

# Ensuring the Rights and Protection of Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

## GA2

### Issue Description:

Every year, more people are forced to leave their homes because of war, violence, climate change, or other dangers. Today, more than 120 million people are displaced, which is the highest number ever recorded. There are two main groups: refugees, who cross an international border, and internally displaced persons (IDPs), who stay inside their own country. Both groups often lose access to basic needs such as safe housing, clean water, food, healthcare, and education. Many also face discrimination or violence during their journey or inside camps.

This issue is important for GA2 because it affects global security, development, and the economy. When large groups of people must leave their homes, host countries can become overwhelmed. They may struggle to provide enough shelter, schools, jobs, and medical support. Poorer countries carry most of this burden even though they have fewer resources. This creates pressure on local communities and can lead to conflict, poverty, and instability.

Right now, the international community is trying to share responsibility more fairly. Some countries support refugee-hosting nations with money, training, and development projects. Many also work on improving legal protections, so refugees and IDPs have the right to safety, education, and work. However, challenges remain. Many displaced people live in unsafe or crowded camps for years. Others face strict border controls, and thousands die while trying to reach safer places.

The areas most affected include the Middle East (such as Syria, Iraq, Lebanon, Jordan and Palestine), East Africa (South Sudan, Sudan, Ethiopia and Somalia), South Asia (Afghanistan), and Eastern Europe (Ukraine). These regions face long-lasting conflict or natural disasters that force people to move.

Many organizations work on this issue, including UNHCR, which protects refugees; IOM, which manages migration; UNICEF, which supports children; UNDP, which helps with development in host countries; and the World Bank, which provides financial help. Their work is essential, but stronger global cooperation is still needed.

### Sources:

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