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**CHRP Inputs on the thematic priorities of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons**

**20 June 2023**

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**Introduction**

1. The Commission on Human Rights of the Philippines (hereinafter the “Commission”)[[1]](#footnote-1) submits its written inputs on the thematic priorities of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons, to be presented to the United Nations General Assembly at its 78th session in October 2023.
2. The inputs from the Commission took into consideration local and international reports from government, civil society, the media, and international non-governmental organizations. This submission also utilized the Commission’s own documentation of independent monitoring activities and statements, which were subjected to the internal deliberations of the Commission En Banc.

**QUESTIONS**

1. **Climate change and internal displacement**

3. Despite the recognition of the right to adequate housing by laws and international treaty bodies, combined effects of climate change, natural disasters, and armed conflict continue to drive internal displacement and homelessness in the Philippines.

4. The country is particularly susceptible to natural disasters due to its geographical location in the Pacific region. It experiences a significant number of typhoons each year, averaging about 20. These typhoons result in widespread devastation in the affected areas, as the powerful winds and heavy rainfall lead to the destruction of trees, houses, and infrastructure. Additionally, mountainous regions often experience landslides triggered by the intense weather conditions. Coastal communities are also at risk due to storm surges accompanying the typhoons, displacing numerous families living near the coasts. Furthermore, being located in the Pacific Ring of Fire, the Philippines is home to several volcanoes and faces a heightened vulnerability to strong earthquakes, which further contribute to destruction and displacement.

5. In 2022 alone, 5.4 million people were displaced in the Philippines due to natural disasters.[[2]](#footnote-2) Millions of homes were damaged or completely destroyed, leading to a significant population of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). These individuals often find temporary refuge in evacuation centers, transitory sites, or opt to stay with friends and family, becoming home-based IDPs.

6. After the 2021 Typhoon Odette/Rai, many coastal areas were declared as “No-Build Zones (NBZ)”[[3]](#footnote-3) or danger zones by the environmental department, for safety purposes. This affected in particular many fishing communities who are now waiting to be relocated, although the relocation process is not being implemented with full consultation with those to be relocated, and may also mean that many fisherfolk will lose their livelihoods as relocation sites are far from fishing areas.[[4]](#footnote-4)

7. The [Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change](https://www.ipcc.ch/) (IPCC) has likewise stated that climate change, particularly sea level rise and storm surges will directly impact coastal settlements and low-lying island States.[[5]](#footnote-5)

8. The Commission on Human Rights of the Philippines conducted a National Inquiry on Climate Change (NICC)[[6]](#footnote-6) in response to a petition filed by citizens of the Philippines with the aid of several Non-Government Organizations requesting the Commission to investigate and determine the impact of climate change on the human rights of the Filipino people. From March to December 2018, six public inquiry hearings were held in Manila, New York, and London. Documentaries, testimonial evidence, and narratives of individuals from various communities whose lives have been significantly impacted by climate change were presented during the inquiry.

9. The report outlines adverse impacts of climate change on the rights to life;[[7]](#footnote-7) health; food security; water and sanitation; livelihood; adequate housing; preservation of culture; self-determination and development; equality and non-discrimination; safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment; and future generations and intergenerational equity.

10. Some of the key relevant findings in the National Inquiry on Climate Change Report are as follows:

1. “Filipinos suffer from illnesses resulting from severe temperature increase, extreme weather conditions, air pollution, food and water shortage, and population displacement. Water and food-borne diseases and vector-borne and rodent-borne diseases have also increased. Heavy rainfall during the wet season, combined with the shortened incubation period of viruses due to elevated ambient air temperatures during droughts, has multiplied the incidence of dengue in the Philippines”.[[8]](#footnote-8)
2. IDPs often find their lives completely upturned. They lose access to their homes, belongings, and sometimes documentation (which limits their access to government services). Evacuation centers, transitory sites, and sometimes permanent shelters often do not have adequate WASH facilities or water connection, sometimes have no electricity, and are usually cramped with poor partitions for privacy, which increases risks for Gender-Based Violence (GBV). Food aid is also insufficient or lacking in nutritional content, and there have been many children that have been reported to be malnourished. IDPs also have little access to healthcare, and livelihood assistance or programs are usually limited. There is also the issue in which many IDPs, particularly children, may need psychosocial assistance to deal with the trauma of the disasters and displacement.
3. Climate change also robs individuals and communities of their ability to make a living and “places a heavy burden on workers across industries who face job insecurity, lower income, poor working conditions, and increased poverty.”[[9]](#footnote-9) Specific to the experience of Mangyans, an indigenous group that relies on fruit farming for their livelihood, “extreme heat made them unable to produce and sell their usual agricultural products - bananas and coconuts. Often, banana trees wilt and die or produce fruits that are too thin to sell while coconut trees bear fruits with no coconut meat.”[[10]](#footnote-10)

**II. Specific Groups affected by climate change and internal displacement**

11. Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), particularly those who are in protracted (long-term) displacement, are one of the groups whose right to adequate housing is heavily affected. In these cases, disasters have destroyed their homes to the point that they cannot return to their places of origin and must often depend on the government to be relocated. Transitory sites as well as permanent shelters can still be unsafe, putting affected IDPs at further risk during extreme weather events.

12. Poverty and inequality are considered as risk drivers of displacement. In documenting the experiences of women in rural poverty conditions and the after-effects of typhoons, Barrameda[[11]](#footnote-11) found that typhoons further aggravate poor households’ situations and that women have gender-specific concerns which are often overlooked resulting in gender-blind programs that assume common needs and circumstances.[[12]](#footnote-12) The NICC Report[[13]](#footnote-13) finds that women from rural areas are more severely affected by climate impacts because:

* 1. women have fewer assets to fall back on in case of crop failure due to extreme weather events;
	2. women are tasked with managing household expenses and often fall into chronic indebtedness to bridge resource gaps; and
	3. women prioritize the food needs of male household members and children during food shortages. This often pushes women to migrate overseas to supplement the family income, making them more vulnerable to trafficking, sexual exploitation, and other abuses.[[14]](#footnote-14)

13. In addition, Filipino women are adversely impacted in several significant areas such as agriculture production, climate-induced migration, and post-disaster gender-based violence[[15]](#footnote-15). Gender-based discrimination such as women’s insecure land and tenure rights and lack of access to control of economic and natural resources are also aggravated by climate change.

14. Further, climate change “is one of the biggest threats to children’s health and exacerbates health disparities.”[[16]](#footnote-16) Children not only face mortal dangers due to extreme weather events; their right to access basic necessities like water, food and shelter is also disproportionately jeopardized by extreme weather events.[[17]](#footnote-17)

15. Fisherfolk are one of the most adversely affected. As more typhoons hit the Philippines, their houses near shores are washed away and their implements and fishing boats damaged.[[18]](#footnote-18) Other factors such as “marginalization, insecure housing, limited assets, high costs of fishing equipment, and reliance on uncertain production systems all contribute to the poverty of fisherfolk.”[[19]](#footnote-19) Climate change also has led to a decline in marine capture and consequently a decrease in their income.[[20]](#footnote-20)

16. Environmental degradation affects indigenous peoples and indigenous cultural communities in a number of ways because the “environment is a natural extension of their livelihood, survival, and cultural identity.”[[21]](#footnote-21)

17. Older persons are also among the most vulnerable during extreme weather events, “particularly when separated from their families and caregivers.”[[22]](#footnote-22) Older persons’ “immobility, difficulty crossing terrain, pre-existing conditions, and declining health often lead to inadequate access to food, water, safe housing, and healthcare.”

**III. Internal displacement due to generalized violence including the role of criminal**

 **violence**

18. Armed conflict is also one of the main drivers for massive displacement in the Philippines. The ongoing armed struggle between the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) through the New People’s Army (NPA) and the government forces usually causes protracted displacement in hinterlands where the presence of the communists are prevalent. Said armed conflict affects indigenous peoples in the Philippines, including those who fight for their rights to ancestral domain. Aside from the communist insurgency, terrorist activities also affect the southern part of the Philippines. The presence of several non-state armed groups tagged as terrorists such as Abu Sayyaf and ISIS-inspired groups also causes generalized violence in their areas of operation, as demonstrated during the Marawi City Siege that forced at least three hundred thousand of individuals to flee from their places of origin.[[23]](#footnote-23) Aside from armed conflict and natural disasters, displacement in the Philippines especially in the rural areas can also be attributed to development aggression.[[24]](#footnote-24)

19. IDPs in Zamboanga City have long suffered in the aftermath of the armed conflict that erupted between the MNLF and government forces on 9 September 2013. Up until the present, the IDPs suffered issues relative to lack of water supply, shelter and health, lack of information and assistance, and vulnerability to certain structural risks.[[25]](#footnote-25) The IDPs usually get their water through host extension in the neighboring community. Walls and roofing of single detached units are mostly damaged. Latrines and bathing areas mostly practiced inside their house as a result of open defecation. Poor hygiene and sanitation also pose a major problem as the same leads to serious health concerns. During the pandemic, IDPs also fear going out and seeking medical consultations. Due to the restrictions brought about by health protocols, they also suffer from lack of access to assistance and livelihood. In trying to address these concerns, the CHRP is in constant communication with the local government and local agencies and actively participates in Local Inter-Agency Committee (LIAC) meetings and in relief distribution.[[26]](#footnote-26)

20. In the absence of a national policy on internal displacement, the Philippines has used a disaster management framework to address displacement caused by terrorism-related conflict. Such a response, however, suffers from the absence of a rights-based foundation.[[27]](#footnote-27) The Commission is heavily involved in the passage of the IDP law in the Philippine Congress, with the Commission, through its Center for Crisis, Conflict, and Humanitarian Protection participating in the submission of the draft of the bill. The proposed IDP law aims to protect IDPs from arbitrary displacement, emphasize the obligation and accountability of duty-bearers in providing durable solutions for IDPs and strengthen the mandate of the CHRP in monitoring and reporting issues of displacement. The Commission also lauds the passage of Republic Act 11696 also known as the Marawi Siege Victim Compensation Act of 2022.[[28]](#footnote-28) This law will help rebuild Marawi and provide monetary compensation to those who lost their homes and other properties to the armed conflict. The Commission remains actively involved in overseeing the implementation of this act.

**IV. Internally displaced persons in peace negotiations or mediation processes and in**

 **peacebuilding to achieve sustainable peace**

21. The Bangsamoro Peace Process, having reached the signing of the Comprehensive Agreement, continued with the efforts to establish a Bangsamoro Government. The Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM) is governed by its own parliament, with ministries set up to provide services to the Bangsamoro people. The peace process has taken note that the issue of historical injustices in the BARMM has led to the displacement of millions of Bangsamoro for decades, and in rectifying said injustice, among many others, a Transitional Justice Reconciliation Commission (TJRC) was established. The TJRC has conducted listening sessions and group discussion with Bangsamoro communities, including IDPs, to come up with recommendations to support the establishment of the Bangsamoro region, and address the issues of historical justice, land dispossession, and discrimination against the Bangsamoro people.[[29]](#footnote-29)

1. **IDPs Involvement in Peace Processes**

22. The Bangsamoro Peace Process, having reached the signing of the Comprehensive Agreement, continued with the efforts to establish a Bangsamoro Government. The Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM) is governed by its own parliament, with ministries set up to provide services to the Bangsamoro people. The peace process has taken note that the issue of historical injustices in the BARMM has led to the displacement of millions of Bangsamoro for decades, and in rectifying said injustice, among many others, a Transitional Justice Reconciliation Commission (TJRC) was established. The TJRC has conducted listening sessions and group discussion with Bangsamoro communities, including IDPs, to come up with recommendations to support the establishment of the Bangsamoro region, and address the issues of historical justice, land dispossession, and discrimination against the Bangsamoro people

1. **Strategies for peacebuilding**

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23. IDPs have organized their own groups to supporttheir own communities to support peace building efforts. The creation of the Commission’s IDP community-based networks, for example, helped communities organize themselves to conduct human rights monitoring in their places of displacement, including in areas affected by conflict.

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

24. The return, reintegration, and resettlement efforts by the government for IDP communities should always be viewed towards the achievement of durable solutions where IDPs are consulted and are given opportunities for participation in the determination of their own solutions. The government remains to be the primary duty bearer in the provision of services to IDPs, as well as in supporting IDPs in determining whether they would to return to their areas of origin, reintegrate in the areas where they were displaced, or resettle in a new area where they can live with dignity and without discrimination.

1. **Reintegration**

25. The Philippines face numerous challenges in the area of integration and reintegration of IDPs due to situations of armed conflict, natural and man-made disasters, and development aggression. IDPs often struggle to access basic services such as healthcare, education, clean water, and sanitation facilities. IDPs also face difficulties in finding suitable housing and shelter after being displaced. They are often placed in temporary settlements in overcrowded conditions and without proper infrastructure and basic amenities. In light of the COVID-19 pandemic, IDPs experience higher risks of contracting the virus due to the lack of sanitation and health facilities to support hygiene practices.[[30]](#footnote-30)

26. Government agencies have processes to provide assistance to IDPs whose homes and properties have been partially damaged, including provision of funds for materials to repair their homes. However, this is often insufficient, and houses will still often be inadequate (shelters made of boards or lightweight materials). Those whose houses have been completely destroyed and/or they cannot return to their place of origin often stay in transitory sites while awaiting relocation by the government. The government will then build permanent units to relocate IDPs, although this is usually insufficient or inadequate, and the process often takes years, during which IDPs continue to live in subpar conditions.[[31]](#footnote-31) In many instances, they do not receive adequate information about their relocation or on assistance they may avail of.[[32]](#footnote-32) The government may also facilitate the process of building homes initiated by other humanitarian organizations.

27. Some IDPs do not return to their places of origin for fear of future disasters, in which case they will give up their properties and would stay elsewhere while awaiting durable solutions. If they wish to return, what usually limits them is funds for rebuilding their damaged or destroyed homes. Recently, many IDPs have found themselves unable to return to their places of origin as these have been declared as “No-Build Zones”. If they wish to return temporarily for reasons of livelihood (ex. fishing), they are made to sign a waiver that they will not stay long-term.[[33]](#footnote-33)

28. The Commission echoes the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and their findings that climate change directly and indirectly impacts the whole gamut of human rights under international law[[34]](#footnote-34). Customary international law also accepts the interrelatedness, interdependence, and indivisibility of human rights, which means that one cannot consider civil and political rights (CPR) separately from economic, social, and cultural rights (ESCR).[[35]](#footnote-35) One of the findings of the National Inquiry on Climate Change is that climate change is a grave and urgent human rights concern and that it “negatively affects a host of, if not all, human rights.”[[36]](#footnote-36)

29. Mobility also remains a challenge especially during the COVID-19 pandemic, asIDPs were required to present identification documents to authorities, even though it is a common occurrence that such documents are destroyed during disasters and mobilization. In such cases, IDPs are forced into informal settlements, rather than government evacuation centers. Others are left without any choice but to endure overcrowded facilities.

30. Displacement also disrupts the practice of livelihoods, and many may lose their sources of income altogether, making them highly reliant on government assistance all while living in subpar conditions. While adults will lose their livelihoods, children often find their schooling interrupted and may need to stop schooling to save up on family expenses. IDPs are then also at higher risks of human trafficking, recruitment to armed forces, or turning to negative coping mechanisms, such as begging.[[37]](#footnote-37) [[38]](#footnote-38)

**VI. General Recommendations to the Special Rapporteur**

31. On a legislative framework on IDPs: There is currently no law in the Philippines relating specifically to the protection of rights of IDPs. Measures to respond to the needs of IDPs are often based on Republic Act No. 10121, or the “Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010”, which is structural and administrative in nature.[[39]](#footnote-39) With this, there is a continuing need to address gaps in existing legislation to provide quality standards for the protection of IDPs and improve the country’s displacement responses.

32. Without the recognition of their specific rights, IDPs cannot readily claim particular entitlements from the government, demand concrete actions or engage in dialogue on the standards and quality of responses to displacement. More participative processes and more human rights commitments made at the institutional level could greatly improve the responses to internal displacement in this case. An approach that incorporates the Guiding Principles of Internal Displacement has the potential to facilitate emergency response and rehabilitation that are efficient and compliant with human rights commitments. Proposed bills on internal displacement have been drafted, including provisions – in line with the Guiding Principles – that would ensure IDPs’ access to goods and services, and accountability for those responsible for arbitrary displacement. Those drafts, however, have languished in the Congress[[40]](#footnote-40) of the Philippines for around a decade. Sustained attention and involvement of nationally based human rights agencies and other actors, both local and international, are necessary to help to put such laws into effect.[[41]](#footnote-41) In 2023, Committee Report Nol. 58 was approved on second reading by the Philippine House of Representatives. This is a positive step towards having an IDP law passed soon by the Philippine government.

33. It is recommended to put forward initiatives that will help advocate for the passage of IDP laws that provide human rights-based strategies for IDP humanitarian response and that recognizes the role of NHRIs in the protection of displaced people.

34. IDP laws should be able to provide social safety nets, especially to the most vulnerable sectors, e.g., stop-gap mechanisms or urgent and immediate responses to shield senior citizens from vulnerabilities arising from disasters, emergencies, and displacement due to development projects and natural and man-made calamities.[[42]](#footnote-42)

35. On reintegration: IDPs require strong government capacity and coordination among different government agencies and stakeholders. Insufficient resources, coordination gaps, and bureaucratic challenges can hinder the implementation of sustainable support programs

35. There is a need to look into governments’ provision of proper psychosocial support services and to increase awareness among communities on measures to overcome post-displacement trauma.

1. As the National Human Rights Institution (NHRI) of the Philippines, the Commission on Human Rights has the mandate vested by the 1987 Philippine Constitution and the Paris Principles to promote and protect the full range of human rights including civil and political rights, and economic, social and cultural rights. It has the responsibility to regularly report and monitor human rights situations and violations, and recommend steps in advancing the realization of human rights and dignity of all. The Commission has “A”-status accreditation from the Sub-Committee for Accreditation of the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI). [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, Country Profile (Philippines): Overview (2022), <https://www.internal-displacement.org/countries/philippines>, (Last accessed 25 May 2023). [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. According to Article 51 of the Water Code of the Philippines, shores of seas within a zone of three meters in urban areas, 20 meters in agricultural areas and 40 meters in forest areas are subject to public use, available at <https://www.officialgazette.gov.ph/1976/12/31/presidential-decree-no-1067-s-1976/>, Last accessed: 13 June 2013 [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Commission on Human Rights Regional Office CARAGA, UNHCR-CHR IDP Protection Project: Progress

Report 1st Quarter 2022 (2022). [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Commission on Human Rights, *National Inquiry on Climate Change Report* (2022), page 46, *available at* <https://chr.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/CHRP_National-Inquiry-on-Climate-Change-Report.pdf>, Last accessed: 13 June 2023 [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Id. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. Most pronounced in the death toll and trauma left by extreme weather events. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. Commission on Human Rights, supra note 6 at 37. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. Commission on Human Rights, supra note 6 at 45. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. Commission on Human Rights, supra note 6 at 55. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. Teresita Villamor Barrameda, Stories Women Tell: Five Rural Women’s Lived Experiences of Survival and Typhoons, Philippine Journal of Social Development (2012). [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. Id. [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. Commission on Human Rights, supra note 6 [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. Commission on Human Rights, supra note 6 at 52. [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. Id. [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. UN Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC), General comment No. 15 (2013) on the right of the child to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health (art. 24), CRC/C/GC/15 (17 April 2013). [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
17. Commission on Human Rights, supra note 6 at 53. [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
18. Commission on Human Rights, supra note 6 at 46. [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
19. Commission on Human Rights, supra note 6 at 58. [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
20. Id. [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
21. Commission on Human Rights, supra note 6 at 55. [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
22. Commission on Human Rights, supra note 6 at 56. [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
23. Commission on Human Rights, “Report on the Human Rights Situation of Internally Displaced Persons In the Marawi City Crisis - May to November 2017”, 2018 [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
24. Commission on Human Rights, “Inputs to the Mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Internally Displaced Persons”, 15 January 2019 [↑](#footnote-ref-24)
25. Commission on Human Rights Center for Crisis, Conflict, and Humanitarian Protection, “Documentation Report - IDP Monitoring in Zamboanga City, November 2022.” [↑](#footnote-ref-25)
26. Commission on Human Rights, Addressing the Inequality During the Pandemic: 2021 National Human Rights Situation Report, available at <https://chr.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2022/05/CHR-Report-Addressing-Inequality-During-the-Pandemic.pdf>, Last accessed 13 June 2023 [↑](#footnote-ref-26)
27. Bermudez, R., Temprosa, F., and Gonzalez Benson O., “[A disaster approach to displacement: IDPs in the Philippines](https://chr.gov.ph/a-disaster-approach-to-displacement-idps-in-the-philippines/)”, *Forced Migration Review Vol. 59, Is. 1,* , Last accessed: 13 June 2023 [↑](#footnote-ref-27)
28. GOVPH, [Republic Act 11696 also known as the Marawi Siege Victim Compensation Act of 2022](https://www.officialgazette.gov.ph/2022/04/13/republic-act-no-11696/), Last accessed: 13 June 2023 [↑](#footnote-ref-28)
29. Transitional Justice and Reconciliation Commission, “Report of the Transitional Justice and Reconciliation Commission”, 2016 [↑](#footnote-ref-29)
30. Bermudez, RS., Estonio, MCA, Aleman, HD, “Displacements in the Philippines in a Post- COVID-19 World: Recovery Focus,” Refugee Survey Quarterly, Is. 9, 2020 [↑](#footnote-ref-30)
31. Commission on Human Rights, Quarterly Report on the COVID-19 Emergency Situation in IDP Areas in Eastern Visayas and Mindanao October-December 2021 (2022) [↑](#footnote-ref-31)
32. Commission on Human Rights, 2020 Annual Report on the Situation of Human Rights of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in the Philippines (2020). [↑](#footnote-ref-32)
33. Commission on Human Rights Regional Office CARAGA, UNHCR-CHR IDP Protection Project: Progress Report 1st Quarter 2022 (2022). [↑](#footnote-ref-33)
34. Office of The High Commissioner for Human Rights (2015) Understanding Human Rights and Climate Change. Submission of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights to the 21st Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. [↑](#footnote-ref-34)
35. Commission on Human Rights, supra note 6 at 10. [↑](#footnote-ref-35)
36. Commission on Human Rights, supra note 6 at 30. [↑](#footnote-ref-36)
37. Commission on Human Rights, Quarterly Report on the COVID-19 Emergency Situation in IDP Areas in Eastern Visayas and Mindanao (July to September 2021). [↑](#footnote-ref-37)
38. Commission on Human Rights, Quarterly Report on the COVID-19 Emergency Situation in IDP Areas in Eastern Visayas and Mindanao (October to December 2021). [↑](#footnote-ref-38)
39. Bermudez, R., Temprosa, F., and Gonzalez Benson O., np [↑](#footnote-ref-39)
40. House Bill Nos. 2974, 4579, 5268, 7680 and 8269 (An Act Protecting the Rights of Internally Displaced Persons, Providing Penalties for Violations Thereof, and for Other Purposes); Senate Bill Nos. 1243, 870 and 594 (Rights of Internally Displaced Persons Act) [↑](#footnote-ref-40)
41. Id. [↑](#footnote-ref-41)
42. Commission on Human Rights, “2020 National Human Rights Situation of Older Persons”, 14 December 2020. [↑](#footnote-ref-42)