



ULUSLARARASI MAVİ HİLAL İNSANİ YARDIM VE KALKINMA VAKFI INTERNATIONAL BLUE CRESCENT RELIEF AND DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

On the behalf of the International Blue Crescent Relief and Development Foundation, you may find the issued commitments for the roundtables on the below.

Proposal of Commitment 6

The Unheard Voices of the displaced people, targeting mass displacements key recommendations to stakeholders - Nalan ÜKER – Muhip E.ÇAĞLIDİL

Current debates on displacement are concentrated mostly on Syrians by the fortress of Europe, and the humanitarian crisis and needs of IDPs remain unquestioned. Only in Iraq, since 2014, more than one million Iraqis have been uprooted from their homes and displaced by violence. Over ten million people are estimated to need some form of humanitarian assistance as a direct consequence of violence, conflict linked to the armed struggle. In Northern Iraq where IBC operates, often, IDPs find themselves in a difficult position, where the need for proper papers and wariness of the authorities make it difficult to register. They are unable to receive benefits ranging from pensions to health care, and to other social protection programs because of lack of documentation. Thus, Northern Iraq as well as the region faces a complex and growing humanitarian crisis. Depending on the intensity of fighting and the scale of violence in the months ahead, 11 million Iraqis, perhaps even 12 million to 13 million, may need some form of humanitarian assistance by the end of 2016. Within this context, access to the most vulnerable people remains a key challenge, limiting the provision of life-saving assistance. As displacement prolongs and people exhaust their income and assets, they are in growing need of assistance to access basic services.

Mass displacement is impacting all aspects of host country's economy and society. Economic crisis is threatening both social reconciliation and economic development, where IDPs' needs are directly creating a burden on local authorities. In mass IDP hosted regions, tensions between host communities and displaced families are increasing due to resource scarcity. Production and supply shortages and increases in local demand have amplified the cost of basic commodities such as food and other basic items.

With the emergence of the intense humanitarian crisis, forced displacement became a common phenomenon in the world. However, worsening conditions may lead to mass displacements in the near future, if the needs of the IDPs are not met. Based on field experiences of IBC, we can re-assert the following key recommendations to the stakeholders:

- **Addressing the needs of displaced:** Recognize and support durable solutions for IDPs as an essential element of effective transitions, conflict prevention, resilience building, and disaster risk reduction efforts.
- **Sharing the burden and assisting local authorities and host communities:** Since the local authorities and host communities cannot cope with the burden alone, providing





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leadership in support of solutions to displacement, manifested in increased support for transition activities and durable solutions, including in terms of the integration of durable solutions into longer-term development and peace.

- **Promoting regional equity in access to development assistance:** recognizing that IDPs often live and seek solutions in areas that do not necessarily attract significant levels of development support.
- **Increasing intention efforts to reach the most vulnerable people in Iraq:** minorities that are discriminated and suffered from lack of special assistance should be addressed and protected.
- **Supporting non-camp based IDPs:** Since most of the IDPs, especially those vulnerable minority groups are based in non-camp arrangements, special operations for targeting those in hard to reach areas need immediate support.

Creation of special humanitarian law for meeting special needs of Internally displaced person in Accordance with Guiding Principles - Muhip Ege Çağlıdil

Internal displacement has been emerging one of the most pressing humanitarian issues, which also concerns the international humanitarian law. As of the end of 2014, 38 million people around the world had been forced to flee their homes within the borders of their own country because their lives were in danger. This represents a 15 per cent increase on 2013, and includes 11 million people, who were newly displaced during the year, which means 30,000 people a day

There is no international institution or legal instruments that are designed for the IDPs. They are recognized by the general human rights conventions, as it can be understood by the given definition; but because of the sovereignty threat conventions preserve their abstention towards IDPs. IDPs have the same rights with the other human beings which include right to life, integrity, and dignity of the person, non-discrimination, recognition as a person before the law freedom from arbitrary detention, liberty of movement, respect for family life, an adequate standard of living (including access to basic humanitarian needs), medical care, access to legal remedies, possession of property, freedom of expression, freedom of religion, participation in public life and education

“All who must abandon their homes and are forced to live elsewhere suffer.” According to the 1951 UN Convention, those who escape from the internal conflicts by fleeing abroad can at least qualify for refugee status, In contrast, those who are internally displaced often fare much worse, as they become truly dispossessed due to lack of international protection and intention. IDPs remain closer to zones of conflict, caught in the cross-fire and at risk of being used as human shields in armed insurgency. Unlike refugees, IDPs remain citizens or habitual residents of their country and are entitled to protection and assistance on that basis alone.





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They can invoke their right to protection under the rights listed in the Guiding Principles and contained in relevant international conventions because they are displaced and thus have specific needs, not because they are registered or formally recognized as IDP.

5 Changing people's live: from delivering aid to ending need

Title: Internally Displaced People: Displacement in their own land

Nalan ÜKER – Muhip E.ÇAĞLIDİL

Displaced people, especially internally displaced people - IDPs are among the world's most vulnerable communities. Unlike refugees, IDPs have not crossed an international border but are remained inside their home-countries. According to the UN records all around the world 38 million are internally displaced; 77% of them are living in 10 countries; 11 million of people newly internally displaced in 2014. In many countries, displacement is caused by violence between groups according to ethnic, religious or groups competing for land, and/or political power. However, even if IDPs have fled with similar reasons as refugees unfortunately IDPs remain under the protection of their own country policies and applications although they retain all of their rights and protection under human rights. The circumstance of people's displacement and their long term prospects are diverse as the situation of violence or conflict which are forced them to flee. International Blue Crescent Relief and Development Foundation – IBC has been working in the first 5 main countries where most of the IDPs live in Syria, Somalia, South Sudan, Pakistan and finally in Northern Iraq. Based on technical and field experiences for years, we present the following key recommendations to the stakeholders: -

- **Addressing the immediate needs of internally displaced people:** Supporting IDPs to live an adequate standard of living, including access to food, clean water, basic shelter and sanitation, appropriate clothing and essential medical services.
- **Providing humanitarian access:** When governments do not have the enough capacity to provide for the security and wellbeing of their displaced populations, i.e. IDPs, governments should accept international assistance and cooperate with local and international humanitarian organizations in protecting and assisting IDPs and mitigation political resistance.
- **Recognizing the framework on durable solutions for IDPs:** At some points IDPs need to be able to resume a normal life and durable solutions/assistance. Durable solutions can be achieved through three settlement options: ¹sustainable reintegration at the place of origin (*return*); ²sustainable integration in areas where IDPs have taken refuge (*local integration*); or ³sustainable integration in another part of the country (*settlement elsewhere*).
- **Understanding of IDPs' diverse needs – children, women, older people, disabled and minorities:** Recognizing disasters, conflict and displacement affected individuals in different ways depending on factors such as their sex, age, social and religious identities.
- **Supporting hard to reach areas/non-camp based IDPs:** Since most of the IDPs, especially those vulnerable minority groups are based in non-camp arrangement, special operations for targeting those in hard to reach areas need immediate support.

