Key questions and types of input/comments sought

RESPONSES FROM: Prof. Dr. Andrea Pacheco Pacifico (NEPDA/Paraiba State University, Brazil)

The following questions are meant to guide the formulation of inputs.

**Climate change and internal displacement**

1. What issues related to internal displacement and climate change are most serious in terms of protecting human rights, reducing barriers, and fostering conditions for progressively achieving durable solutions that would warrant the Special Rapporteur’s attention and reporting?
	* Absence of legal definition
	* Abscence of consensual terminology
	* Standard regional laws and policies/Initiatives
	* Involvement of local civil society
	* Give active voice and participation to environemtnally IDPs
	* Make states responsible, financially and morally, for action or ommission
2. What specific groups or populations are particularly or differentially affected by climate change and internal displacement? Is their meaningful and full participation ensured and if so, how? If not, what are the main obstacles?

Women, particularly “disasters’ widows”, when women are left behind by men (heads of family) who leave in search of survival and left them behind.

There should be given more visibility to their vulnerabilities and policies whose targets are those women, for instance, to foster empowerment, resilience, and be they recipientes of financial resources.

1. What actions would you suggest the Special Rapporteur take to address these issues, within the purview of her mandate and complementary to the actions of her predecessors?

At first, I would suggest to fgind out Good/Best Practices and try to replicate them in other places, by making local communities/governments aware of the need of protecting environmentally IDPs.

Then, I would suggest to make localgovernments and (intenrational and local) organisations aware of the need to cooperate, by hearing all involved stake-holders, particularly IDPs, by adjusting the international regime (rules, norms, principles, procedures) to local needs.

1. What are the main elements of effective preventive strategies for internal displacement driven by climate change, including adaptation measures and planned relocation policies?

I would say to find out leaders among IDPs to represent their needs and wishes in the discussion and decisions.

Adjustment of international laws and policies to local needs and realities, considering local culture.

Share Good/Best Practices, considering local peculiarities.

 *(****N.B.****As the Special Rapporteur is particularly interested in topics which have not previously been addressed, see* [**A/75/2017**](https://www.undocs.org/A/75/207)*,*[**A/66/285**](https://www.undocs.org/A/66/285)*,*[**A/64/214**](https://www.undocs.org/A/64/214)*,*[**A/HRC/10/13/Add. 1**](https://www.undocs.org/A/HRC/10/13/Add.1)*, and*[**A/60/338**](https://www.undocs.org/A/60/338)*for examples of the mandate’s previous work on this theme)*

**Internal displacement due to generalized violence**

1. What kind of situations or issues fall under the umbrella of “generalized violence” as a cause for internal displacement in your countries or contexts?
2. What issues related to generalized violence and internal displacement are most serious in terms of protecting human rights, reducing barriers, and fostering conditions for progressively achieving durable solutions that are insufficiently considered by other stakeholders that would warrant the Special Rapporteur’s attention and reporting?
3. What drivers of generalized violence are most serious in terms of their human rights implications? Which of them are insufficiently considered by other stakeholders that would warrant the Special Rapporteur’s attention?
4. What disproportionate impact does such violence have on specific groups? How are specific groups particularly or differentially affected by generalized violence and internal displacement?
5. What are the main elements of effective preventive strategies to mitigate internal displacement driven by generalized violence?
6. What actions would you suggest the Special Rapporteur take to address these issues, within the purview of her mandate and complementary to the actions of her predecessors?
7. What can different stakeholders do to address the root causes of generalized violence?

*(****N.B.****As the Special Rapporteur is particularly interested in topics which have not previously been addressed, please see*[**A/76/169**](https://www.undocs.org/A/76/169), [**A/HRC/38/39/Add. 1**](https://undocs.org/A/HRC/38/39/Add.1), and [**A/HRC/32/35/Add.4**](https://undocs.org/A/HRC/32/35/Add.4) *for examples of the mandate’s previous work on this theme)*

**Internally displaced persons in peace negotiations or mediation processes and in peacebuilding to achieve sustainable peace**

1. What issues related to the human rights of internally displaced persons are most serious and/or least considered in such processes that would warrant the Special Rapporteur’s attention and reporting?
2. How and when should internally displaced persons participate in peace negotiations, mediation processes and in peacebuilding?
3. What specific groups or populations among internally displaced persons are underrepresented in or excluded from participation in such processes?
4. What actions would you suggest the Special Rapporteur take to address these issues, within the purview of her mandate and complementary to the actions of her predecessors?
5. How should peace negotiations, mediation processes and peace processes attempt to address the root causes of internal displacement?
6. Do peace and/or mediation processes and peacebuilding efforts adequately address the needs of all internally displaced persons? What factors enable or inhibit this?
7. What are effective strategies to ensure peace negotiations, peacebuilding efforts, other peace mediation processes, and peace agreements prevent future internal displacement?

*(****N.B.****As the Special Rapporteur is particularly interested in topics which have not previously been addressed, please see*[**A/73/173**](https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/Documents/Issues/IDPersons/A73_173.pdf), [**A/68/225**](https://www.undocs.org/A/68/225), [**A/HRC/10/13**](https://www.undocs.org/A/HRC/10/13/), and [**A/62/227**](https://www.undocs.org/A/62/227) *for examples of the mandate’s previous work on this theme)*

**(Re)integration of internally displaced persons**

1. What issues related to integration or reintegration of internally displaced persons are most serious in terms of protecting human rights, reducing barriers and fostering conditions for progressively achieving durable solutions that would warrant the Special Rapporteur’s attention and reporting?

Obstacles to returning to places of origin, as a result of their invisibility and they are considered economic migrants, living in poverty and marginal to local communities in the destination. There should be more laws and policies to foster their return, with infra-structure, heath-care, access to education, and employment or income-generation programmes.

1. What specific groups or populations among internally displaced persons face particular challenges in integrating or reintegrating, and what are these challenges? Which challenges are faced by host communities and how to address them?

Those displaced by long-lasting natural disasters, for instance, drought, in Global South countries. They are not recognised as forced migrants or survival migrants, but as economic migrants who leave in search of better economic conditions. Being invisible, they do not count on governments´ assistance for return. Governmernts´ omission are not charged by the international community.

1. What factors enable or impede the sustainability of integration or reintegration of internally displaced persons? Please refer to social cohesion, mental and psychological health, identity, cultural and spiritual factors.

Political factors, where local political elites prevent them from having access to rights and policies, if and when they exist.

Dependency Syndrome, related to the above. IDPs remain with arms crossed, waiting for “poor” assistance from local political elite, who are also, in general, economic elites. It would be called the “POliticisation of disasters”, when, for instance, local government charge IDPs even for water, in places where this is a scarce resource.

I have also seen the “bad” contribution of Catholicism in the backlands of Latin America. Local priests are connected, politically and financially, to local political/economic elites, and induce IDPs to remain in the vulnerable situation, without access to basic human rights.

1. What actions would you suggest that the Special Rapporteur take to address these issues within the purview of her mandate and complementary to the actions of her predecessors?

Local visits/dilligencies, but not only in capitais or big cityes of the countries. Please, visit the backlands, where the culture of voluntarism is absent. Listen to the Govnerment, but also IDPs and local communities.

*(****N.B.****Please consider the theme of integration/reintegration of internally displaced persons within the context of and complementary to the*[**Inter-Agency Standing Committee Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons**](https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/system/files/2021-03/IASC%20Framework%20on%20Durable%20Solutions%20for%20Internally%20Displaced%20Persons%2C%20April%202010.pdf) *and the work of the* [**Office of the Special Adviser on Solutions to Internal Displacement**](https://www.un.org/en/solutions-to-internal-displacement)*)*