

It is suggested that the High Level Panel (hereinafter 'the Panel') promote and ensure the primacy of international human rights law, and international humanitarian law as relevant, as the basis on which all work on international human rights is contextualised, framed, and responded to"

In terms of the legal architecture, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and all core international human rights treaties are fundamental to understanding the rights of displaced persons, who remain citizens or habitual residents of their countries" Through the benchmarks provided by international human rights law, the human rights framework assists governments and other actors in designing, implementing and evaluating action"

Human rights are instrumental in being able to articulate, frame and respond to the multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination which many IDPs face" Human rights instruments which are

reside in dignity and safety during displacement, a

their displacement"⁵³

The Panel could also build upon the strides made in the African context, through the adoption of the African Union (Convention for the protection and assistance of the internally displaced persons (known as Dampala (Convention))⁵⁴ The Panel could continue to advocate strongly for its ratification by all members of the African Union, as well as for its domestic implementation" In view of the positive example set by the African Union, it is also important that the Panel continue to advocate for regional standards for the protection of internally displaced persons to be adopted in other regions, as relevant" In addition, the Panel could continue promote the development and adoption of national frameworks on internal displacement, and the integration of displacement issues in displacement-related (though non IDP-specific) legal and policy frameworks, particularly those relating to land as well as disaster and climate change"

Recognizing the linkages between internal displacement, international migration and refugee situations, the Panel could also promote synergies between efforts to address internal displacement and the implementation of the Global Compacts (the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration and the Global Compact on Refugees)"

From the perspective of the human rights mechanisms on internal displacement, it is further submitted that the Panel consider supporting for and promoting the strengthening of the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons" The independent mandate has a long history engaging with States, UN agencies, other actors and the IDPs themselves, in the promotion of the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement and in the mainstreaming of human rights of IDPs in the UN"

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National Human Rights Institutions (NHRI) play a critical role in the protection and promotion of human rights. The OHCHR has been instrumental in the development of the NHRI Handbook, which provides a framework for the establishment and operation of NHRI. The Handbook is a key reference for States and practitioners alike. The OHCHR also provides technical assistance to States in the development of NHRI. The OHCHR has been instrumental in the development of the NHRI Handbook, which provides a framework for the establishment and operation of NHRI. The Handbook is a key reference for States and practitioners alike. The OHCHR also provides technical assistance to States in the development of NHRI.

impact, lasting a matter of hours or days" Hurricanes, storms, and flooding are examples- these are often referred to as sudden onset events" In contrast, climate change can also generate impacts through gradual environmental transformation that occurs over the course of a prolonged period of months to years" Such gradual changes are also referred to as slow onset effects, processes, or events" These include sea level rise, increasing temperatures, ocean acidification, glacial retreat, salinization, land and forest degradation, loss of biodiversity, and desertification" These effects can be difficult to isolate as drivers of movement"

Nevertheless, it is clear that climate change substantially contributes to human rights harms and related human movement" Human mobility can be the effect of sudden onset events- slow onset

- Reduce the risk of forced migration through climate change mitigation,

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