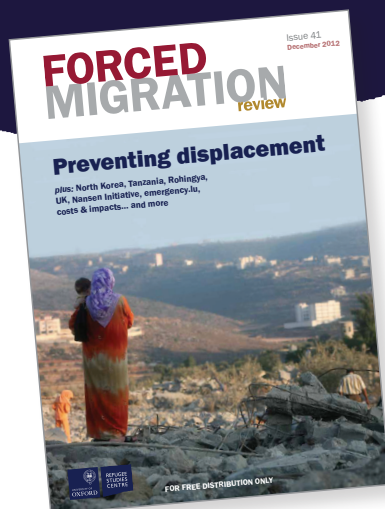


Expanded listing of all articles in Forced Migration Review issue 41

FMR 41 Listing

www.fmreview.org/preventing/FMR41listing.pdf



December 2012

Preventing displacement

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, the introductory sentences and a link to the full article online.

The full version of FMR 41 is online at www.fmreview.org/preventing/ in html and pdf in English, and in html in Spanish, French and Arabic.

From the Editors

Preventing displacement is obviously a worthwhile objective. Being displaced puts people at a higher risk of being both impoverished and unable to enjoy their human rights. Such a situation is worth preventing – but not at any cost.

People know that displacement brings with it risks and vulnerabilities such as loss of land and work, homelessness, food insecurity, health risks, loss of access to common resources such as education, and possibly destruction of social networks upon which people depend, particularly during a crisis. “The effects of displacement can last a lifetime and beyond, damaging the prospects of future generations,” says Valerie Amos in the opening article. “We can do more to prevent displacement and the suffering it brings.” It is important, however, to preserve the possibility of displacement when that is a choice, or indeed a necessity, and it is also worth remembering that two of the three traditional durable solutions – return and resettlement – both involve further displacement.

Addressing the causes of displacement – such as violent conflict, housing that cannot withstand a natural disaster, or a government that cannot guarantee a sustainable

infrastructure – is the focus of some of the articles in this issue of FMR. Others look at how to manage situations that might cause displacement so as to make staying a better option. And yet others look at the legal and institutional context within which all this occurs.

This issue of FMR also includes a number of articles about disparate aspects of forced migration: North Koreans in China, East Africans adapting to the UK, slum evictions in Tanzania, the Nansen Initiative, cultural orientation for resettles to the US, making work safe for refugee women, the Rohingya, new initiatives in communications technology, and a new methodology for assessing the costs and impacts of displacement.

We would like to thank Dina Abou Samra and Simon Bagshaw (OCHA) and Josep Zapater (UNHCR) for their invaluable assistance as special advisors on this issue’s feature theme. We are also very grateful to the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs, UNOCHA, Lex Justi and Refugees International for their funding support for this issue and all of our regular donors and those readers who have made donations for their continued and valuable support.

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FORCED MIGRATION REVIEW issue 41 Preventing displacement

Preventing displacement

Displacement can be a means of escaping violence but it can also bring great suffering. Displacement is not inevitable, so what can we do to prevent it?

Valerie Amos, Emergency Relief Coordinator (UNOCHA)

www.fmreview.org/preventing/amos

The history and status of the right not to be displaced

The many existing fragments of law relating to arbitrary displacement have a common thread running through them, revealing a human right not to be displaced. The existence of such a right might seem obvious but it has not yet been recognised in any international legal instrument.

Michèle Morel (University of Ghent), Maria Stavropoulou (Greek Asylum Service) and Jean-François Durieux (Refugee Studies Centre)

www.fmreview.org/preventing/morel-et-al

International Humanitarian Law: a short summary of relevant provisions

www.fmreview.org/preventing/ihl-provisions

To prevent or pursue displacement?

The repertoire of survival actions of at-risk civilians includes both avoiding and attempting displacement. But there are also overlaps, combinations and tacking back and forth between the two, while trying to mitigate the risks that any choice entails.

Casey Barrs (The Cuny Centre)

www.fmreview.org/preventing/barrs

The 'tool box' at states' disposal to prevent displacement: a Swiss perspective

A harmful action that is looming and has not yet taken place is difficult for third-party states to denounce or counter. Nevertheless, a whole range of measures and methodologies is at their disposal enabling them to contribute to the prevention of forced displacement.

Isabelle Gómez Truedsson (Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs)

www.fmreview.org/preventing/gomeztruedsson

Driving displacement: explosive weapons in populated areas

The issue of the role of explosive weapons in generating displacement in urban areas has recently risen up the international agenda.

Simon Bagshaw (UNOCHA)

www.fmreview.org/preventing/bagshaw

Predicting disasters and protecting rights

In order to prevent or reduce disaster-related displacement, we need to address some clear gaps in both knowledge and capacity by improving research on and awareness of disaster risks and associated human rights, and the capacity to address them.

Justin Ginnetti and Nina Schrepfer (Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre)

www.fmreview.org/preventing/ginnetti-schrepfer

Towards a uniform legal system of protection

There exists a set of inter-related normative texts for the protection of the environment and for the prevention and reduction of disasters, as well as for ensuring respect for human rights in all circumstances. Taken together these standards constitute an effective legal and operational framework and should not be interpreted independently or in isolation.

Dimitrios Chotouras (barrister)

www.fmreview.org/preventing/chotouras

Flooding in Thailand: flee, fight or float

The severity of recent flooding in Thailand and the probability of future flooding have triggered a re-assessment of coping mechanisms employed by both the Thai population and the government.

Wan S Sophonpanich (International Organization for Migration)

www.fmreview.org/preventing/sophonpanich

The management of climate displacement

Many of those who have fought against displacement now find themselves being advocates for resettlement and relocation. Knowing that displacements will occur as a result of climate change, the humanitarian community will need to work pre-emptively with communities identified as likely to be threatened on the land-based solutions that may be available to them.

Scott Leckie (Displacement Solutions)

www.fmreview.org/preventing/leckie

Recognising the land rights of indigenous peoples and rural communities

Current global trends are putting increasing economic pressure on land and natural resources, raising the risk that new waves of internal displacement may be caused by the combined forces of climate change and large-scale investment in agriculture.

Rhodri C Williams (human rights consultant)

www.fmreview.org/preventing/williams

Shelter interventions prevent and mitigate displacement

In hazard-prone developing countries, shelter interventions are an important way to prevent or mitigate natural disaster-induced displacement. To be effective, however, they need to be multi-faceted and carried out with the involvement of the communities affected.

Davina Wadley (Refugees International)

www.fmreview.org/preventing/wadley

Voluntariness to remain

The 'choice' to remain rather than flee is often in effect not really voluntary.

Arzu Guler (Bilken University)

www.fmreview.org/preventing/guler

The ICRC approach in situations of pre-displacement

The International Committee of the Red Cross prioritises the need to prevent displacement-triggering events when possible. Their experience from around the world of working in this 'pre-displacement' phase – preventing violations of international humanitarian law (IHL), undertaking protection activities and providing assistance – highlights the complexity of the challenges and the central role of working in partnership to serve communities at risk.

Veronika Talviste, Jamie A Williamson and Anne Zeidan (ICRC)
www.fmreview.org/preventing/talviste-et-al

Businesses' human rights responsibilities

There is no international human rights law standard that expressly prohibits businesses' arbitrary displacement of persons. Businesses do, however, have the responsibility to avoid infringements of human rights that could lead to displacement and also to take actions to remedy their human rights violations that might lead to displacement.

Corinne Lewis (Lex Justi)
www.fmreview.org/preventing/lewis

Undermining development: forced eviction in Bangladesh

Development projects remain one of the primary causes of displacement worldwide. Evictions are commonly involuntary. The case of a proposed coalmine in Bangladesh clearly illustrates the potential for human rights violations in such projects, the need for stronger safeguard policies that uphold people's rights and prevent displacement, and the power of local protest.

Kate Hoshour (International Accountability Project)
www.fmreview.org/preventing/hoshour

The UN Security Council and prevention of displacement

Respecting the prohibitions against forced and arbitrary displacement could significantly reduce the risk of, or prevent, displacement in situations of armed conflict, as could insisting on accountability for violations of these prohibitions that amount to war crimes or crimes against humanity. The UN Security Council has only partially addressed these issues.

Sanjula Weerasinghe (Georgetown University) and Elizabeth Ferris (Brookings-LSE Project on Internal Displacement)
www.fmreview.org/preventing/weerasinghe-ferris

Preventing re-displacement through genuine reintegration in Burundi

Displacement is often part of a cyclical process of conflict and displacement. Preventing displacement, therefore, is not only about preventing new displacement but about ensuring that people do not get re-displaced.

Lucy Hovil (International Refugee Rights Initiative)
www.fmreview.org/preventing/hovil



A family hurries away from the Abobo neighbourhood in search of safety during political unrest in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, 2011.

Education as an essential component of prevention of youth re-displacement

If education is seen as a factor that keeps refugees in camps or host communities rather than encouraging them to go back home, it should be systematically included as part of return to prevent re-displacement.

Marina L Anselme and Barbara Zeus (The Refugee Education Trust)
www.fmreview.org/preventing/anselme-zeus

Post-conflict land insecurity threatens re-displacement in northern Uganda

For many in northern Uganda, access to land and property remains an unresolved issue that threatens peace and sustainable returns.

Levis Onegi (University of Witwatersrand)
www.fmreview.org/preventing/onegi

The role of women defenders of human rights in Colombia

Women in Colombia are increasingly being attacked because of their efforts to defend human rights and to bring an end to the conflict and displacement in their country.

Juanita Candamil and Claudia María Mejía Duque (Corporación Sisma Mujer)
www.fmreview.org/preventing/candamil-duque

Property restitution in Colombia

Fragility of land tenure and property rights has both caused and exacerbated displacement in Colombia. In response, the government has established a legal framework to address the problem and, ultimately, to prevent further displacement. The rebuilding of community relationships and institutional trust are central to the success of this approach.

Eduardo Medina (International Organization for Migration)
www.fmreview.org/preventing/medina

Natural disasters and indigenous displacement in Bolivia

Those seeking to understand and address the reasons for growing numbers of displaced indigenous people in Bolivia should consider the relationship between traditional knowledge and the impacts of climate change.

Ludvik Girard (International Organization for Migration)
www.fmreview.org/preventing/girard

Attempts to prevent displacement in the occupied Palestinian territories

Prevention has become a strategy increasingly adopted by the humanitarian community in addressing forced displacement in the occupied Palestinian territories, as well as responding to immediate emergency needs for families displaced or at risk of displacement.

Karim Khalil (Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre)
www.fmreview.org/preventing/khalil

We hope you will find this Listing useful.
We would welcome any feedback – please email the Editors at fmr@qeh.ox.ac.uk

General articles

East African refugees adapting to life in the UK

This article reflects on the first-hand life experiences of refugees of East/Horn of Africa origin on arrival in the UK. The experiences – some of which could be seen as humorous or sad – may be informative and relevant for other practitioners.

Samuel Bekalo (freelance)

www.fmreview.org/preventing/bekalo

The conveniently forgotten human rights of the Rohingya

As stateless Rohingya in Burma face containment in IDP camps and within their homes and communities in what is effectively segregation, their human rights are on the whole being ignored by countries keen either to support reform in Burma or to return refugees who have fled to their shores.

Natalie Brinham (Equal Rights Trust)

www.fmreview.org/preventing/brinham

North Koreans in China in need of international protection

In the face of continuing persecution of North Koreans who are forcibly returned to their country of origin by China, the international community needs to reconsider how it might better work towards securing protection for North Koreans. Some may be political refugees, others 'refugees sur place': they may not have been refugees when they left their country but become refugees because they have a valid fear of persecution upon return.

Roberta Cohen (Brookings Institution)

www.fmreview.org/preventing/cohen

From a lab in Luxembourg to satellites in South Sudan

A new communications platform for use in humanitarian emergencies made its debut in January 2012 in South Sudan, and is now being deployed elsewhere. Emergency.lu aims to be a global inter-agency tool.

Marianne Donven (Luxembourg Ministry of Foreign Affairs) and Mariko Hall (WFP)

www.fmreview.org/preventing/donven-hall

Making work safe for displaced women

Displaced women need opportunities to make a living for themselves and their families but these opportunities should not increase their vulnerability. Understanding risk factors and protection strategies allows practitioners to ensure appropriate programme design and implementation.

Dale Buscher (Women's Refugee Commission)

www.fmreview.org/preventing/buscher

Lessons from mobilisation around slum evictions in Tanzania

Forced evictions are a prominent challenge facing developing world communities, and a major driver of forced migration. A study of forced urban eviction in Tanzania shows that grassroots mobilisation alone may be unable to confront the challenges of displacement and that there are risks when mobilisation around displacement is premised on unrealistic expectations.

Michael Hooper (Harvard University)

www.fmreview.org/preventing/hooper

From the Nansen Principles to the Nansen Initiative

The Nansen Initiative launched in October 2012 aims to build consensus among states about how best to address cross-border displacement in the context of sudden- and slow-onset disasters.

Walter Kälin (Nansen Initiative)

www.fmreview.org/preventing/kalin

Are refugees an economic burden or benefit?

The notion of the 'refugee burden' has become firmly rooted in the policy vocabulary of governments and humanitarian actors. Understandably, governments emphasise the negative impacts and costs but these, although undeniable and well documented, are only part of the picture.

Roger Zetter (Refugee Studies Centre)

www.fmreview.org/preventing/zetter

Overseas cultural orientation programmes and resettled refugees' perceptions

Despite widespread participation in cultural orientation programmes, resettled refugees often have misconceptions about their potential for self-sufficiency in the United States, and experience adjustment problems after their arrival. Making changes to these programmes could improve outcomes of the refugee resettlement process.

Julie M Kornfeld (Lutheran World Federation)

www.fmreview.org/preventing/kornfeld

Challenging RSD clients' preferences for foreign service providers

Organisations that provide legal services to refugees and asylum seekers face the challenge of responding ethically to clients' requests to be assisted by foreigners as opposed to by nationals in country offices.

Christian Pangilinan (Asylum Access Tanzania)

www.fmreview.org/preventing/pangilinan

Forced Migration Review (FMR) provides a forum for the regular exchange of practical experience, information and ideas between researchers, refugees and internally displaced people, and those who work with them.

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fmr@qeh.ox.ac.uk • www.fmreview.org

Skype: fmreview • Tel: +44 (0)1865 281700



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