Social Cultural and Humanitarian Committee

CIMUN

Topic 1: Establishing measures for the protection of Internally Displaced

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Introduction

We have reached the Anthropocene era, a period marked by unprecedented planetary and societal imbalances that interact to create new hazards, including displacement. These imbalances will affect mobility patterns in complicated and sometimes unanticipated ways.

Natural catastrophes are becoming more frequent and intense. Floods, storms, wildfires, earthquakes, and volcanoes, as well as calamities that occur more slowly, such as droughts, desertification, and temperature extremes, are uprooting an increasing number of people throughout the world. Nature's powers have no respect for any country. Many individuals in the developing countries, who are already living in precarious situations, are made worse by these calamities. The great majority of individuals who are displaced as a consequence of natural catastrophes return home. As a result, rather than being designated refugees, they are classified as internally displaced persons (IDPs).

The most important effect of climate change, according to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, might be on human migration, according to a 1990 report. Due to a variety of reasons such as coastal erosion, floods, drought, and food scarcity, climate change might result in the relocation of millions of people. Compelled migration is already occurring inside borders as a result of these difficulties, but many people have been forced to cross countries in search of better living conditions, resulting in new humanitarian catastrophes. In places affected by climate change and catastrophe, resource depletion frequently leads to increasing tension, violent conflict, and secondary relocation.

As of December 31, 2020, the number of individuals living in internal displacement globally has hit a new high of 55 million. Over 85% of the population has escaped conflict and violence. Around seven million people have been displaced by catastrophes, although this number is likely to be underestimated due to inadequate statistics.

In 2020, around 40.5 million new displacements were registered, the largest number in 10 years. Over three times as many people were displaced as a result of disasters as a result of conflict and violence. Despite the Covid-19 epidemic, when mobility restrictions hampered data gathering and fear of infection deterred individuals from seeking emergency shelter, these statistics were reported.

In 2020, weather-related disasters accounted for 98 percent of all catastrophe relocation. Intense storms, monsoon rains, and floods have wreaked havoc across South Asia, East Asia, and the Pacific, including China, the Philippines, and Bangladesh. Hurricane season in the Atlantic was the busiest on record, while extended rainy seasons in the Middle East and Sub-Saharan Africa displaced millions more.

Key Terms

Internally Displaced Persons: Internally displaced persons (IDPs), according to the United Nations Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, are "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.

Factors: A circumstance, fact or influence that usually gives a result, which in this case could be regarded as factors or causations of displacement.

Displacement: The act or process of moving someone or something from their place and position. In this case it would refer to the Internally Displaced Persons.

Climate change: Climate change encompasses both global warming caused by human-caused greenhouse gas emissions and the accompanying large-scale weather pattern alterations. Which causes various natural disasters such as floods, earthquakes, tsunamis, Hurricanes, Wildfires, Drought and much more.

Catastrophe: an occurrence that causes significant and typically abrupt damage or suffering. In other words a disaster.

Humanitarian law: International humanitarian law is a collection of laws aimed at limiting the impacts of armed conflict for humanitarian reasons. It safeguards those who are not or are no longer involved in hostilities, as well as limiting the tools and techniques of combat.

Relocation: The act of moving to a new place or region to completely start from scratch one's livelihood, home or business.

Employment: Usually refers to the act of having a paid job wherein a person receives a certain amount of remuneration for their work

Vocational Training: Refers to a certain type of education that specifically prepares a person with the relevant training and skills for a specific and technical profession.
Consequences: a negative outcome or effect, usually unwanted or unpleasant.

Universal Declaration of Human Rights: The United States General Assembly declared the Declaration to be a shared standard of accomplishment for all peoples and nations on December 10, 1948 in Paris (General Assembly resolution 217 A). It is the first document to lay forth universally guaranteed fundamental human rights, and it has been translated into more than 500 languages.

Disabled: Impaired, limited or affected by a physical, mental, cognitive, or developmental condition that limits their movement, senses or abilities.

Less Economically Developed Country (LEDC): The least developed countries are a group of developing countries that, according to the United Nations, have the poorest socioeconomic indicators and the lowest Human Development Index scores of any country on the planet.

More Economically Developed Country (MEDC): MEDCs are countries with a high living standard and a strong GDP.

Background Information

Climate change and Violence

Climate change, catastrophes, and other forms of displacement are now undeniably linked. Conflict is not the main cause of displacement, according to the UNHCR's new five-year strategic plan. People are 'on the move' due to acute poverty, the breakdown of traditional livelihoods in a setting of globalization and fast urbanization, the consequences of climate change, natural catastrophes, and environmental degradation, which frequently increase competition for scarce resources. These numerous elements frequently overlap or strengthen one another.

Less developed places experiencing severe climate change are more likely to experience violence and armed conflict, as these areas typically lack the resources to successfully mitigate such conflict.

Climate and environmental change, catastrophe risk, war, fragility, and displacement all play a role in many of today's issues. According to the OECD, over 80% of people in Sub-Saharan Africa live in precarious conditions. 95% percent of all new war displacements have occurred in countries that are susceptible or extremely sensitive to the effects of climate change. The interconnections between these elements are complex, and the paths they follow vary. Climate change and overexploitation of natural resources have the potential to exacerbate instability and conflict, leading to relocation. People may be unable to move due to conflict.

Extreme weather events may become more frequent and intense as a result of climate change, forcing people to relocate, which may relieve demand on current resources but create tensions with host communities. Displacement caused by war or natural catastrophes may raise the risk of disaster in destination countries. Some of these links and pathways are supported by research, such as how slow-onset factors like drought affect conflict risk.

Though the data does not clearly establish direct causal connections between climate change impacts, catastrophes, displacement, and conflict risk. Drought does not inevitably polarize various groups or impair social cohesiveness, according to research performed in eastern Africa. However, factors such as natural resource reliance and demographic composition that may enhance or decrease the consequences of climate-related risks on civilizations require further consideration.

Slow and sudden-onset risks are likely to exacerbate poverty in settings when people's resilience to shocks is already low. They have the potential to exacerbate inequality and decrease the availability of scarce resources. Drought, floods, and locust infestations have wreaked havoc on Sudanese rural communities, reducing the amount of grazing area accessible to herders. Tensions with farmers have grown as they migrate closer to agricultural regions in search of grazing, resulting in violence and displacement. Such assessments need a great deal of subtlety. The effects of climate change on water supply and drought in the region have been connected to Syria's civil conflict. In truth, a variety of complicated causes, ranging from religious, social, and political conflicts to deteriorating economic situations and grievances, are driving it.

Many individuals were relocated for the second or even third time as a result of the confluence of conflict and catastrophes, intensifying and prolonging their vulnerability. Many of those fleeing Yemen's floods had previously been displaced by violence at least once. Drought in Somalia

forced many to abandon rural regions for urban areas, where they are now more vulnerable to eviction and armed group attacks.

In the Lake Chad area, climate change appears to interact with conflict dynamics. Although it is not the only or even major cause, its consequences must be acknowledged and handled as part of attempts to stabilize and establish peace

Armed conflict (or generalized violence) coexists with natural catastrophes. Two separate forced-displacement factors occur in the same geographical region at the same time in this scenario, but there is no direct relationship between them. This is the situation in the Lake Chad region, where the Islamist terrorist group Boko Haram and a long-term drought are driving the indigenous people out, despite the fact that there is no link between the two. In this situation, even the existence of one of these variables would be enough to induce displacement; their combination just makes matters worse.

Multiple examples of this type of interaction may be found throughout Sub-Saharan Africa. A change in the rainfall pattern in Uganda's Karamoja area, for example, has resulted in a scarcity of pasture, a vital resource in a region dominated by pastoralist communities. Inter-tribal hostilities have been increased as a result of this scenario, which has resulted in forced relocation.

It's crucial to keep in mind that the link between the two drivers isn't always clear. Tensions between the host community and the new immigrants may arise as a result of the first disaster-induced displacement. When poverty and a lack of governmental presence coexist, such conflicts can quickly turn violent, resulting in another relocation. Armed conflict (or generalized violence) and natural catastrophes have a logical order of impact. People who have been uprooted owing to conflict or widespread violence risk a second uprooting as a result of a natural or man-made calamity in this scenario.

Internally displaced individuals are frequently compelled to live in high-risk regions, thus this is a typical occurrence.Floods in the White Nile valley, for example, displaced individuals who had already been displaced by armed conflict in 2019. Cameroon, Syria, and Yemen have all seen similar circumstances. Because public return plans and strategies do not generally include a risk mitigation strategy, IDP returnees are equally vulnerable to disaster-induced displacement. This was the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2014, when severe floods caused tens of thousands of returnees to relocate.

Displacement has significant and complicated motivations now, and this will continue in the future. Climate change has the potential to both contribute to and worsen conflicts that result in relocation, particularly among the youth.

In conclusion, a key issue remains the links between displacement due to climate change and violence and their interchangeable factors. Furthermore, this can be exacerbated without any governance and with the lack of resources needed to sustain the IDPs. This can be solved with risk mitigation strategies or further research into previous migration to help solve problems such as these in the future, essentially in LEDCs.

Policies on Finance

The most prevalent myth is that catastrophe displacement is temporary, and that people return swiftly following life-saving evacuations to restore their homes and livelihoods. The lack of data obtained after a disaster's emergency period contributes to this misconception. Evacuees aren't followed to see whether or when they'll be permitted to return home. In the worst-case scenario, national policies and response systems may fail to recognize catastrophe displacement, while in the best-case scenario, they may underestimate its magnitude. As a result, there are few, if any, programs devoted to dealing with long-term relocation. It also means that assistance and services for IDPs are severely restricted, and that local and national agencies are not held accountable.

Individuals, communities, and economies all bear a huge economic price as a result of internal relocation. In 2020, the worldwide cost of a year of displacement was estimated to be about $20.5 billion, which includes support for IDPs' housing, education, health, and security requirements, as well as their lost income.

If we are to understand how displacement impedes progress on the sustainable development agenda, we must fill up the data gaps. However, we cannot operate just at the global level to portray a clear image. Because disasters and climate effects are primarily local occurrences, local governments and national governments play an important role.

Funding instruments that include displacement risk concerns into larger risk management and development financing frameworks may be more suited for prevention, risk reduction, and preparation. There is also a growing consensus that greater money should be directed toward forward-thinking strategies and risk-aware investments. The global impact of the Covid-19 epidemic on catastrophe relocation responses has made this even more essential. Financial arrangements for evacuations and shelter are frequently included in national disaster management plans and budgets. Some of them might be fairly large.

Human Rights in Displacement

Respect for human rights and, in armed conflict situations, the protective rules of international humanitarian law are all that is required to prevent internal displacement, protect the displaced while they are displaced, and find long-term solutions for them once the cause of displacement has passed. As a result, in certain cases, protecting the rights of IDPs necessitates taking the same steps as protecting the rights of all citizens, whether or not they are displaced. For example, passing legislation outlining safeguards against arbitrary arrest or imprisonment that apply to all citizens, whether or not they are displaced, is a key component of implementing the right to liberty and security of people.

In many other situations, however, displacement works against IDPs, posing physical and administrative barriers to their enjoyment of rights that do not apply to non-displaced residents. Non-displaced people, for example, do not require shelter and do not have to leave their property behind, risking it being taken over by others. Further, In cases when IDPs may only exercise their right to vote at a place of origin they cannot safely return to, achieving the right to political participation is also out of reach. At the core of this are the technical and legal challenges of dealing with such displacement-specific protection needs.

As such, many solutions are needed to ensure that essentially all basic human rights and later the others are without restrictions, to their maximum ability provided and accessible even to IDPs to ensure a better standard of living and to ensure all freedoms and liberty even in displacement.

Prevention of Disaster

To begin with, prevention has a little part in the legislative system that governs internal displacement. There are few instances of real preventive strategies since neither international agreements nor domestic public policy contain sufficient dispositions on the subject. Second, most national DRR policies lack a truly human rights-based approach, and as a result, while they may include a set of preventative measures, they are not always focused on safeguarding the rights of those who are at risk or impacted by disasters. Finally, as totally autonomous public policies, national responses to disaster-induced displacement or forced internal migration caused by conflict or widespread violence have been devised and executed. As a result, no mechanisms exist to allow combined and coordinated activity, or even the smallest complementarity between them.

While a number of international initiatives have addressed these issues, including the Sustainable Development Goals, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the World Humanitarian Summit, the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants, and, most notably, the Nansen Initiative on Disaster-Induced Cross-Border Displacement and its successor, the Platform on Disaster Displacement – there has been little progress. More is needed, both in terms of anticipating relocation and determining what sort of 'protection' is necessary, by whom, and where.

As such, many undefined terms lie in International and Domestic policies. Furthermore, many aspects of Internal Displacement have not been properly regulated or well defined to take concrete action. Much more is needed to define certain terms and to recommend policies on prevention and dwell deeper into risk reduction and preparation for IDPs.

Special Needs in Migration

It's also crucial to recognize that the effects of relocation differ depending on age, gender, disability, and other factors. Infants may require vaccinations and nutritional supplements, as well as educational help for school-aged children and vocational training for young people. Because the ramifications are long-term, it's critical to understand how relocation impacts education. Disabled people are more sensitive to the effects of relocation. They may have a harder time finding refuge or receiving humanitarian aid, and they may be more vulnerable to neglect, abuse, and violence.

Knowing how many IDPs have impairments and what their conditions are is critical for developing policies and programs that incorporate them, but such data is even more sparse than data on IDPs' gender and age. Other characteristics that may impact a person's experience of displacement are sometimes overlooked in data gathering, such as if they are a member of a sexual or ethnic minority, an indigenous group, or a low-income family. This emphasizes the need of using an intersectional approach to data collection and analysis in order to comprehend how people's identities and traits should influence their replies.
Better data would also make it easier for diverse groups to participate meaningfully in the development and implementation of IDP assistance programs.

A billion individuals, or 15% of the world's population, suffer from a disability. Higher poverty rates and insufficient housing among persons with disabilities might increase their exposure and vulnerability to risks, as well as their likelihood of relocation. New injuries acquired during a catastrophe, as well as difficulty obtaining healthcare and critical services while displaced, all contribute to high disability rates among IDPs. People with disabilities confront special obstacles

when disaster hits. After hurricane Pam hit Vanuatu in 2015, researchers discovered they were more than twice as likely as individuals without impairments to suffer storm-related injuries.

Contributing factors included a lack of understanding of evacuation procedures, a lack of accessible evacuation shelters, and delays in escaping due to functional limitations. When people with disabilities leave, they may be separated from their caregivers and support devices. Some people may never be able to leave their communities. As a result, they may not survive the tragedy, or they may be forced to live in the aftermath of the devastation.

Many of those killed in the 2018 Camp wildfire in California were elderly and disabled persons who were left behind after others were evacuated. Housing, livelihoods, healthcare, and education may be challenging for IDPs with disabilities due to discrimination, a lack of knowledge, and physical and financial constraints.
Many people were still dealing with similar difficulties three years after Hurricane Katrina hit the United States, according to a research. They are also exposed to severe security threats. After the 2015 earthquake in Nepal, young women with disabilities living in displacement camps and other communal settings were particularly susceptible to sexual exploitation and trafficking.

With such vulnerabilities towards people with special needs or disabilities. There has to be greater policies, legislations and plans to cater specially to disabled IDPs. There also has to be a much catered lookout for them to ensure all human rights and additional needs are provided to protect them.

COVID-19 for IDPs

Internally displaced persons are particularly vulnerable in the face of the worldwide coronavirus pandemic (Covid-19). Millions of IDPs live in densely crowded places, are unable to self-isolate, and lack access to water, sanitation, and basic healthcare, whether they were forced to abandon their homes due to conflict, violence, or natural disasters.

Anyone can be affected by Covid-19. The pandemic's effects are anticipated to be substantial for internally displaced persons (IDPs), who already struggle to find appropriate shelter, vital services, and a good wage. Although it is yet too early to estimate the entire impact of this unprecedented catastrophe on IDPs' livelihoods, evidence is emerging of how the pandemic is exacerbating existing vulnerabilities and introducing new dangers. IDPs will require more help than ever before because of its immediate repercussions on health and well-being, as well as its longer-term social and financial implications.

Furthermore, The absence of exact data on IDPs, as well as restricted testing capacity in many crisis-hit regions, has impeded evaluations of how the coronavirus has affected displaced individuals, and how this compares to host communities and non-displaced people. Despite the fact that it is still too early to draw any conclusions, there is mounting evidence that IDPs are more sensitive to Covid-19 than the overall population. Studies by the World Health Organization, show that IDPs have greater mortality rates than the normal population, owing to infectious illnesses and malnutrition, which is especially prominent among young and elderly IDPs. Their limited financial means may also make it difficult for them to obtain medical attention or purchase protective equipment such as masks or alcohol-based hand massage. For example, in 2019, more than 90% of those polled in Basra, Iraq, thought the cost of consultations, drugs, and treatment was unreasonably high.

At the same time, inadequate living conditions may prevent IDPs from self-isolating, implementing social distance, or simply accessing water and sanitation in order to comply with health authorities' recommendations. In a survey conducted in the Burkina Faso city of Kaya, 87% of displaced families indicated they would be unable to isolate an ill family member, compared to 64 % of non-displaced homes.Furthermore, fear and social isolation that might arise as a result of lock-down tactics can have a negative impact on IDPs' mental health. IDPs are more likely to experience anxiety, despair, and other types of distress, according to research, which can be compounded by the psychological effects of quarantine and the global health crisis.

The spread of Covid-19 in displacement camps and IDP settlements, where health facilities are already scarce, as well as conflict or disaster-affected nations with weakened health systems, is concerning and must be addressed as a top priority in the pandemic's response. The International Community and Local Governments need to take immediate steps to prevent additional mortality and to help IDPs contain the spread of the pandemic.

Major Countries and Organizations Involved

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

The United Nations Refugee Agency, or UNHCR, is a global agency devoted to saving lives, preserving rights, and helping refugees, forcibly displaced populations, and stateless people achieve a brighter future.

Also known as the UN Refugee Agency. It was created in 1950 to help millions of Europeans who had fled or lost their homes during the Second World War. Today, UNHCR protects and assists millions of displaced and stateless people around the world.

UNHCR personnel in 134 countries are working to protect individuals who have been forced to abandon their homes, improve access to education and livelihoods, and offer life-saving assistance such as shelter, water, food, and health care. UNHCR collaborates with governments, non-governmental organizations, and private-sector businesses to assist forcibly displaced persons and the communities that host them.

United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

The United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) is an international organization that promotes education, science, and culture. It aims to promote worldwide collaboration in education, science, and culture in order to promote peace. UNESCO's programs help to accomplish the Sustainable Development Goals outlined in Agenda 2030, which was approved by the United Nations General Assembly in 2015.

UNESCO essentially provides refugees and IDPs with education and globally ensures the right to education for the displaced. It specifically also looks to create a better tomorrow for the Youth with its educational tools all around the World.

United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)

On December 11, 1946, the United Nations General Assembly passed Resolution 57(I) to offer supplies and support to children in the aftermath of World War II. UNICEF began as a temporary relief fund of the United Nations, known as the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF).

Eventually later on The United Nations International Children Emergency Fund's extended mandate made it a United Nations organisation that provides humanitarian and developmental help to children across the world.

With its original aim of helping displaced children during WW2, UNICEF till this day ensures that every right to child is protected during displacement, from basic human rights, to freedoms and liberties.

United States of America

The United States is extremely vulnerable to natural disasters. Every state is exposed to one or more of a host of hazards: earthquakes, droughts, floods, hurricanes, landslides, tornadoes,

tsunamis, volcanoes, and wildfires. By the End of 2020 alone there were about 1,714,000 Internally Displaced Persons due to disaster.

With such diversity and various different natural disasters, it is considered very hard to implement measures for IDPs. Although, the country being a developed country handles the situation well with their abundant resources. The U.S. government along with defence and diplomacy also consider development and humanitarian aid of IDPs under its national security.

The nation is also considered through its governmental agencies like USAID, a global donor to help IDPs in LEDCS and provides humanitarian and development aid all across the world.

The People's Republic of China

Each year, China has some of the highest catastrophe displacement numbers in the world, as a result of its enormous population, high exposure, and sensitivity to a variety of natural disasters that cause millions of people to be displaced. China had 5.1 million new disaster-related displacements in 2020, the largest number in the world.

Even Though China has the largest number of Internally Displaced Persons in the World, they are well resourced and equipped to deal with the displacements in the country, being a developed country. In fact, China also provides International Humanitarian Aid and grants to IDPs and Refugees all across the globe.

Republic of Yemen

Yemen is not new in being known for displacement, but the number of individuals escaping conflict grew dramatically in 2015, when a coalition of foreign nations engaged in the country's civil war. Since then, the humanitarian and displacement catastrophe has continued unabated.

During two strong rainy seasons between February and September 2020, the country's humanitarian catastrophe was exacerbated by deadly floods and storms. During the year, disasters resulted in 223,000 additional displacements, the largest number ever recorded in Yemen. The floods wreaked havoc, killing hundreds of people and forcing thousands of IDPs to abandon their homes, showing how catastrophes and war intersect in the nation.

Yemen is currently going through a civil war and a humanitarian crisis with many fleeing their homes consistently. Although, the crisis is not new and is already receiving International Humanitarian Aid. A lot more needs to be done in planning strategies and drafting plans for IDPs.

Federal republic of Somalia

In Somalia, conflict and violence, gradual and sudden-onset catastrophes, and food shortages have all played a role in causing displacement. When locusts ruined their crops, tens of thousands of farmers were compelled to relocate in search of help. Floods, in addition to locusts, had a widespread impact, resulting in 979,000 additional displacements in 2020. Both urban and rural regions were impacted, and many individuals who had previously been displaced were compelled to relocate. Furthermore, there were also 81,000 more displacements when a river broke bank in about May.

IDPs avoided locations housing individuals from other areas because they were afraid of congestion and infection, which was impacted by Covid-19. Due to continued instability, humanitarians have been unable to reach many affected populations. Because of the combined effects of floods, locusts, and the pandemic, humanitarian financing was insufficient to react to these overlapping disasters.

As such, more International attention needs to be paid to the country and the lack of plans and proper procedures for IDPs in such situations have affected the country a lot, especially in its emergency situation

Syrian Arab Republic

The Arab Spring began 10 years ago this year.. Syria's civil war began as a result of the 2011 Arab Spring uprisings that rocked the region. Peaceful protests against President Bashar al-government Assad's rapidly devolved into an armed conflict that has forced more than half of Syria's pre-war population to flee the nation.

Hundreds of thousands of people were displaced in Syria in 2020 due to armed war, natural catastrophes, and an economic slump. Over the years, disasters have generated large waves of displacement in Syria. In October 2020, wildfires displaced 140,000 people and caused another 25,000 to be displaced. They wreaked havoc on houses, power and water systems, as well as crops and farms, increasing food shortages. IDPs who had returned home after fleeing war were housed in some of the communities evacuated.

Although most IDPs in Syria are due to conflict, these situations are exacerbated by climate catastrophes and disasters.

Republic of Turkey

At the End of 2020, there were about 44,000 IDPs residing in Turkey. These were due to natural disasters and mainly due to floods, earthquakes and tsunamis. Although as of July-August 2021, there have been major wildfires raging all across Turkey with the initial number being put at 150.

As such there were numerous calls for help and international response to help the nation. After the fires there have been thousands displaced in various regions that would now be classified as IDPs. As such, this makes the country a very prominent example for a recent emergency and citation of crisis where international help and preparedness plans are necessary to respond to such a sudden onset.

Republic of Sudan

Sudan has seen extensive long-term relocation as a result of two major civil wars and the Darfur crisis. As of the end of 2020, the country has 2.3 million people living in displacement. Every year, ongoing conflict, notably in Darfur, and natural catastrophes, mostly floods, result in large new displacements.

Sudan has been mired in a deep economic crisis since the start of the year. The elimination of wheat import subsidies, as well as the depreciation of the Sudanese pound, resulted in a significant increase in the price of staple foods, among other things. Deteriorating living standards sparked nationwide protests, culminating in the ouster of Omar al-Bashir, the country's president, in April 2019. Despite the recently negotiated peace agreement between the transitional government and a coalition of non-state armed groups, there were more than 79,000 additional war displacements in 2020. In addition, flooding caused about 454,000 new catastrophe displacements.

With a nation in deep crisis, this highlights the correlation between factors of conflict, climate disasters and low economic conditions with almost no governance and its impact on displacement. As such, Suden calls for a strong International response towards the crisis to help the LEDC.

Republic of the Philippines

The Philippines is one of the world's most seismically active countries, located on the Pacific Ring of Fire. Earthquakes and volcanic eruptions are regular occurrences that result in a large

number of displacements. The nation is situated in the typhoon zone of East Asia, making it particularly vulnerable to tropical cyclones, storms, and floods, which cause millions of people to be displaced each year.

In 2020, the Philippines had 4.4 million new catastrophe displacements, which was the second largest amount behind China. Pre-emptive evacuations accounted for a substantial part of them.The eruption of the Taal volcano in early 2021, for example, resulted in over 506,000 evacuations, making it the biggest displacement event induced by a geophysical hazard worldwide in 2020.

Please Note: The stakeholders mentioned above are only examples of what occurs in the topic. To implement solutions it is recommended that solutions applied to a group of countries (Such as LEDCs/Developing MEDCS/Developed or even based on regions and criterias of certain thresholds) to be more effective and well represented globally.

Relevant UN Resolutions and Reports

Previous Attempts at Resolving This Issue

Date	Name	Importance
1998	Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement	Define IDPs as persons forced to flee, inter alia, in the context of natural or human-made disasters.
2009	Kampala Convention	Explicitly recognises climate change as a driver of displacement in the Africa region.
2010	Cancun Adaptation Framework	First global framework to recognise links between climate change and displacement.
2012-2015	Nansen Initiative	Launched by Switzerland and Norway as a state-led platform to improve the protection of persons

		displaced across borders by disasters and climate change.
2015 - 2030	Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction	Contains important provisions on human mobility in the context of disaster.
2015-2030	Agenda for Sustainable Development	Includes strong references to climate change and migration, but does not explicitly link the two issues.
2016	Paris Agreement	Confirms the establishment of the Task Force on Displacement (TFD).
2016	Platform on Disaster Displacement	Succeeds The Nansen Initiative.
2016	New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants	Reaffirms the significance of the international refugee regime and includes a number of promises by Member States to strengthen and improve measures to safeguard persons on the move.
2018	Global Compacts on Migration and Refugees	Includes dedicated sections on migration and displacement in the context of climate change and disasters.
2019	High-Level Panel on Internal Displacement	Includes disaster displacement in its plan of work

As early as 1990, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change warned that the single greatest impact of climate change could be human migration. The importance of climate-induced displacement and the need to put in place adaptation measures to address it were recognized by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) at its meeting in Cancun, Mexico in December 2010. In Article 14 (f) of the Cancun Agreement, all Parties to the Convention are invited to undertake "measures to enhance understanding, coordination and cooperation with regard to climate change-induced displacement, migration, and planned relocation, where appropriate, at the national, regional and international levels."

Such as these, there have been many past international actions on this issue which has been widely prevalent since the start of the century. Some of the major past international actions are listed below and could help in making further solutions based on or elaborated on the ones listed.

Questions a Resolution Must Address

- ❖ In what ways can governments prevent the clashes of Violence and Climate disasters?
- ❖ In cases of poor governance, how can the International community ensure the Protection of Human rights for IDPs?
- ❖ What policies and budgets should governments allocate or develop in terms of finance to help aid IDPs?
- ❖ How can Governments ensure the protection of any and all human rights during displacements?
- ❖ In what ways can accountability for the IDPs be increased domestically and in National governments?
- ❖ How can the current International law and risk management plans be even further defined and well explored?
- ❖ What unique plans can be developed and expanded upon for prevention, risk reduction, preparedness, and relocation for IDPs?
- ❖ How can the needs of disabled persons be specially curated in Displacement?
- ❖ How can governments mitigate the risk of COVID-19 pandemic and ensure proper access to medical supplies and necessary restrictions required to lower the mortality rate?

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