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The intersection of internal displacement in the context of armed conflict and violence with climate change and disasters

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1. Introduction: the Global Classroom

The Global Classroom is one of the flagship international activities of the Global Campus of Human Rights, the aim of which is to bring together students, professors and experts from all its regional programmes. The Classroom conducts team research on a topic of current interest for all the regions involved, and this is studied, analysed and discussed through the lenses of different regional perspectives in a week-long conference. The discussion is enriched with the participation of experts including representatives of states, United Nations (UN) agencies and civil society organisations (CSOs). The uniqueness of this annual event lies in the possibility of understanding key regional perspectives and deepening the study of global human rights and democracy challenges.[1]

Since 2014, it has become an established practice to link the Global Classroom event to the annual Global Campus (GC) research programme. The benefit of this is the opportunity for students, academics and experts to interact in an open lively forum and provide inputs which could feed into the research programme and enrich its findings. The 2022 Global Classroom was hosted by GC Africa and coordinated by the University of Pretoria's Centre for Human Rights in Pretoria, South Africa, from 30 May to 4 June 2022. This year's Global Classroom research theme was **internal displacement**. Students from the GC regional programmes came together to present their work on internal displacement to an audience made up of experts from academia, government agencies, UN and CSOs. Notably, the event was attended by the UN Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs).

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1 See Global Campus of Human Rights. Link (last visited 13 August 2022)

2. Internal displacement

Globally, the number of people affected by internal displacement has sharply risen in recent years. According to the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC), there were 59.1 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) at the end of 2021, across fifty-nine countries and territories, which is the highest number ever recorded. Of these, 53.2 million people were internally displaced due to conflict and violence, while 5.9 million people were displaced due to disasters such as floods, landslides, drought, extreme temperature, wildfires, storms and earthquakes (IDMC 2021c). The IDMC further noted that in 2021 there had been 38 million new cases of internal displacement, with 14.4 million related to conflict and violence and 23.7 million due to disasters (IDMC 2021a), showing an increase in the impact of climate-related disasters on internal displacement numbers, after the 7 million recorded in 2020 (IDMC 2021b). The effects of climate change are significant and impacts will continue to influence the pattern of internal displacement unless urgent action is taken.

The number of refugees — those who cross international borders — increased in recent years. According to the UN refugee agency, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), there were 26.6 million refugees in mid-2021 (UNHCR 2021a). However, many countries have taken measures to prevent refugees and other migrants from reaching them, leaving displaced persons to seek refuge within their own countries as their only option (Marshall 2018). This clearly shows the strong connection between internal and external displacements as refugees. According to the UN Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of IDPs, "there is a continuum of displacement, from internal to cross-border and vice-versa, which emphasises the need for a continuum of protection and solutions for all displaced persons" (Jimenez-Damary 2022). In most cases, people who make the decision to seek refuge or migrate across an international border or to another country are those who are affected by conflict, violence or natural disasters in their country. Climate change amplifies natural disasters or hazards such as floods, heatwaves, drought, rising sea levels, salination of soil and freshwater bodies, and changes in seasonal rainfall and temperatures. Under these conditions, situations of conflict and violence are further compounded by disasters and other humanitarian emergencies such as COVID-19 as drivers of internal displacement. These scenarios show that there is a strong correlation between internal displacement and migration. The Special Rapporteur refers to this as "the complete spectrum of mobility — from internal displacement to external displacement — that needs more quality and quantitative analysis". Regrettably, not much scholarly attention and research has been devoted to examining the correlation between internal displacement and refugee situations (Jimenez-Damary 2022).

To date, more people live in internal displacement worldwide than ever before, partly because of the failure of authorities to respect and

fulfil their obligations under international law. The changing nature of armed conflict and violence makes it harder to ensure compliance with International Humanitarian Law (IHL) and International Human Rights Law (IHRL), which guarantee the protection of civilians, including IDPs. The rising number of IDPs points to the prevalent and protracted nature of displacement, which puts a huge burden on states to prevent arbitrary displacement, ensure the protection of IDPs and facilitate durable solutions to the IDP situation (Jimenez-Damary 2022).

The main legal framework at the international level is supplied by the UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement presented by the Representative of the UN Secretary-General on Internally Displaced Persons, Francis Deng, to the UN Commissioner on Human Rights in 1998. The Guiding Principles define internally displaced persons as "persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or 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 internally recognized state border" (UNHCR 1998, Introduction para 2).

The Guiding Principles are still widely recognised as an international standard when dealing with IDPs, and they acknowledge the unique vulnerabilities of IDPs by putting in place measures to reinforce their rights as enshrined in the IHL and IHRL. They provide a clear framework of how states can prevent and prepare for displacement, protect people during evacuation and throughout displacement, and facilitate durable solutions in the context of internal displacement, whether due to armed conflict and violence or due to natural disasters and climate change (Scott and Salamanca 2021). The Guiding Principles' definition of IDPs is also much broader and more inclusive than the refugee definition. It recognises the coercive or involuntary nature of displacements, accounts for displacements due to natural or environmental disasters, and recognises displacements within national borders. This is in contrast to the 1951 UN Refugee Convention that mainly accounts for displacement due to persecution, violence, or conflict, and only within international borders, making it too narrow and exclusive (UNHCR 2011).

The African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (African Union 2009) attempted to fill the gaps in the UN Refugee Convention. It introduces some nuances on IDP protection from an African perspective.[2]

2 The Kampala Convention was adopted in 2009, entered into force in 2012, and as at the end of 2021 had been acceded to by thirty-one of the fifty-five AU member states (African Union 2020).

For example, it accounts for women's health, the mental health of IDPs, the needs of host communities, and the importance of social, economic and environmental impact assessments of any planned development project, compelling states to act accordingly. Importantly, the Kampala Convention holds states liable for their obligation to protect and assist IDPs.

Nonetheless, the Kampala Convention still faces some setbacks, including weak implementation, impunity, and on-going human rights violations, as well as unfavourable political systems that make it impossible to realise the Convention fully. Similarly, looking back over the twenty-five years since the adoption of the Guiding Principles, their application has almost exclusively focused on conflict- and violence-related displacement as opposed to climate-induced-disaster displacements. Moreover, there isn't any UN treaty on IDPs. The 1951 UN Refugee Convention, as read with the 1967 Protocol, is only applicable to cross-border refugees. The fact that the Guiding Principle has not been negotiated and agreed by states into a binding treaty renders it not legally binding. The implication is that it is hard for states to recognise the unique vulnerability of IDPs and to provide them with the requisite additional protection or assistance. Even in the absence of a treaty, the UN refugee agency, UNHCR, is the UN lead agency in relation to the protection of IDPs (UNHCR 2021b).

Of course, the human rights and international humanitarian law stipulated in various treaties at the UN and regional levels is applicable to everyone, including IDPs. Principle 5 of the UN Guiding Principles on internal displacement stipulates: "All authorities and international actors shall respect and ensure the respect of their obligations under international law, including human rights and humanitarian law, in all circumstances, so as to prevent and avoid conditions that might lead to displacement of persons." However, the reality is different, and more specific measures are called for to ensure the protection of IDPs, especially the most vulnerable and marginalised IDPs who have been displaced due to conflict, violence and natural disasters.

There exist a number of other relevant international instruments, besides the Guiding Principles and the Kampala Convention: namely, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC 1992), the Kyoto Protocol 1995, the Bali Principles of Climate Justice 2002, and the Paris Agreement 2015. These instruments provide specific measures to address climate-related disasters and impacts. However, despite the existence of these international instruments and frameworks, they in reality have little to no application in most countries. Yet the importance of these principles, especially on "climate justice",[3] cannot be overemphasised if the adverse and negative impacts of climate-induced displacements and

3 Climate justice addresses the inequitable outcomes for different people and places associated with vulnerability due to climate-related impacts. It addresses climate change as an ethical and political issue, rather than one that is purely environmental or physical in nature. Link (last visited 22 September 2022)

harm on less privileged and marginalised populations are to be mitigated and avoided without any discrimination (Bali Principles of Climate Justice 2002). A climate justice lens should consider the existing vulnerabilities, resources and capabilities of those most affected by disasters. Particularly in the case of the Guiding Principles, it is important that the principles are integrated into national laws and policies for greater impact and effectiveness, accompanied by detailed standards and guidelines, including on disaster risk reduction, climate change and adaptation, and sustainable development (Scott and Salamanca 2021).

The Global Classroom 2022 attempted to do just that, by examining the extent to which the different countries under review integrate or adopt the Guiding Principles in their national laws or to what extent the Principles have been domesticated and applied in the different countries. The papers do this by examining specific cases of IDP response, or lack thereof, in different countries around the world against the existing legal provisions of the country.

3. Causes of internal displacement

Despite a growing body of literature on internal displacement, it is largely overlooked by the international community (Nguya 2019). The causes of internal displacement are a combination of conflict and violence, in addition to the compounding impacts of climatic disasters on people's lives and livelihoods, and other structural conditions, including political and economic. In particular, climate change contributes to exacerbating natural disasters such as floods, heatwaves, drought, rising sea levels, cyclones, typhoons, changes in seasonal rainfall patterns and temperatures, by increasing the frequency and intensity of these phenomena, which are among the drivers of internal displacement. It also directly and indirectly contributes by compounding the exposure and vulnerability of the affected population (IPCC 2014). Often, these climatic conditions intersect with situations of conflict and violence to compound the challenges of internal displacement.

Moreover, studies show that the historical and immediate drivers of fragility — socioeconomic and political marginalisation; unequal development, poor governance and corruption; and power inequalities in control over, access to and use of resources such as land or water — are what create vulnerability to climate variability and change, and to other natural hazards (McCullough et al. 2019; Opitz-Stapleton et al. 2019; Peters et al. 2020; Mayhew et al. 2020; Mayhew et al. 2022; IPCC 2022; Von Uexkull and Buhaug 2021; Benjaminsen et al. 2012; UNDRR 2015, 2019, 2022). There exists evidence that "disasters are manifestations of unresolved development problems, and are thus outcome-based indicators of a skewed, unsustainable development paradigm based on unlimited growth, inequality and overconsumption … Exposure and vulnerability as well as hazard itself (through climate change and environmental degradation) are socially constructed …" (UNDRR 2015, 33).

Even though most countries and regions of the world are affected by climate extremes, developing or poor countries and regions are more affected than others. The combination of climate change, conflict and violence with other forms of fragility threatens to expose millions of the poor in the developing world to drought, floods and extreme heat by 2030 — leaving them more impoverished than before (Scott and Salamanca 2021). To illustrate, Somalia is one of the poorest countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, with 70 percent of the population living in poverty. The country is one of the African countries most vulnerable to climate change, yet it also experiences on-going tensions resulting in violence and conflict over scarce natural resources. The combined effects of climate change and conflict worsen an already disastrous situation (ICRC 2021). More than three decades of armed conflict have weakened Somalia's state institutions and response mechanisms. The situation is further made worse by recurrent shocks such as floods and drought which have become more frequent and intense in recent years.[4] Somalia is a perfect example of how countries in the Global South who do not contribute much to the greenhouse gas emissions are bearing the brunt, while richer nations who contribute more of the emissions are the least affected by it.

The link between climate change and conflict are intricate. Climate change and related activities such as overexploitation of natural resources may intensify instability and conflict, triggering internal displacement. Similarly, climate change may also increase the intensity of natural disasters such as floods, landslides, which may lead to new and secondary internal displacement in areas that have already been affected by conflict and violence, heightening the vulnerability of internally displaced people and the host communities (IDMC 2021c). Disasters can also interact with pre-existing deep-seated social-structural conditions and systemic discrimination related to social class, types of housing, human settlements, location, remoteness, water management and economic activity, among others. There are also differential impacts along lines of gender, race, class, age, sexual and ethnic minorities, disability, immigration status and other intersections (Scott and Salamanca 2021). In Brazil (see the contribution from Latin America and the Caribbean to this edition), ***favelas*** suffer more from landslides in heavy rains because of the weak and poor construction. Thus, the combination of climate crisis and shocks with conflict, violence and pre-existing social conditions affects IDPs ability to cope and recover, driving internal displacement, food insecurity, and a host of other effects such as malnutrition and disease outbreak. Due to their peculiar economic, social, political and geographic conditions, IDPs are not homogenous, and they will be differently affected by displacement, requiring differing responses as opposed to a "one size fits all" approach.

4 The frequency of climate-related crises in Somalia is increasing. More than thirty climate-related hazards, including droughts and floods, have hit the country since 1990 – a threefold increase on similar events which occurred between 1970 and 1990. Link (last visited 10 August 2022)

4. Challenges of internal displacement

Internal displacement, whether due to disasters or conflict and violence, massively disrupts people's lives and livelihoods. Even though internal displacement can present new opportunities, it often times undermines IDPs' wellbeing. They are uprooted from their homes, assets, livelihoods and networks, compromising their ability to make ends meet (IDMC 2021b). They are unable to earn a living or fend for their households, requiring humanitarian assistance (see the GC Caucasus paper in this edition). These challenges affect IDP welfare and wellbeing. In most cases, displaced women, girls, and other minority groups such as LGBTQIA+, ethnic minorities and indigenous communities, bear the brunt. They are exposed to a greater risk of abuse and deprivation of their rights.

The unequal structural conditions and systemic discrimination of many societies put women, girls and other minority groups in a position of disadvantage, further entrenching their vulnerabilities in times of displacement. These people are not only physically dislocated, but also socially, in terms of their belonging. Displacement disrupts and transforms familial and kin-based networks, and customary gender and generational relations and roles (Baines and Gauvin 2014). Thus, it is important to consider the ways in which families and communities (especially minority groups such as LGBTQIA+, girls and women, ethnic minorities and indigenous communities) are ruptured during displacement, and the effects it has on the conventional relations expected of men and women. It can result in severe mental and physical health problems as well as social and economic consequences for IDPs, their families and communities, including shame, stigma, ostracism, fear and the loss of livelihoods.

What is most interesting is to understand the ways in which internal displacement intersects with existing inequalities to heighten the vulnerability of those who already live at the edges of society. The GC Arab World paper in this edition explores how internally displaced girls in Yemen and Iraq are forced into early marriages by their families to get some resources for their survival, while women face increased risks of gender-based violence or have to take on additional gendered roles to provide for their households in the absence of their husbands or male heads of household. Under these situations, girls and women are prone to resort to prostitution and transactional sex. They also suffer the risks of sexual, physical and other forms of violence and abuse such as rape, honour killings and sexually transmitted infections (STIs). Even minor activities such as collecting water and firewood or going to the latrine in the IDP camps could put them in harm's way. Additionally, their hope of an education or career of their own choice is erased by their living conditions of deprivation and lack. All these factors expose them to severe mental trauma and possible suicide (Johansen 2019).

Similar experiences are encountered by LGBTQIA+ and other minority groups, such as women, children, indigenous people, low caste, and ethnic minorities, who may be pushed off their land, their only source of sustenance. In the GC Asia Pacific paper in this edition, the authors show how the practice of caste-based occupation and restrictions placed on vulnerable groups such as low caste groups and women in India further worsen their plight in displacement, especially due to a lack of opportunities for sustaining themselves. In the GC Latin America paper, it is observed that displaced LGBTQIA+ could not share a generalised shelter for IDPs due to the threat of violence. This implies that their unique circumstance and pre-existing vulnerability were not addressed by the available response, further heightening their vulnerability.

All of these examples speak to the importance of intersection in addressing IDP needs in a way that is grounded in clear understanding of the power structures of their society. It is important to appreciate how these power structures impinge on the capacity, capabilities and needs of different groups of people, instead of applying a simplistic and generalised approach that does not address the unique needs of the different groups of internally displaced (Scott and Salamanca 2021). There ought to be relevant and sufficient data on the plight of all IDPs to inform responses that meet their unique needs and circumstances.

A second important way to understand the challenge of displacement is related to generating accurate demographic characteristics of the internally displaced population to ensure that programmes and policies can adequately address their specific needs and risks. Without this, it is impossible to ensure targeted responses to the specific risks and needs of the different demographic groups who are internally displaced. As evident in the GC Asia Pacific and South East Europe papers in this volume, the lack of adequate data and information on IDPs in Bangladesh and Kosovo rendered it impossible for programmes and policies to respond to the specific needs of IDPs. In particular, without sufficient data and information on internal displacement and its effect, countries are not able to adopt relevant policies and laws, especially those related to climate-induced displacement, or to incorporate the Guiding Principles into national laws.

Thirdly, the nature and complexity of crises that lead, for example, to disaster-related displacement make studying internal displacement challenging (South Sudan Humanitarian Fund 2020). There is a paucity of data on how many people are affected by climate-related disasters. Specifically, there is a lack of understanding on the long-term impacts of climate-related disasters on affected people, especially for slow onset disasters like drought, changes in seasonal rainfall and temperatures, ocean acidification, and sea level rises:

> The scarcity of data on how long people remain displaced, however, makes it difficult to fully understand the scale and nature of protracted displacement triggered by disasters and climate change impacts. The misconception that most, if not all, IDPs return to their homes soon after disasters may lead to the incorrect assumption that they no longer have needs associated with their displacement. The reality is often more complex, and these initial estimates constitute a first step toward filling a major knowledge gap. (IDMC 2021c)

What is most challenging is the difficulty of linking displacement with these slow onset disasters. Normally, it is hard to draw a relationship between this type of disaster and an individual decision to leave or move from a home, since such disasters happen slowly and over time. This is in contrast to sudden onset disasters such as floods or cyclones, where the impact is clear and it is easy to link to displacement. Yet it is increasingly clear that climate change and associated events are pushing more people into poverty, causing both short- and long-term displacements. For example, many people from Sub-Saharan Africa are trying to get into Europe due to the combination of violence and conflict with the slow onset disasters in the region which have left many people vulnerable. They are forced to seek alternative ways to make a living outside their countries as refugees. Thus, it is important to understand how people who are uprooted by violence, conflict and disasters live and make a living for themselves and their households in the long term, especially in the absence of, or with limited, humanitarian assistance.

Yet the fact that there are significantly more IDPs than refugees worldwide has had little effect on the attention given to the plight of IDPs, notwithstanding the commitments made by donors over the years (IDMC 2017). Importantly, there is a shifting dynamic in urban populations resulting from conflicts and disasters (see the GC South East Europe paper in this volume), which makes paying attention to IDPs crucial and timely. A UNHCR 2006 report projected that, by 2026, more than half of the Sub-Saharan African population would be living in urban areas (Pavanello and Pantuliano 2010) and 51 percent of the worldwide IDP population would be resettled in urban spaces (IDMC 2017, 28). It is particularly crucial to understand the changing dynamics in urban areas which result from the massive population movements caused by internal displacement (Nguya 2019). A key consideration of internal displacement in urban settings is that avenues should be created to address the plight of internally displaced persons at different levels — policies and programmes.

Lastly, the COVID-19 pandemic has also heightened the plight of IDPs, creating a new risk to their lives and livelihoods. The mitigation measures to combat COVID-19, such as the closure of markets and the restrictions on the movements of goods that were implemented by many countries, increased the prices of essential commodities while rendering some essential goods and supplies unavailable. The COVID-19 health response

also stretched existing health services, disrupting access to routine health care especially in countries that traditionally struggle to provide good health care services to their populations, including IDPs. Most humanitarian interventions were either halted or diverted to the pandemic response (South Sudan Humanitarian Fund 2020). More importantly, a shift in donor funding priorities affected the interventions targeted at IDPs, with limited funds and support to meet their specific needs and interests. Moreover, intensified violence and armed conflict as well as climatic disasters increased the cost of providing humanitarian assistance to IDPs. Road access to IDPs has been cut off, constraining humanitarian access while increasing the cost of delivering assistance. Often, humanitarian actors resort to expensive air transport. The different challenges of internal displacement constitute the main focus of the Global Classroom 2022, as outlined here.

5. The 2022 Global Classroom papers

The Global Classroom 2022 theme of internal displacement drives the GC regional network focus on a range of interrelated themes that address internal displacement in different contexts around the world.

The GC Europe paper outlines the situation of IDPs within the European context, highlighting critical issues to be addressed by a possible European Union IDP policy. The paper examines the IDP challenge from climate justice and mental health perspectives, and assesses the potential contribution of these fields in a future European convention or policy on internal displacement resulting both from armed conflict and climate change. Importantly, the paper argues for the inclusion of mental health, and of protecting vulnerable IDP populations such as women and the LGBTQIA+ community, in the IDP legal provisions. The GC Africa paper, on the other hand, focuses on the extent to which climate justice and other human rights principles are applied and reflected in legal and policy matters related to internal displacement in the countries of Zimbabwe, South Africa, South Sudan and Liberia. The findings show that climate justice principles and other human rights policies are not adequately addressed in the legal regimes of those countries, where there is a preference for promoting sustainable development and climate change mitigation as opposed to climate justice initiatives. The paper concludes that the ratification of international instruments on climate justice is not sufficient without the domestication and implementation of climate justice principles in the relevant countries.

The GC Asia Pacific paper examines the patterns of internal displacement and the impact on the well-being of those most affected by climate change and natural disasters in Bangladesh, India and the Pacific Islands. The paper also examines the existing policy frameworks on internal displacement in each country to identify their relevance and any gaps in addressing climate change and natural disaster-induced displacement. Meanwhile, the GC

South East Europe paper also provides important insight into the context of IDP return, resettlement and reintegration in the post-conflict period, with the case of the former Yugoslavia; Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Kosovo. The paper examines the existing legal and policy frameworks of the countries in the case study to understand the extent to which they address the social, economic and political situation of IDPs. The findings show that return, resettlement and reintegration of IDPs is not linear but rather more complex, with people moving in and out of different phases of displacement depending on the prevailing social, economic or political conditions in their country. From another perspective, the GC Caucasus paper examines the context of IDPs in the on-going conflict in Ukraine following the Russian invasion in February 2022. It investigates state and non-state actors' responsibility in emergency response to IDPs. The findings show that while the state plays a vital role in the provision of humanitarian assistance in displacement, it is unable to fulfil its obligations in the context of the on-going armed conflict. Despite their limitations, non-state actors fill some gaps by providing critical humanitarian assistance required by the IDPs in Ukraine.

The GC paper from Latin America and the Caribbean explores the aspect of climate-induced displacement in the cases of Honduras, Bahamas, Peru and Brazil, examining how the unique circumstances of IDPs such as LGBTQIA+, indigenous people and other marginalised groups are legally and practically addressed in the IDP response, especially at the local level. The paper argues that any response needs to pay attention to the needs and circumstances of these groups, while also recognising the historical and political contexts that continue to aggravate the current and future crises affecting the region. Lastly, the GC Arab World paper looks at the legal and policy frameworks and the responses to the context of IDPs in Iraq and Yemen, with a specific focus on women and children, in relation to their security, health, education, livelihoods, needs and interrelated factors affecting their lives during displacement. The paper acknowledges the importance of sufficient resources, stable administration, humanitarian corridors and government commitments to fulfilling their mandate — beyond legal and policy provisions.

It is evident from the different GC papers that IDP rights are not fully established under IHL and IHRL as those of refugees, despite IDPs facing similar vulnerabilities that require the same measure of protection that refugees are accorded. Legal and policy frameworks are essential to the protection of people displaced by climate change and other natural disasters, as well as by armed conflict and violence. However, the legal and policy regimes cannot work in isolation — they should be aligned with the circumstances and needs of IDPs.

Further, the papers demonstrate the extent to which IDPs are not homogeneous, but different in terms of their age, gender, disability, ethnicity, class, etc. These differences determine how people experience

internal displacement, as well as shaping their vulnerabilities, capabilities and resources, requiring an intersectional lens to mitigate and adapt relevant programmes, policies and laws to the IDPs' plight.

Lastly, it is evident from the different papers that climate-induced internal displacement is on the rise, yet little focus and attention is paid to it — especially to slow-onset disasters such as drought, rising temperatures, and sea level rises. These climatic changes are increasing in intensity and frequency, and the situation is expected to get worse over the coming years. The changes are further aggravated by pre-existing political, historical and structural conditions in most countries. However, the underlying joint drivers of internal displacement — fragility and climate vulnerability — need to be addressed simultaneously through a climate justice lens in order to address both armed conflict and climate risk. Focusing on the hazard (climate change or armed conflict) will not address the underlying drivers, manage associated risks, or build the resilience of IDPs. A climate justice approach will, without any discrimination, mitigate and avert the internal displacement challenges and impacts facing the most vulnerable populations.

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