': environment, politics and migration in Somalia

**Anna Lindley (London School of Oriental and African Studies)**

The role of the recent drought in producing migration cannot be understood in isolation from human practices and past and concurrent political processes. The environmental dimensions of recent displacement prompt a series of policy challenges in relation to prevention, response and rights protection.

[www.fmreview.org/crisis/lindley](http://www.fmreview.org/crisis/lindley)

If you want to listen to FMR as podcasts, all FMR articles are also online in audio format in English for you to download or listen to online.

### **Non-citizens caught up in situations of conflict, violence and disaster**

**Khalid Koser (Geneva Centre for Security Policy)**

When non-citizens are caught up in humanitarian crises, they can be as vulnerable to displacement, and suffer its consequences as acutely, as citizens. Yet frameworks and capacities for assisting and protecting them are lacking.

[www.fmreview.org/crisis/koser](http://www.fmreview.org/crisis/koser)

### **Humanitarian border management**

**Maximilian Pottler (International Organization for Migration)**

Humanitarian border management is one of the tools that can supplement the humanitarian response for migrants caught in a crisis situation

[www.fmreview.org/crisis/pottler](http://www.fmreview.org/crisis/pottler)

### **Aspects of crisis migration in Algeria**

**Mohamed Saïb Musette (Applied Economic Research Center for Development, Algeria)**

Movements of migrants are only partially covered by international instruments and while the Algerian authorities certainly have opportunities to protect this stream of people, no agreements (bilateral or multilateral) are in force to do so.

[www.fmreview.org/crisis/musette](http://www.fmreview.org/crisis/musette)

### **Forcing migration of globalised citizens**

**Oscar A Gómez (Japan International Cooperation Agency)**

Today's constant flows of persons and information across frontiers mean that, when an emergency occurs, the international community feels it has to get involved not only out of solidarity but because its citizens could be in danger.

[www.fmreview.org/crisis/gomez](http://www.fmreview.org/crisis/gomez)

### **The challenge of mixed migration by sea**

**Judith Kumin (University of New Hampshire)**

While 'boat people' are often fleeing a situation of crisis, they share their mode of travel with many types of migrants. Much more needs to be done to respond to irregular maritime migration in a way which protects fundamental rights and respects human dignity but the political will for this appears to be lacking.

[www.fmreview.org/crisis/kumin](http://www.fmreview.org/crisis/kumin)

### **Populations 'trapped' at times of crisis**

**Richard Black (London School of Oriental and African Studies) and Michael Collyer (University of Sussex)**

A focus on those who are trapped challenges both theoretical and practical approaches to mobility and crisis, which prioritise movement. Those who have lost control of the decision to move away from potential danger have inevitably lost a lot more too.

[www.fmreview.org/crisis/black-collyer](http://www.fmreview.org/crisis/black-collyer)

### **The rise of trapped populations**

**April T Humble (The Earth League)**

As border security increases and borders become less permeable, cross-border migration is becoming increasingly difficult, selective and dangerous. Growing numbers of people are becoming trapped in their own countries or in transit countries, or being forced to roam border areas, unable to access legal protection or basic social necessities.

[www.fmreview.org/crisis/humble](http://www.fmreview.org/crisis/humble)

### **Misconceptions about human trafficking in a time of crisis**

**Elżbieta M Goździak and Alissa Walter (Georgetown University)**

Both natural and man-made crises are considered by many to be prime environments for trafficking in persons. However, the evidence for this is thin.

[www.fmreview.org/crisis/gozdzia-walter](http://www.fmreview.org/crisis/gozdzia-walter)

### **International cooperation on the North Korean refugee crisis**

**Markus Bell (Australian National University) and Geoffrey Fattig (University of California, San Diego)**

The biggest challenge concerning North Korean refugees is that, as yet, there is no international framework for how to respond once these individuals have crossed the border.

[www.fmreview.org/crisis/bell-fattig](http://www.fmreview.org/crisis/bell-fattig)

### **New Orleans: a lesson in post-disaster resilience**

**Paul Kadetz (Leiden University)**

Factors that foster social cohesion in communities – such as shared long-term networks and shared community identity, central organisation to which the community adheres, and established trust – have been identified as critical for post-disaster resilience and recovery.

[www.fmreview.org/crisis/kadetz](http://www.fmreview.org/crisis/kadetz)

### **Nuclear disasters and displacement**

**Silva Meybatyan (University of the District of Columbia)**

The lessons of the Fukushima nuclear accident in 2011 seem to be the same as those from Chernobyl 25 years earlier, despite the different political settings. Apparently not much had been learned.

[www.fmreview.org/crisis/meybatyan](http://www.fmreview.org/crisis/meybatyan)

### **Regionalism as a strategic tool for dealing with crisis migration**

**Liliana Lyra Jubilut (Universidade Católica de Santos, Brazil) and Erika Pires Ramos (RESAMA, South American Network for Environmental Migration, Brazil)**

Regional solutions are becoming a strategic tool in dealing with the lack of globally agreed protection for crisis migrants.

[www.fmreview.org/crisis/jubilut-ramos](http://www.fmreview.org/crisis/jubilut-ramos)

### **Environmental stress, displacement and the challenge of rights protection**

**Roger Zetter and James Morrissey (University of Oxford)**

Examination of migration histories and current politics in Kenya, Bangladesh, Vietnam, Ethiopia and Ghana sheds light on how rights are articulated for groups and individuals displaced in a context of environmental stress and climate change. Both migration and rights are sensitive issues in these case-study countries, and the conjunction of the two is especially sensitive.

[www.fmreview.org/crisis/zetter-morrissey](http://www.fmreview.org/crisis/zetter-morrissey)

### **Disaster Law**

**Stefanie Haumer (German Red Cross)**

The impetus for new disaster response laws lies in the gaps that exist in the scope and geographic coverage of existing international law. There are also gaps in the application of existing international norms, and especially in the ability of domestic laws to address common legal issues in international disaster relief and recovery operations.

[www.fmreview.org/crisis/haumer](http://www.fmreview.org/crisis/haumer)

### **On policies of hospitality and hostility in Argentina**

**Irene Duffard Evangelista**

Following the Haiti earthquake of 2010, Argentina and other South American countries undertook to receive Haitians for 'humanitarian reasons'.

[www.fmreview.org/crisis/duffard](http://www.fmreview.org/crisis/duffard)

### **Disaster risk reduction and mobility**

**Patrice Quesada (International Organization for Migration)**

An essential step for advancing risk reduction measures at the local level is to define mobility-based indicators of vulnerability and resilience that can contribute to measuring and reducing human and economic losses resulting from disasters.

[www.fmreview.org/crisis/quesada](http://www.fmreview.org/crisis/quesada)



Migrants and asylum seekers at the 'I believe in Jesus Church' shelter for men in the South African border town of Musina queue up for a free hot meal, provided by UNHCR.

## The global governance of crisis migration

Alexander Betts (Refugee Studies Centre)

There is no coherent or unified global governance framework for the different areas that have been subsumed under the umbrella of 'crisis migration'. This is not to say that when new challenges or labels arise new institution-building is necessarily required. Addressing emerging protection gaps such as those related to crisis migration requires creativity in making existing institutions work better across implementation, institutionalisation and international agreements.

[www.fmreview.org/crisis/betts](http://www.fmreview.org/crisis/betts)

## Crisis Migration Project

List of the Project's outputs to date.

[www.fmreview.org/crisis/isim](http://www.fmreview.org/crisis/isim)

## GENERAL ARTICLES

### New OAS Conventions protecting IDPs against racism and discrimination

Maria Beatriz Nogueira (University of Brasília)

Two new Conventions approved in 2013 have the potential to offer greater protection to vulnerable groups, including IDPs, in the Americas.

[www.fmreview.org/crisis/nogueira](http://www.fmreview.org/crisis/nogueira)

### The potential role of a racial discrimination law in Myanmar

Nathan Willis (Southern Cross University, Australia)

Ethnic discrimination has long fuelled violence and displacement within Myanmar, especially in relation to people of Rohingya ethnicity who have been fleeing in their tens of thousands in 2013 alone.

[www.fmreview.org/crisis/willis](http://www.fmreview.org/crisis/willis)

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## Translating global education standards to local contexts

Carine Allaf, Tzvetomira Laub and Arianna Sloat (Inter-Agency Network for Education in Emergencies)

Global standards such as the Education in Emergencies Minimum Standards need to be applied locally and this requires a thoughtful and committed contextualisation process.

[www.fmreview.org/crisis/allaf-laub-sloat](http://www.fmreview.org/crisis/allaf-laub-sloat)

## Opportunity to change Lebanon's asylum policy

Samira Trad (Frontiers Ruwad Association, Lebanon)

Lebanon's attitude towards the 'Syrian exception' can be used as the starting point for its policy to come into line with international refugee and human rights norms, standards and protection.

[www.fmreview.org/crisis/trad](http://www.fmreview.org/crisis/trad)

## Perspectives of refugees in Dadaab on returning to Somalia

Caroline Abu Sa'Da and Sergio Bianchi (Médecins Sans Frontières)

MSF recently asked Somali refugees in Dadaab's Dagahaley camp about their living conditions and their thoughts about returning to Somalia in the near future. The responses suggest that bad living conditions in the camp are not conducive to wanting to return, despite a widespread belief to the contrary.

[www.fmreview.org/crisis/abusada-bianchi](http://www.fmreview.org/crisis/abusada-bianchi)

## Dictatorships, refugees and reparation in the Southern Cone of Latin America

Juan Pablo Terminiello (University of Buenos Aires)

Since the return of democracy to Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay there has been particular recognition of forced displacement within the framework of reparations for the abuses suffered under dictatorial governments.

[www.fmreview.org/crisis/terminiello](http://www.fmreview.org/crisis/terminiello)

## Internal displacement in Kenya: the quest for durable solutions

Lucy Kiama and Fredrick Koome (Refugee Consortium of Kenya)

Internal displacement in Kenya has been a challenge since the colonial era but only recently has a legal framework been developed to address IDP protection issues. The process of developing this framework offers some useful lessons for stakeholders in similar situations.

[www.fmreview.org/crisis/kiama-koome](http://www.fmreview.org/crisis/kiama-koome)

## Connecting and communicating after Typhoon Haiyan

Mariko Hall and Adam Ashcroft (WFP)

In the first month of the Typhoon Haiyan response, one of the priorities facing the international community was to re-establish internet connectivity in order to facilitate information sharing and the provision of assistance.

[www.fmreview.org/crisis/hall-ashcroft](http://www.fmreview.org/crisis/hall-ashcroft)

