

**OVERVIEW ANNEX INPUTS FOR RT 3.1 ON MIGRANTS IN SITUATIONS OF CRISES:  
CONFLICT, CLIMATE CHANGE AND NATURAL DISASTERS**

<b>Country/Organization</b>	<b>No. of Inputs</b>	<b>Title of M&amp;D Policy or Practice</b>
Benin, Togo, Guinea-Bissau	1	MIEUX Action: West Africa II
Eritrea/Southern Red Sea Region Administration Zone	1	The 2011 eruption of the Nabro volcano and the emergency response
EU and ICMPD	1	Migrants in Countries in Crisis (MICIC): Supporting an Evidence-based Approach for Effective and Cooperative State Action (2015-2018)
IOM	1	Migrants in Countries in Crisis (MICIC) Initiative
PDD	1	Platform on Disaster Displacement

## Annex to the RT 3.1 Background Paper on Migrants in situations of crises: conflict, climate change and natural disasters

*This Annex contains descriptions and references to examples of relevant frameworks, policies, programmes, projects and other experiences in relation to the issues raised in the policy part of the Background paper. This second part of the Background paper aims to form the basis of an evolving catalogue of policies and practices with a view to be stored and displayed on the GFMD PfP website in the M&D Policy and Practice Database. See <http://www.gfmd.org/pfp/ppd> .*

<b>Title of M&amp;D Policy or Practice:</b> MIEUX Action: West Africa II	
<b>Country:</b> Benin, Togo, Guinea-Bissau	<b>Partner(s):</b> Ministry of Planning and Development, Togo Secretary of State, Guinea-Bissau Ministry of Environment, Benin
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Migration, Climate Change and Environment Nexus	<b>Tags:</b>
<p><b>Summary:</b> The overall objective of the action is to contribute to the development of a regional dialogue and consultation on migration, climate change and the environment. The action will achieve this by organising two regional consultations in West Africa as well as a series of national workshops in Benin, Togo and Guinea-Bissau to enhance the knowledge, capacities and cooperation, both at the national level and among West African countries, on the potential migration can play in establishing adaptation measures in countries adversely impacted by the effects of sudden and slow onset climate change. Special focus is paid to the Nansen Initiative's Protection Agenda and recommendations on protecting, preventing and managing forced displacement.</p> <p><i>Completed Activities:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Drafting of a background paper on migration, climate change, and environment in West Africa</li> <li>2. West African regional policy consultation on migration in the context of environmental degradation and impact of climate change (October 2015)</li> <li>3. Capacity building information session on migration, climate change and environment in Benin (August 2016)</li> <li>4. Capacity building information session on migration, climate change and environment in Togo (August 2016)</li> </ol> <p><i>Upcoming Activities:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5. Capacity building information sessions on migration, climate change, and environment will be organised in Guinea-Bissau (December 2016)</li> <li>6. Restitution and capitalisation workshop (1st quarter of 2017)</li> </ol>	
<p><b>Web Links:</b> <a href="http://www.mieux-initiative.eu">www.mieux-initiative.eu</a></p>	

<b>Title of M&amp;D Policy or Practice:</b> The 2011 eruption of the Nabro volcano and the emergency response	
<b>Country:</b> Eritrea/Southern Red Sea Region Administration Zone	<b>Partner(s):</b> USGS and others
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Migrants in situations of crises: conflict, climate change and natural disasters	<b>Tags:</b> Migration, Climate Change and Environment
<p><b>Summary:</b></p> <p>The Nabro Volcano in the sparsely populated Southern Red Sea region of Eritrea unexpectedly erupted for the first time on record on June 12, 2011, with very little warning, and bearing significant societal and environmental consequences during several days of eruption. Most of the impacts of the volcano fell on the Eritrean village of Siroru. At the same time, strong seismic activities occurred on the other side of the border in Ethiopia, at the Mallahle volcano area. The eruption produced a large ash plume that drifted westwards over northern Africa and quickly reached more than 1000 km length. The situation triggered an exemplary response which involved several international actors.</p> <p><b>At emergency response level</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The evacuation prompted by the earthquakes prior to the eruption saved many lives</li> <li>- Village and district administrators in Eritrea are mostly war veterans well-versed in aspects of emergency management and in coping with situations with limited means at their disposal. Their experience was decisive in the immediate local management of the unfolding emergency on 12 June 2011.</li> <li>- The SRSRA committee tasked with coordinating the response to the unfolding humanitarian crisis dispatched a medical team and provision of emergency relief. Other government agencies provided longer term assistance to displaced people in respect of health care and schooling.</li> <li>- In total, about 11,780 people were evacuated. Seven people were killed and three were injured during the eruption. Many of the people displaced by the eruption were unable to return to their homelands; substantial numbers have been permanently resettled elsewhere.</li> <li>- The losses in household goods were substantial. In previously settled areas of the caldera floor south of the vent region, tephra accumulated to depths of several meters, burying or partially burying many structures. Two villages were completely destroyed, and recorded losses include 19,839 goats and sheep, 460 cattle, 834 camels and 142 donkeys. Total economic losses were estimated to be in the region of US\$3 million.</li> <li>- On the Ethiopian side of the border, the caldera of Mallahle volcano was inhabited and received significant fallout of tephra from the eruption plumes. Affected communities are said to have received assistance in Eritrea despite the tension between the two countries.</li> </ul> <p>Considering that more than 3,000 people lived within the Nabro caldera itself, the seven fatalities toll is remarkably low. This reflects a rapid, largely spontaneous evacuation of settlements close to the vent region, prompted by premonitory ground shaking and the first signs of eruption. The study of the Nabro eruption has highlighted the importance of diverse Earth observation techniques for monitoring volcanoes in comparatively remote regions, especially where local ground-based sensor networks are limited or lacking.</p>	
<b>Web links:</b> <a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4562108/">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4562108/</a>	

<b>Title of M&amp;D Policy or Practice:</b> Migrants in Countries in Crisis (MICIC): Supporting an Evidence-based Approach for Effective and Cooperative State Action (2015-2018)	
<b>Country:</b> Global	<b>Partner(s):</b> Funded by the EU and implemented by ICMPD
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Assistance and Protection of Migrants in times of Disaster or Conflict.	<b>Tags:</b> “Protection, Empowerment and Rights of Migrants”; “Migration, Climate Change and Environment”; “Data and Research”
<p><b>Summary:</b></p> <p>The project aims to improve the capacity of States and other stakeholders to assist and provide protection to migrants who find themselves in countries in crisis and address the long-term implications of such situations. It consists of three inter-related components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Research:</b> to address the knowledge gap by building a strong evidence base through research. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 6 case studies: Côte d’Ivoire, Lebanon, South Africa, Central African Republic, Thailand, and Libya.</li> <li>➤ Over 500 interviews in 12 fieldwork countries</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Consultations:</b> to gather good practices and recommendations and to tackle the engagement gap by fostering partnerships and cooperation. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Regional consultations in Manila, Brussels, Dakar, San José, Valletta, and Kigali.</li> <li>➤ Brought together more than 90 countries and 700 stakeholders.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Capacity Building:</b> to counter the capacity gap by providing hands-on, concrete and targeted technical support to implement the MICIC Guidelines. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Pilot Initiative on Crisis Preparedness and Consular Contingency Planning.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
<p>Web Links:</p> <p><a href="https://www.icmpd.org/our-work/migrants-in-countries-in-crisis/">https://www.icmpd.org/our-work/migrants-in-countries-in-crisis/</a></p>	

Title of M&D Policy or Practice:	
<b>Migrants in Countries in Crisis (MICIC) Initiative</b>	
Country:	Partner(s):
<b>Global</b>	Governments of the United States of America, the Philippines, Australia, Bangladesh, Costa Rica, and Ethiopia, International Organization for Migration (IOM), European Union (EU), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on International Migration, International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD), Institute for the Study of International Migration at Georgetown University
Thematic Area(s): “Migrants in situations of crises: conflict, climate change and natural disasters”  Data and research, Governance of migration and coordination of dialogue, Policy coherence and mainstreaming, Rights of migrants	<b>Tags:</b>  Capacity Building, Data and Research, Protection, Empowerment and Rights of Migrants, humanitarian assistance, disaster risk reduction, return and reintegration
<b>Summary:</b>  The Migrants in Countries in Crisis (MICIC) Initiative, a government-led effort co-chaired by the United States and the Philippines, aims to improve the protection of migrants when the countries in which they live, work, study, transit, or travel experience a conflict or natural disaster. Through a broad and inclusive consultative process, launched in 2014, the MICIC Initiative developed Guidelines to Protect Migrants in Countries Experiencing Conflict or Natural Disaster. The Guidelines apply to situations in which migrants are present in a country experiencing a conflict or natural disaster. They provide concrete and practical guidance to stakeholders at the local, national, regional, and international levels on how to prepare for and respond to crises in ways that protect and empower migrants, leverage their capacities, and help migrants and communities recover from crises. The Guidelines address the full cycle of crises — crisis preparedness, emergency response, and post-crisis action. An online repository of practices complements the Guidelines comprising a selection of existing practices of States, international organizations, private sector actors, and civil society. The repository can assist stakeholders to exchange knowledge and expertise.	
Web Links: <a href="http://micicinitiative.iom.int/">http://micicinitiative.iom.int/</a>	

<b>Title of M&amp;D Policy or Practice:</b> Platform on Disaster Displacement	
<b>Country:</b> Switzerland	<b>Partner(s):</b> Government of Germany, Government of Bangladesh
<p><b>Thematic Area(s):</b> “Migrants in situations of crises: conflict, climate change and natural disasters”</p> <p>Data and research, Governance of migration and coordination of dialogue, Policy coherence and mainstreaming, Rights of migrants, Apply Strategies for addressing irregular migration and enabling regular migration</p>	<p><b>Tags:</b></p> <p>Disaster displacement, humanitarian assistance, humanitarian protection, human rights, migration, disaster risk reduction, climate change</p>
<p><b>Summary:</b></p> <p>Established in 2016 by Germany (Chair) and Bangladesh (Vice-Chair), the Platform on Disaster Displacement aims at following up on the work started by the Nansen Initiative and to implement the recommendations of the Nansen Initiative Protection Agenda, endorsed by 109 governmental delegations during a Global Consultation in October 2015. The Protection Agenda offers States a toolbox to better prevent and prepare for displacement before a disaster strikes, as well as to better respond to situations when people are forced to find refuge, either within their own country or across an international border. The Protection Agenda emphasises the need for inclusive and sustainable development as an integral part of efforts to reduce and manage disaster displacement risks, before, during and following disasters. Under the leadership of member states, the multi-stakeholder Platform on Disaster Displacement is built on three pillars: a Steering Group, an Advisory Committee, and a Coordination Unit.</p>	
<p><b>Web Links:</b></p> <p><a href="http://disasterdisplacement.org/">http://disasterdisplacement.org/</a></p>	