

<b>Forum:</b>	Special Conference on Redefining Modern Solidarity (SPECON)
<b>Issue:</b>	Addressing internal displacement as a result of catastrophic weather phenomena
<b>Student Officer:</b>	Gabriella Visviki
<b>Position:</b>	Deputy President

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## PERSONAL INTRODUCTION

Dear Delegates,

My name is Gabriella Visviki, I am sixteen years old, and I am in the first year of IB at Platon School. It is a tremendous honor for me to be a co-chair of the SPECON committee for this year's Platon School Model United Nations. I initially became interested in MUN when I was fourteen years old. I've been actively engaging in MUN conferences as a delegate since then, but this will be my first-time chairing. This year's SPECON agenda will yield delegates the opportunity to debate serious issues, such as safeguarding worker rights and improving working conditions, addressing the implications of the pink tax, reparations for historically exploited peoples, and addressing internal displacement as a result of catastrophic weather phenomena.

To achieve a fruitful debate, you should conduct your own research and not solemnly rely on this study guide. If you have any further queries, please do not hesitate to contact me at my email address: [gabriella.visviki@icloud.com](mailto:gabriella.visviki@icloud.com).

Best regards,

Gabriella Visviki

## TOPIC INTRODUCTION

Internal displacement is a problem that has occurred throughout human history and, if adequate action is not taken, may soon become a prominent characteristic of today's society. Internal displacement is still a major worldwide issue. Every year, extreme weather phenomena such as floods, storms, wildfires, and drought force millions of people to flee their homes, and as the effects of climate change intensify in both size and frequency, displacement caused by rapid and slow-onset catastrophes is likely to rise drastically. In parallel, war and violence too remain major causes of internal displacement, displacing millions of people each year, but this study guide concentrates solely on the weather aspect. Conflict and violence can interact with natural catastrophes or environmental degradation in some cases, and vice versa. This can make it incredibly difficult for Internally Displaced Peoples (IDPs) to return to their homes, causing them to flee once more, placing them in even greater danger and exposing them to a slew of hazards, aggravating tensions with other groups and impeding the implementation of long-term solutions. According to the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC), approximately 7 million people are forced to relocate each year as a result of disaster-related causes, with the chance of being displaced by disasters currently being double than the past years<sup>1</sup>. Extreme weather phenomena, according to scientists, will continue to lead to more forced relocation in the future. The purpose of this study guide is to provide feasible solutions provided for IDPs, whose needs were previously unmet.

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<sup>1</sup> "2021 Global Report on Internal Displacement." IDMC | GRID 2021 | 2021 Global Report on Internal Displacement, <https://www.internal-displacement.org/global-report/grid2021/>.

## DEFINITION OF KEY TERMS

### Internal Displacement

Internal Displacement refers to the predicament of individuals who have been compelled to leave their homes but have not left their nations.<sup>2</sup> Millions of people are uprooted from their homes or areas of habitual residence each year as a result of conflict, violence, development projects, catastrophes, and climate change. Internal displacement occurs in a variety of circumstances, with different and sometimes overlapping sources. The causes include armed conflict, generalized violence, human rights abuses, and "natural- and man-made disasters," either abrupt or slow-onset.

### Internally Displaced Persons

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), according to the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, are defined as "persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of, or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border."<sup>3</sup> As a result, IDPs have not crossed borders in search of protection. They remain within their own nation and are protected by its government, even if that government is the cause of their displacement. They frequently relocate to locations where governments find it difficult to provide humanitarian aid, and as a result, these individuals are among the world's most vulnerable, hence they should be addressed.

### Refugee

The 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, the cornerstone of refugee protection defines a refugee "as someone who is unable or unwilling to return to their country of origin owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group, or political opinion."<sup>4</sup> Because the government from their own country cannot or will not protect these individuals from the dangers mentioned above, they have no choice but to flee and abandon their houses. Refugees have the right to international protection.

### Protection

All activities aimed at attaining total respect for an individual's rights in accordance with the letter and spirit of the applicable legal bodies, including human rights law, international humanitarian law, and refugee law, are classified as protection.

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<sup>2</sup> Handbook for the Protection of Internally Displaced Persons.

<https://www.unhcr.org/4c235229.pdf>.

<sup>3</sup> "E/CN.4/1998/53/Add.2 Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement." UN Docs, UN, 11 Feb. 1998, <https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G98/104/93/PDF/G9810493.pdf?OpenElement>.

<sup>4</sup> United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. "Q&A: The 1951 Refugee Convention 'Is as Relevant Today as It Was at the Time'." UNHCR, <https://www.unhcr.org/news/latest/2016/12/584036047/qa-1951-refugee-convention-relevant-today-time.html>.

Protection means creating an environment that promotes human dignity, preventing or limiting the immediate repercussions of a specific pattern of abuse, and restoring dignified living conditions via reparation, restitution, and rehabilitation.<sup>5</sup>

### Disaster

Disasters are described as any terrible occurrence or any abrupt or overwhelming calamity. Disasters are severe interruptions to a community's functioning that surpass its ability to manage with its own resources. Natural, man-made, and technical risks, as well as many elements that impact a community's exposure and vulnerability, can all contribute to disasters.<sup>6</sup>

### Risk

The likelihood or probability that a person would be injured or suffer an undesirable health outcome if exposed to a danger is referred to as a risk. Moreover, instances involving the loss of property or equipment, as well as negative environmental repercussions during a certain time period.<sup>7</sup>

### Durable Solutions

Durable Solutions are when IDPs no longer have special assistance and protection needs, as a result of their relocation, and such persons may express their human rights without fear of discrimination, a long-term solution has been achieved. Achieving a long-term solution to internal displacement also implies that displaced individuals may reconstruct their lives, whether by repatriation to their place of origin, local settlement in the region where they have sought sanctuary, or settlement elsewhere in the nation. The process via which the problem of internally displaced persons can be adequately and permanently resolved, allowing them to live normal lives.<sup>8</sup>

### Vulnerability

The traits and conditions of a community, system, or asset that render it susceptible to the damaging effects of a hazard are referred to as vulnerability. There are several elements of vulnerability that result from physical, social, economic, and environmental issues. Examples include, but are not limited to, poor building design and construction, inadequate asset protection, a lack of public information and awareness, high levels of poverty and education, limited official recognition of risks

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<sup>5</sup> United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. "UNHCR Master Glossary of Terms." Refworld, <https://www.refworld.org/docid/42ce7d444.html>.

<sup>6</sup> Introduction to Disaster Risk Reduction - Preventionweb. [https://www.preventionweb.net/files/26081\\_kp1conceptdisasterrisk1.pdf](https://www.preventionweb.net/files/26081_kp1conceptdisasterrisk1.pdf).

<sup>7</sup> "Disaster Risk." Disaster Risk | Understanding Disaster Risk, <https://www.preventionweb.net/understanding-disaster-risk/component-risk/disaster-risk>.

<sup>8</sup> "DURABLE SOLUTIONS: PRINCIPLES AND PROCESS." Internal Displacement, <https://www.internal-displacement.org/sites/default/files/inline-files/2.-IDMC-DS-Module-Basic-concepts-process-and-principles-Handout.pdf>.

and preparedness measures, a disregard for prudent environmental management or weak institutions, and poor governance (e.g. including corruption etc.).<sup>9</sup>

## BACKGROUND INFORMATION

### Difference between IDPs and refugees

Internally Displaced People (IDPs) and refugees have both been forced to flee and forsake their homes. While their experiences are similar in many ways, there are significant differences that set them apart. Refugees have crossed international borders, whereas internally displaced persons (IDPs) are displaced within their own country. The fundamental distinction is that being a refugee gives individuals to specific rights and international protection, whereas IDPs do not have a legal status, they are still subject to the jurisdiction of their nation, and do not claim any rights. Refugees are protected by the UNHCR, which implies they have access and are safeguarded by the UN. The UN does not provide protection to Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs).

### Extreme weather phenomena as a key factor of internal displacement

Natural calamities (drought, starvation, landslides, and floods) were identified as the second most significant contributors to internal displacement. People are evacuated from their homeland and usual abode owing to climate-related causes. Internal displacement as a result of disasters, particularly the negative consequences of climate change, is a phenomenon and one of the most serious humanitarian concerns confronting states and the international community in the twenty-first century. Every year, natural disasters such as floods, tropical storms, earthquakes, landslides, droughts, saltwater intrusion, glacier melting, glacial lake outburst floods, and melting permafrost displace millions of people.<sup>10</sup> Because internal displacement due to weather phenomena is multi-cause, climate change will be a significant but not the only contributor. Population growth, underdevelopment, weak governance, armed conflict, and violence, as well as poor urban planning in rapidly expanding cities, are all important drivers of displacement because they erode resilience, increase vulnerability, and exacerbate the effects of natural disasters and climate change. Internal displacement due to extreme weather phenomena is a worldwide concern since sudden-onset disasters are likely to occur in many regions of the world.

### Importance of addressing internal displacement

According to the Norwegian Refugee Council's Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC), there were 55 million internally displaced people globally by the end of 2020, with 48 million displaced as a result of conflict and violence and 7 million

<sup>9</sup> "Disaster Risk Management." UN, <https://www.un-spider.org/risks-and-disasters/disaster-risk-management>.

<sup>10</sup> Internal Displacement in the Context of the Slow ... - OHCHR.

<https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/IDPs/International-Regional/iom-idp-climate.pdf>.

displaced as a result of natural disasters. At least 7 million people had been domestically displaced by disasters in 104 countries and territories as of December 31, 2020. IDPs usually face protection concerns and lack access to basic necessities including housing, food, and medical treatment.<sup>11</sup> For example, people living in poverty or in informal settlements, as well as other marginalized groups, are more exposed and vulnerable to risks due to factors such as substandard housing, a lack of decent labor prospects, restricted social networks, and discrimination. Women are additionally subjected to gender-specific vulnerabilities, causing them to be disproportionately affected by catastrophes and relocation. There is also a lack of emotional support, and a variety of challenges in normalizing their legal status, particularly in urban areas. Violence, abuse, and exploitation are typically at their peak in the aftermath of fresh disasters. It is important to address internal displacement so as to call attention to the phenomenon and emphasize its magnitude and intensity for other nations to take actions. Also, seeing that it is difficult to provide long-term solutions for IDPs, people should get educated on development and humanitarian actors so that they can better customize their efforts and programs.

### Cases of weather phenomena forcing displacement

#### Displacement in Somalia due to droughts

Much of Somalia has been plagued by instability and conflict for many years. Somalia has the world's seventh largest internally displaced population. It has been the site of one of the world's longest-running humanitarian projects, dating back to the late 1980s. Drought conditions are increasing across the country, exacerbated by high levels of forced displacement. According to an OCHA estimate, more than 1.3 million Somalis were displaced in 2020, and 112,000 have been affected in the first three months of 2021, with drought accounting for around 34% of the displacement.<sup>12</sup> Thousands of livelihoods were destroyed by drought and significant portions of the nation are being controlled by armed groups. People are still settling on the outskirts and surviving in whatever way they can. Somalia is in debt crisis, according to both external and public debt metrics. At the end of 2018, total governmental debt was at \$4.8 billion, or 101 percent of GDP.<sup>13</sup> It is vital for Somalia to get greater development aid in order to encourage faster growth and poverty reduction.

#### Philippines- Super Typhon Gori

Many places of the Philippines are extremely vulnerable to a variety of threats. Typhoons and tropical storms, floods, earthquakes, landslides, tsunamis, and volcanic eruptions have all caused displacement. When Super Typhoon Goni

<sup>11</sup> "2021 Global Report on Internal Displacement." *IDMC | GRID 2021 | 2021 Global Report on Internal Displacement*, <https://www.internal-displacement.org/global-report/grid2021/>.

<sup>12</sup> "Southern and East Africa." *Global Humanitarian Overview*, <https://gho.unocha.org/appeals/southern-and-east-africa>.

<sup>13</sup> *BN Somalia Drought Displacement Protection Gender - Reliefweb*. <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/bn-somalia-drought-displacement-protection-gender-250618-en.pdf>.

(known as Rolly in the Philippines) made landfall three times in the Philippines on November 1, it killed at least 20 people. Goni went down in history as the "strongest landfalling tropical storm on record" in the Philippines. According to the most recent official data, at least two million individuals, or 400,000 households, have been affected, with thousands of homes damaged or destroyed and at least ten people dead. The severe storm also wreaked havoc on crops, affecting an estimated 20,000 farmers. Furthermore, the Covid 19 increased the difficulties of emergency response efforts.<sup>14</sup>

### Cyclone Amphan

Cyclone Amphan (2020) was the greatest hurricane to impact the Bay of Bengal, hitting 10 million people over 19 districts in Bangladesh and coinciding with COVID-19, which exacerbated early recovery issues. COVID-19 further complicated pre-emptive evacuations, with cyclone shelters decreased by 40% owing to physical separation measures. With an estimated 2.5 million people displaced, the socioeconomic impacts on Bangladeshi communities were devastating, with needs assessments indicating that the majority of families had serious food security issues, with nearly a quarter of those polled having lost livestock or experienced contaminated drinking water.<sup>15</sup>

## Challenges for individuals and communities

### IDPs with disabilities

People with disabilities suffer enormous risks while escaping their homes and being separated from those who normally care for them, as well as when they are removed from their aiding gadgets. Displacement frequently exacerbates the difficulties that individuals with disabilities encounter in obtaining housing, healthcare, and education, and when they are forced to leave their homes due to hazards, they have an even greater trouble having the, due to their disabilities. The majority of disabled persons are frequently excluded from early warning signals and evacuations, preventing them from departing in a safe setting. This results in greater fatality rates as well as having severe injuries thus they are considered as a vulnerable group.

### Women

Women and girls are more likely to be victims during internal displacement, and they face more obstacles to obtaining an education and finding an adequate job. Women and girls have unique health requirements that might be difficult to satisfy in times of relocation. The causes for this include a lack of sexual and reproductive health care, a lack of child-friendly and gender-sensitive information, and a lack of financial resources. Internal Displacement

<sup>14</sup> "Long-Term Displacement Worries for Families Hit Hard by 'Super Typhoon' Goni | | UN News." United Nations, United Nations, <https://news.un.org/en/story/2020/11/1077062>.

<sup>15</sup> "Tropical Cyclone Amphan - May 2020." ReliefWeb, <https://reliefweb.int/disaster/tc-2020-000136-mmr>.

frequently results in a decline in living conditions since IDPs frequently lack finance to support themselves and don't have adequate housing. IDPs struggle to locate new employment prospects in the communities that they live in, however, this is true both for men and women. But women face more problems. Women frequently confront more obstacles than males in establishing a respectable livelihood when displaced, affecting their capacity to find housing and security, as well as access education and healthcare. They are also less able to make their opinions heard or participate in choices that impact them. Gender inequality, as well as social, economic, and cultural issues, make women and girls more vulnerable to the harmful consequences of climate change. In certain areas, women may be more reliant on natural resources that are directly impacted by slow-onset processes for a living.

### Children

Children are the most vulnerable group during internal displacement because they do not have the means, such as money, transportation methods etc., to adjust to a new environment. Nearly 160 million children are expected to live in areas of extreme or high-risk drought, while 500 million children are predicted to live in areas of high-risk floods.<sup>16</sup> Displacement, in general, jeopardizes children's education, health and well-being while also exposing them to risks and threats. For example, in Bangladesh there was the incident of a river erosion where school infrastructures were damaged, all the school supplies were lost or destroyed which contributed to lower school enrollment rates and a restriction in education in a large population. Furthermore, children are at a risk of malnutrition and severe bad health consequences as they can be particularly vulnerable to diseases such as measles, malaria and respiratory infections that thrive in overcrowded conditions and emergency shelters where they stay when displaced. They are also more likely to be exposed to a higher risk of violence, exploitation, and trafficking during relocation, especially if they are separated from their family. As a result of the increased risk of the aforementioned, they will require psychological support, and also have a significant impact on their education.

### Consequences of internal displacement

When the rains failed to arrive in Somalia both in 2016 and 2017, hundreds of thousands of rural inhabitants were forced to flee their properties and livelihoods owing to one of the worst droughts in decades- and that is just one case. All the extreme weather phenomena outlined above, have a wide range of effects on individuals and communities. In certain cases, they gradually put pressure on

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<sup>16</sup> “Fact Sheet: 'The Climate Crisis Is a Child Rights Crisis'.” *UNICEF*, <https://www.unicef.org/press-releases/fact-sheet-climate-crisis-child-rights-crisis>.

vulnerable households, putting to the test their various skills to prevent and adapt to catastrophes, or cope with and recover from their effects, and frequently rendering them more vulnerable to future disasters. Those catastrophic events due to extreme weather phenomena can also have systemic effects on larger social, economic, and political dynamics, escalating tensions and instability and triggering additional potential crises. For instance, now with the Covid-19 pandemic, individuals, particularly those who have been displaced and are living in communal settings, are frequently confronted with problems and vulnerabilities that differ from those of the general population. Many communities hosting internally displaced people lack adequate investments in health, water, and sanitation infrastructure, on top of overcrowding, poor shelter, scarce resources, limited access to reliable information, social discrimination, and marginalization of certain groups, all of which have the potential to exacerbate social tensions and increase the risk of emergent localized conflict. The effect suffered by these communities not only increases humanitarian need, but it also aggravates current and emerging problems.

### New methods to approach internal displacement due to extreme weather phenomena

#### The Dzud Risk Map

A noteworthy example of a new method is the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)<sup>17</sup> reaction to dzud, a Mongolian meteorological phenomenon of severe drought followed by harsh cold that has lately become increasingly common in Mongolia. Half of the nation is in jeopardy, particularly herding groups and their animals. A Dzud risk map, which includes 14 indications based on weather forecast data, was created to assist herders before they lose their livestock and are forced to relocate to cities and/or informal settlements. When these indicators exceed a certain threshold, money is automatically distributed. In 2020, 4,050 persons from 1,000 disadvantaged herder families got monetary aid and animal care supplies. As a result, the number of animal deaths was reduced, protecting the herders' sole source of revenue and sustenance. While it is not always feasible to prevent displacement due to the unpredictability of natural disasters, the dzud instance demonstrates that it is achievable in certain conditions.

#### Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)

Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) is another new approach which which strives to mitigate the damage caused by natural disasters such as earthquakes, floods, droughts, and cyclones through a preventative ethic.<sup>18</sup> DRR reduces risk

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<sup>17</sup> "Red Cross Launches Emergency Appeal as Extreme Winter 'Dzud' Threatens Mongolian Herders - Mongolia." ReliefWeb, <https://reliefweb.int/report/mongolia/red-cross-launches-emergency-appeal-extreme-winter-dzud-threatens-mongolian-herders>.

<sup>18</sup> Guidance on IDP Protection Climate Change - Unhcr.org. <https://www.unhcr.org/617170734.pdf>.

through enhancing a community's, society's, or organization's strengths, traits, and resources - together known as their capacity. It is intended to strengthen people's, communities', societies', and systems' resilience to resist, absorb, accommodate, recover from, and improve well-being in the face of numerous hazards.

### Disaster Response Operations Monitoring and Information Center

Preventing internal displacement due to extreme weather phenomena is a difficult task since it requires study and identification of the underlying, complex, and interconnected causes. As demonstrated by the creation of the dzud risk map mentioned above, effective prevention and preparedness necessitate timely, precise data on the phenomena as well as on populations at risk of displacement and those data must subsequently be used to alleviate human suffering. Slow-onset events are especially difficult to track because they occur over a longer period of time and are driven by a diverse collection of interconnected variables; as a result, it is sometimes impossible to distinguish displacement from migration. More effort is also required to record small-scale phenomena, which are frequently unseen. Reliable statistics are required to provide an effective response for the displaced and to understand ways to reduce displacement from these incidents. For example, the Disaster Response Operations Monitoring and Information Center (DROMIC)<sup>19</sup> in the Philippines serves as a repository for disaster data. DROMIC collects disaggregated data, such as age and gender, and information from various sources (including meteorological and volcanic institutes and local social worker networks) on displaced and other affected populations, evacuation sites, damaged houses, and humanitarian relief aid, organized by geographical location and type of disaster. It, then, employs predictive analytics for possible crisis scenarios in order to plan humanitarian responses utilizing mathematical theories and geographical technology such as drones. Baseline data and information are also utilized for long-term planning, assisting communities in becoming more resilient and recovering from disasters.<sup>20</sup>

## MAJOR COUNTRIES AND ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED

### Bangladesh

Bangladesh has one of the highest levels of disaster-related internal displacement in the world, and it is also one of the most climate sensitive countries, hosting the world's biggest refugee camp, with about one million people vulnerable to the effects of climate change. For example, prior to the fall of Cyclone Amphan in May 2020, 2.5

<sup>19</sup> Guidelines on the Management of the Disaster Response Operations Monitoring and Information Centre. [https://www.dswd.gov.ph/issuances/AOs/AO\\_2004-030.pdf](https://www.dswd.gov.ph/issuances/AOs/AO_2004-030.pdf).

<sup>20</sup> "Institutional Mechanisms for Disaster Response (PH0053)." Open Government Partnership, <https://www.opengovpartnership.org/members/philippines/commitments/PH0053/>.

million people were evacuated. Most notably, community volunteers were at the forefront of readiness and response, and Bangladesh effectively extended important national Disaster Risk Reduction processes to the Rohingya refugee population, such as inclusion in the national Cyclone Preparedness Programme. Furthermore, the Cyclone Preparedness Programme is a disaster management program run by the Government of Bangladesh and the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society, based in Dhaka, Bangladesh. The coordination between the Government of Bangladesh and the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society has shown to be a viable approach in building community resilience, which involves the engagement of disaster-affected populations, including Rohingya refugees.<sup>21</sup>

### Philippines

The Philippines is located on the Pacific Ring of Fire and is one of the world's most seismically active countries. Earthquakes and volcanic activity are typical occurrences that cause a large number of displacements. According to the IDMC in 2020, the Philippines had 4.4 million new catastrophe displacements, the second largest total behind China. The Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act (PDRRM) Act of 2010, incorporates risk reduction strategies into the Philippine disaster management system. It provides a proactive approach for dealing with disasters, as well as enhanced relief and response. The country's major humanitarian legislation established the government framework for disaster response and management of complex situations, including displacements caused by both catastrophes and armed conflict.

### China

Every year, China has some of the highest catastrophe displacement numbers in the world, owing to its vast population, high exposure, and sensitivity to a variety of natural calamities that displace millions of people. China had the biggest number of new disaster-related displacements in 2020, with 5.1 million. The great majority were caused by floods and storms, especially between May and October. The Emergency Response Law governs the catastrophe risk reduction and management system in China (ERL). The Chinese government is mandated by this law to build a system for emergency response administration that includes unified leadership, all-around coordination, graded control, accountability at various levels, and, most importantly, territorial jurisdiction.

### Indonesia

Volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, tsunamis, floods, and landslides are all common in Indonesia. Rapid urbanization is also increasing population exposure and susceptibility to catastrophes, which cause a substantial number of new displacements each year. In 2020, disasters resulted in 705,000 additional displacements.<sup>22</sup>The 2007 Disaster

<sup>21</sup> "2020 Global Report on Internal Displacement." IDMC | GRID 2020, <https://www.internal-displacement.org/global-report/grid2020/>.

<sup>22</sup> "Indonesia." IDMC, <https://www.internal-displacement.org/countries/indonesia>.

Management Law and the 2015 Social Conflict Management Law comprise the legislative framework that directs Indonesia's response to internal displacement caused by catastrophes, conflict, and intercommunal violence. Since 2005, Indonesia has been classified as a middle-income country, and the international community has largely allowed it to manage its own responses and help for victims of wars and natural disasters. It has, however, sponsored capacity-building and development programs, as well as conflict-prevention initiatives. Future local and national development initiatives should prioritize sufficient housing and tenure security for IDPs. The government has opted to refer to IDPs in long-term displacement as "poor" rather than "IDPs," and has included them in development programs. This method has fallen short of meeting their displacement-specific demands, such as a lack of employment security and access to identifying documentation.

## TIMELINE OF EVENTS

EVENT	DESCRIPTION OF EVENT
March 1994	UN Framework Convention for Climate Change provides a crucial way of seeking and achieving the goal of reducing the underlying causes of climate change, including greenhouse gas emissions.
December 1999	Protection of Internally Displaced Persons, IASC, Policy Paper 1999. The objective is to address the durable solutions.
September 2004	Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement provide a general definition of an IDP, and a comprehensive declaration of what protection should entail during internal displacement.
November 2004	Protect or Neglect: Toward a More Effective United Nations Approach to the Protection of Internally Displaced Persons, OCHA/Brookings-SAIS Project on Internal Displacement, 2004.
September 2006	Global Forum on Migration and Development. Its main goal is to address the challenges associated with international migration and its interconnections with development in a transparent manner.
March 2007	Principles on Housing and Property Restitution for Refugees and Displaced Persons (Pinheiro Principles) refers to practical guidance to states, UN agencies, and the international community on how to best resolve the complex legal and technical concerns regarding housing, land, and property restoration.
January 2011	Protecting Persons Affected by Natural Disasters: IASC Operational Guidelines on Human Rights and Natural Disasters. The guidelines are concerned with what humanitarian actors should do in order to apply a rights-based approach to humanitarian intervention in the aftermath of extreme weather events.

December 2015	Nansen Initiative Protection Agenda. This Initiative aims to develop consensus among states on important concepts and aspects for protecting persons displaced across borders in the aftermath of natural catastrophes, especially those induced by climate change.
May 2020	Cyclone Amphan takes place in Bangladesh
November 1 <sup>st</sup> 2020	Super Typhon Gori occurs in the Philippines
2015-2030	The Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk reduction focuses on the implementation of disaster risk reduction strategies that address the three elements of disaster risk in order to avoid the formation of new risk, decrease current risk, and build resilience.

## PREVIOUS ATTEMPTS TO SOLVE THE ISSUE

### Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons<sup>23</sup>

The Framework intends to give guidelines for attaining long-term solutions following internal displacement caused by armed conflict, generalized violence, human rights violations, and natural or man-made disasters. The Framework intends to give guidelines for attaining long-term solutions following internal displacement caused by armed conflict, generalized violence, human rights violations, and natural or man-made disasters.

### General Assembly Resolution A/RES/72/182<sup>24</sup>

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 19 December 2017 and it offers feasible solutions for the protection and assistance to internally displaced individuals.

### Human Rights Council Resolution (24 June-12 July 2019)<sup>25</sup>

Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of IDPs. This resolution examines how these difficulties may cause displacement, be a result of it and be an impediment to long-term solutions.

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<sup>23</sup> A/HRC/13/21/ADD.4 general assembly - brookings. (n.d.). Retrieved January 22, 2022, from [https://www.brookings.edu/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/0305\\_internal\\_displacement.pdf](https://www.brookings.edu/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/0305_internal_displacement.pdf)

<sup>24</sup> A General Assembly - interagencystandingcommittee.org. (n.d.). Retrieved January 22, 2022, from [https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/system/files/ga\\_resol\\_idps\\_2017.pdf](https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/system/files/ga_resol_idps_2017.pdf)

<sup>25</sup> ODS Home Page - Documents-DDS-Ny.un.org. (n.d.). Retrieved January 22, 2022, from <https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G19/253/79/PDF/G1925379.pdf?OpenElement>

### General Assembly Resolution A/RES/72/179<sup>26</sup>

This resolution was adopted by the General Assembly on 19 December 2017 it refers to migration its complex factors and it works to address the causes, such as food shortages, natural catastrophes, and violent conflict. Migrants are individuals who have been forced to from their home country due to severe economic hardship, food shortages, climate change, and, most importantly, violence. This resolution urges for greater efforts to address the problems in the regions of the globe with the highest outflows.

### “Shining a Light on Internal Displacement: A Vision for the Future”<sup>27</sup>

“Shining a Light on Internal Displacement: A Vision for the Future” is a report of the United Nations, Secretary-General's High-Level Panel on Internal Displacement. It urges governments to take a “development-oriented approach” to individuals who have been displaced as a result of violence, wars, natural disasters, and the effects of climate change. The report is an essential addition to the worldwide discussion on internal displacement, as well as a step toward establishing long-term and effective solutions for those who have been displaced.

### Handbook on the United Nations Basic Principles and Guidelines on Development-based Evictions and Displacement<sup>28</sup>

Basic Principles and Guidelines for Development-based Evictions and Displacement (1997) and Comprehensive Human Rights Guidelines on Development-based Displacement. These guidelines are intended to assist states in creating domestic policies and laws to prevent forced evictions. These guidelines also asked for the creation of an eviction impact assessment instrument to examine the effects on impacted populations. The goal of this Handbook was of complementing and strengthening the Guiding Principles to guarantee that nations respect, protect, and promote the human rights of all internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) within their borders

## POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

### Monitoring and Systematically Record Displacement Data

The establishment of a comprehensive and shared evidence foundation to guide policy and practice would be a critical first step in effectively addressing the phenomena and decreasing its risk and repercussions. National and international databases are currently compiling disaster-related data. While some of these databases provide information on the number of dwellings that have been damaged

<sup>26</sup> United Nations. (n.d.). United Nations Official Document. United Nations. Retrieved January 22, 2022, from [https://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view\\_doc.asp?symbol=A%2FRES%2F72%2F179](https://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A%2FRES%2F72%2F179)

<sup>27</sup> Shining a light on internal displacement. (n.d.). Retrieved January 22, 2022, from <https://www.internaldisplacement-panel.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/HLP-report-WEB.pdf>

<sup>28</sup> United Nations basic principles and guidelines on ... - HLRN. (n.d.). Retrieved January 22, 2022, from [https://www.hlrn.org.in/documents/Handbook\\_UN\\_Guidelines.pdf](https://www.hlrn.org.in/documents/Handbook_UN_Guidelines.pdf)

or destroyed, the majority do not include displacement-specific data such as how many individuals have been relocated, for how long, and from where to where. So, the data is insufficient. However, when they have an organized record, authorities and the government can understand the tendencies and causes of displacement by carefully documenting information which can assist them prevent such severe incidents in the future.

### Reducing the risks of disasters

Since technology has improved significantly, early warning systems have grown more complex and accurate in forecasting weather, rainfall, and other conditions that might potentially contribute to disaster displacement. They identify the most vulnerable places in danger of displacement by incorporating demographic data and vulnerability assessments into hazard risk mapping. Some, but not all, disaster-related displacement can be avoided, particularly displacement caused by common, low-intensity hazards. By using this technology there will be an early warning and evacuation system and with this the government can determine how much displacement can be avoided and how much should be planned for by estimating the risk of displacement. This is critical because the governments can strengthen their capacity to manage the disaster risks and have climate change adaptation strategies.

### Investment to Disaster Risk Reductions (DRRs)

There are some cases where displacement is unavoidable, so long-term DRR investments can help to enhance displaced people's resilience by empowering and aiding them. Such methods can be, for example, creating adequate legal and regulatory arrangements to ensure non-residents' access to healthcare, education, and other essential services that are no longer available to them and those living in temporary settlements. Furthermore, another investment is facilitating the replacement of lost or destroyed legal papers by developing proactive procedures to eliminate the administrative barriers that displaced individuals encounter in obtaining aid and basic services and collecting compensation for damaged or destroyed property.

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