



Organisation Internationale pour les pays les moins avancés (OIPMA)
The International Organization for the LDCs (IOLDCs)

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High-Level Panel on Internal Displacement

Internal Displacement Overview- Trends and Challenges

The UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) in its 2018 Global Trends report starkly reflected that global forced displacement has continued to escalate, indicating the continued escalation in global forced displacement. 70.8 million people were forcibly displaced in 2018, up from 68.5 million in 2017. This represents a 3.2% increase over the year.

Internal displacement is also heavily concentrated in a few countries, with 28 million new internal displacements associated with conflict and disasters across 148 countries and territories were recorded in 2018. Persistently high levels of new displacement each year coupled with increasingly protracted crises across the globe left 2018 with the highest number of IDPs ever recorded. Despite policy progress in several countries, the root causes of internal displacement remain inadequately addressed.

Cyclical and protracted displacement continues to be driven by political and economic factors, often leading to insecure areas and limited economic opportunities. Instead of creating the conditions for lasting solutions, this is recreating conditions of risk and increasing the likelihood of crises erupting again in the future.

Armed conflicts and persecution are driving a record number of people from their homes. At the start of 2019, some 70.8 million people were forcibly displaced, with 11.2 million people newly displaced by conflict, violence or human rights violations, an average of 37,000 people every day. Natural disasters triggered a further 17.2 million new displacements, often in the same countries. Twenty-five of the 50 countries with the highest numbers of new displacements faced both conflict and disaster-induced displacement. The majority of forcibly displaced people remain within their own countries. At the start of 2019, there were 41.3 million internally displaced persons (IDPs), the highest

number on record. Conflicts and violence caused 10.8 million new internal displacements in 2018. The majority in just three countries: Ethiopia, 1.6 million; Democratic Republic of C

Climate variability and extremes are key drivers of the recent rise in global hunger and among the leading causes of severe food crises. The impact of climate change disproportionately affects the poor and vulnerable. The impact is particularly devastating where conflict and climatic events come together. In sub-Saharan Africa, combinations of conflict, floods, droughts and other natural hazards resulted in a doubling of internal displacements between 2015 and 2018.

Regrettably, climate adaptation efforts are not prioritized as a part of humanitarian response, which in five highly disaster-prone countries between 2016 and 2018, was found to represent only 3 per cent of projects included in agency appeals in the countries concerned and less than half of these received funding. Within the scope of humanitarian action, anticipating climate-related crises and acting early can help mitigate the impact of climate on other political, demographic and socioeconomic pressures and,

The Gender and Health Impact

At the beginning of 2019, there were 41 active highly violent conflicts, an increase from 36 at the beginning of the previous year. Dozens of these highly violent conflicts are causing widespread hunger, displacement, death and destruction around the world. Aid workers are facing growing risks and health workers and health facilities are under attack, putting millions of people at risk by denying them access to vital care and aid.

Attacks on schools and medical facilities prevent children from accessing education and interrupt vital health services. Millions are forced to flee their homes in search of safety.

Those internally displaced by conflict and violence, which include death, injuries, sexual violence, abductions, and the recruitment and their use in hostilities.

Women and girls are at higher risk of sexual violence. While Gender-based violence (GBV) exists everywhere in the world, women and girls in disasters, armed conflict and other situations of violence face increased risks of rape, sexual assault, intimate partner violence, early and forced marriage, sexual exploitation and trafficking. Nine out of ten countries with the highest rates of child marriage are fragile. Women and girls in situations of displacement are also more vulnerable to trafficking, rape and other forms of sexual assault. Despite the scale and severity of GBV in emergencies, prevention and response continue to be underresourced.

Protracted crises, displacement and climate change are placing millions of people at increased risk of diseases. Active conflict, weak health systems, poor water and sanitation, and lack of access to vaccinations increase the prevalence of some infectious diseases, while making others harder to control. Disease outbreaks apart from worsening humanitarian needs also demand more resources and make responses more complex.

contributions to global humanitarian mechanisms. Others in the region are also increasingly becoming aid providers.

Eastern and Southern Africa Southern Africa

Climate change is compounding deep poverty, economic inequality and political instability in Southern Africa, leading to a rise in humanitarian needs. Almost 12.8 million people are internally displaced across the region due to conflict or climatic shocks. Ethiopia and Somalia are notable examples where significant displacement occurred.

Violent conflict, forced displacement, food insecurity, malnutrition, epidemics and environmental shocks continue to devastate communities.

Although governments and local authorities across the region are making efforts to strengthen social cohesion, restore basic services, and improve security, humanitarian needs in the region remain high and are likely to increase.

Response plans across the region remain significantly underfunded and humanitarians are forced to undertake challenging prioritization exercises in an environment of outstanding critical gaps.

IDPs and the Data Challenge

Data is scarce as many IDPs remain unaccounted for which prevents an accurate assessment of the true scale of internal displacement in countries. Estimating returns also continues to be a major challenge. The number of people displaced by onset disasters worldwide remains unknown as only drought-related displacement is captured in some countries, and only partially.

Filling the significant data, analysis and capacity gaps is imperative to progress. Only around a quarter of global internal displacement data is referenced and little to no information exists on the duration and severity of displacement across contexts and demographic groups. These gaps prevent the development of strategies to end or reduce the risk of displacement and mean that too many IDPs are still falling between the cracks of protection and assistance.

Partnership Value with The International Organization for the LDCs (IOLDCs)

This call for submission and inputs has rightly identified that ending displacement remains an elusive quest. Precious little information exists on how and when durable solutions are being achieved, and how people and states are progressing toward them. Growing evidence is that the obstacles to IDPs integrating locally are mostly political

The International Organization for the LDCs (IOLDCs) is eager to submit recommendations in preparedness to contribute and engage in step actions, should we be called upon. /K> • [] v š Œ • š] v š Z] • Æ Œ] • Á } μ o % Œ š] μ o Œ o Ç % Œ Œ for the empowerment and development of Least Developed Countries, particularly endangered by conflicts, poverty, diseases, inequality and climate change. Our priority is to eliminate the constraints and obstacles caused by chronic conflict situations in crisis affected LDCs, which severely affect the ability to pursue and establish sustainable development. We believe that working together with the international community and all the stakeholders concerned, including civil society, we can achieve conflict prevention, post conflict and peacebuilding, which is believed would pave the way for peace, stability and sustainable development in LDCs. Through advocacy and training activities, we focus on particular SDGs that would enable LDCs attain sustainable development status and improve their human rights situations and the welfare of their populations.

Financing

Pursuit of alternative and innovative financing approaches such as scaling up anticipatory action to mitigate the most serious consequences of predictable crises

It is acknowledged that current and future trends suggest that without political, economic and development action which addresses the root causes of humanitarian need, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa, humanitarian organizations will continue to respond to escalating needs for decades to come. In light of this, the UN Secretary General has rightly made it a priority for all humanitarian, development and peace organizations to collaborate more closely by working towards collective outcomes aimed at reducing risk, vulnerability and need, by way of adoption of such action steps as

- promotion of gender equality and placement of women in positions of decision making
- supporting children and youth to have access to quality education in crises and
- reinforcing local action wherever possible.

