





Protection des personnes déplacées: norme cohérente ou pratique fragmentaire ?

Commission fédérale pour les questions de migration Berne, Switzerland 6 novembre 2014

Emeritus Professor Roger Zetter, RSC, University of Oxford

Refugee Studies Centre Oxford Department of International Development University of Oxford

Context – The Protection Crisis

Swiss Federal Commission on Migration (FCM)

Protecting Forced Migrants : A State of the Art Report of Concepts, Challenges and Ways Forward

- The UN SG's «Internal Review Panel on United Nations Action in Sri Lanka» 2012
- IASC 'Whole System Review of the Centrality of Protection in Humanitarian Action' 2014
- IOM Migrants in Crisis Framework (MCOF) 2013->
- UNHCR Dialogues on Protection Challenges
- R2P; Rights Up Front; Local2Global
- World Humanitarian Summit 2016





A beginning and an end





Federal Commisson on Migration FCM



Overview

Defining the terms: Forced Migration and Protection - the corpus of the study

The new geographies of forced migration and protection

Responses to protection needs and challenges

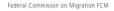
Ways Forward













Forced Migration

Beyond persecution ...

- conflict and violence, warlord economies, separatist movements, repression, ethnic cleansing
- intra-state conflict, ANSAs
- poor governance, political instability human rights abuse
- water scarcity, food insecurity, drought, environmental degradation, famine and natural disasters
- climate change





>53 million forced migrants

≈95% in global south

>65% IDPs

>50%urban

14.5 million

Refugees and
Asylum Seekers
forcibly displaced
due to conflict and violence

33.5 million

IDPs

forcibly displaced due to conflict and violence

5.1 million

Palestinian refugees

? undocumented

11m in US
1.9-3.8m in EU
400,000 pa transit Mexico to USA
500,000 transit north African to EU
1.0-1.5m Zimbabweans in South Africa



Federal Commisson on Migration FCM



Forced Migration – conclusions and problematique

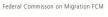
- forced displacement is the «option» of last resort
- multi-causal factors
- mixed migration flows
- scale of undocumented migration
- majority of forcibly displaced people still remain in country or region of origin <u>but</u> increasing mobility
- majority of refugees and IDPs in protracted displacement





The label «forced migration» seeks to capture the complex, wide ranging dynamics which drive population displacement







Protection

- 1951 'Refugee Convention and 1967 Geneva Protocol
- Regional Conventions
- 1998 Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement

1951 Convention definition decreasingly fits the complex, multi-causal drivers of displacement

1998 GPs non-binding, soft law

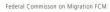
- «protection gaps» and diminishing «protection space»
- protection transcends legal and normative frameworks and concepts

Federal Commisson on Migration FCM

2. The new «geographies» of Forced Migration and Protection





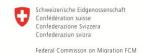




2. The new «geographies» of Forced Migration and Protection

distinctive «geographies»/«spatialities» of mobility and protection needs

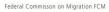
- internal displacement in conflict affected countries
- displacement and circular mobility in region
- from camps to cities
- «stranded migrants in crisis»
- the «forced migration continuum»
- slow onset displacement climate change and environmental stress







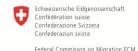






Remaking Protection - Normative and legal developments

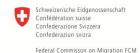
- «subsidiary protection»
- «Temporary Protection Status» (TPS)
- EU resettlement, protected entry, and humanitarian admissions
- OHCHR protection of «rights at borders»
- 2009 «Kampala Convention»
- Responsibility to Protect (R2P)





Remaking Protection – Policy/praxis developments

- emergency humanitarian evacuation
- self-protection
- Global Protection Cluster
- urban area policies UNHCR 2009, IASC 2010
- «stranded migrants» in crisis situations IOM/UNHCR
- EC Regional Development and Protection Programmes





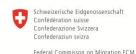
Europe

Global Approach to Migration and Mobility (GAMM)

Mobility [Migration (Switzerland)] Partnerships

Common European Asylum System (CEAS)

- ambiguous protection agenda <u>before/at/within</u> EU's borders
- tension between the internal and external political interests
- non-entrée regime
- divergent standards and procedures
- shrinking protection space





Remaking Protection – Policy/praxis developments Europe

- fighting human trafficking and combating xenophobia
- Switzerland Whole-of-Government approach
- UK Independent Chief Inspector of Borders and Immigration
- Norway non-judicial appeals system
- Programmes of voluntary assisted returns
- Temporary Protection (TP)
- Limited resettlement, protected entry, and humanitarian admissions





The Fragmented Landscape of Protection

- From protection norms to protection management the «managerial turn»
- Conceptual diversity and uncertainty
- Structural ambiguity of protection
- The fragmented praxis and institutional delivery of protection
- The politicisation of protection











- 1. Definitions and Principles
- 2. Structural considerations
- 3. Enhancing the policies and praxis of protection
- 4. Climate change and environmental stress





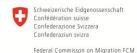
Headline findings and recommendations

- enhance quality and scope of protection for forced migrants in region and in transit countries
- promote development-led responses to forced migration
- expand support for self protection
- substantially expand refugee resettlement
- expand humanitarian protection in «global north»
- substantially expand capacity for orderly migration and mobility
- norms of protection must transcend national/political interests
- enhance recognition of phenomenon of «forced migration» eg Guiding Principles on FM



Headline findings and recommendations - Europe

- reconceive Europe's protection system that is not subsumed in a non-entrée regime, extra-territorial processing and border management strategy
- tackle divergence in procedures and standards of protection in CEAS
- expand Temporary and Humanitarian Protection
- reduction in use of detention and deportation





Headline findings and recommendations

- Climate change/environmental stress
 - advocacy for 1998 Guiding Principles, 2009 «Kampala Convention», Nansen Initiative
 - prioritise and mainstream protection policies and norms in impacted countries
 - develop expertise in human rights protection and environmental law in impacted countries









