



## PROPOSAL FOR INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS ISSUES IN LEBANESE TOWNS

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To provide a safe,  
supportive, and  
sustainable  
environment for  
internally  
displaced  
persons



Antoine J. Burkush, PhD

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This collection of proposals is the result of a shared vision and a collaborative journey, guided by the input, dedication, and insights of countless individuals who hold Joun close to their hearts. It would not have been possible without the unwavering support and contributions of community members, experts, stakeholders, and local leaders, each of whom brought their unique perspectives to the table.

First and foremost, I extend my heartfelt gratitude to the residents of Joun, whose voices, ideas, and aspirations have been the foundation of this work. Your willingness to share your thoughts and dreams for our town has been invaluable in shaping proposals that truly reflect our community's spirit and goals. Your participation in discussions, surveys, and community gatherings has been a testament to your **commitment** to Joun's future.

Special thanks to all whose contributions were instrumental in refining our vision.

To the local leaders and stakeholders who championed this project, your support has been a vital source of encouragement. Your leadership and understanding of Joun's unique challenges and opportunities have given depth to these proposals, grounding them in both our town's history and its potential for growth.

Finally, I would like to thank everyone who worked behind the scenes—whether gathering data, conducting research, or organizing meetings—your efforts have been crucial in bringing this work to life.

Together, we have created a roadmap for Joun's future that honors our heritage and inspires a brighter tomorrow. I am truly grateful to each of you for your contributions, enthusiasm, and dedication to this endeavor.

With sincere appreciation,

Dr Antoine J. Burkush, PhD

## الشكر والتقدير

هذه المجموعة من المقترحات هي نتيجة رؤية مشتركة ورحلة تعاونية ، تسترشد بمدخلات وتفاني ورؤى عدد لا يحصى من الأفراد الذين يحملون جون قريبا من قلوبهم. لم يكن ذلك ممكنا بدون الدعم والمساهمات الثابتة من أعضاء المجتمع والخبراء وأصحاب المصلحة والقادة المحليين ، الذين قدم كل منهم وجهات نظره الفريدة إلى الطاولة.

أولا وقبل كل شيء، أعرب عن خالص امتناني لسكان جون، الذين كانت أصواتهم وأفكارهم وتطلعاتهم أساس هذا العمل. لقد كان استعدادك لمشاركة أفكارك وأحلامك لمدينتنا لا يقدر بثمن في تشكيل المقترحات التي تعكس حقا روح مجتمعنا وأهدافه. كانت مشاركتك في المناقشات والاستطلاعات والتجمعات المجتمعية شهادة على التزامك بمستقبل جون.

شكر خاص للذين كانت مساهماتهم مفيدة في صقل رؤيتنا.

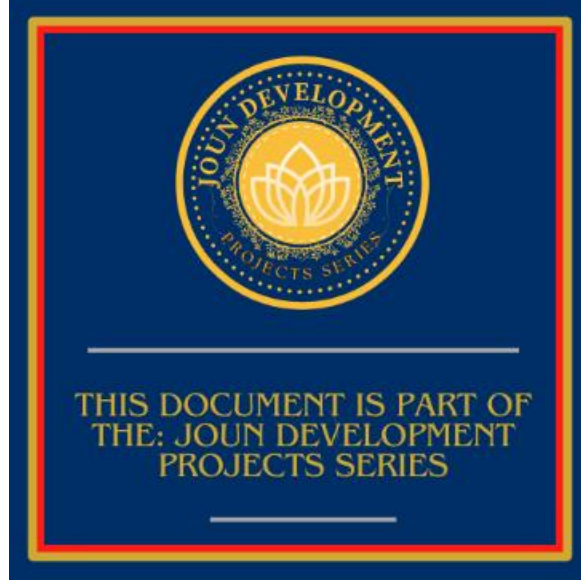
إلى القادة المحليين وأصحاب المصلحة الذين دافعوا عن هذا المشروع ، كان دعمكم مصدرا حيويا للتشجيع. لقد أعطت قيادتكم وفهمكم لتحديات وفرص جون الفريدة عمقا لهذه المقترحات ، مما جعلها راسخة في كل من تاريخ مدينتنا وإمكاناتها للنمو.

أخيرا ، أود أن أشكر كل من عمل وراء الكواليس - سواء في جمع البيانات أو إجراء البحوث أو تنظيم الاجتماعات - كانت جهودك حاسمة في إحياء هذا العمل.

معا ، أنشأنا خارطة طريق لمستقبل جون تكرم تراثنا وتلهم غدا أكثر إشراقا. أنا ممتن حقا لكل واحد منكم على مساهماتكم وحماسكم وتفانيكم في هذا المسعى.

مع خالص التقدير،

د. انطوان جان البرخش



مشاريع  
مبادرات شخصية  
"من أجل الصالح العام"

## Joun Development Projects

"Pro Bono Publico"

Dr Antoine J. Burkush, PhD

رؤية واحدة، هوية واحدة، مجتمع واحد

## Preface

In a world where rapid change is the new normal, the importance of strategic, sustainable, and community-centered development is paramount. Joun, with its rich cultural heritage, natural beauty, and resilient community, stands at a crossroads—one that presents both challenges and extraordinary opportunities. As we look toward Joun's future, it is essential that our plans honor the town's heritage, respond to today's needs, and set a course for future generations to thrive.

This series of proposals is the result of a deeply collaborative effort to envision Joun's path forward. Each plan reflects input from residents, local stakeholders, and community leaders, resulting in a shared vision that is both ambitious and respectful of our town's unique identity. These proposals encompass a comprehensive range of initiatives, from infrastructure and economic development to cultural preservation and environmental stewardship, with each component tailored to address Joun's specific strengths, challenges, and aspirations.

Our proposals emphasize a commitment to public infrastructure improvements, economic empowerment, environmental sustainability, and cultural continuity. From plans to enhance recreational facilities and community services to initiatives for sustainable tourism and green energy, each proposal aims to make Joun a model of progressive yet grounded development. The ultimate goal is to create a vibrant, inclusive, and resilient community—one that embodies the values, dreams, and talents of its people.

I extend my heartfelt gratitude to everyone who has contributed to this vision. Your dedication, ideas, and insight have been invaluable, illuminating the pathway to a future that aligns with Joun's core values while embracing growth and innovation. These proposals are an invitation to all residents of Joun to imagine, participate, and help build a community that harmonizes tradition with the possibilities of tomorrow.

As you review this collection, I encourage you to see not just plans, but a vision for what Joun can become. Let us move forward together, translating these ideas into action, and creating a brighter, thriving, and unified future for Joun.

With deep respect and optimism,

Dr Antoine J. Burkush, PhD



## مقدمة

في عالم حيث التغيير السريع هو الوضع الطبيعي الجديد ، فإن أهمية التنمية الاستراتيجية والمستدامة التي تركز على المجتمع أمر بالغ الأهمية. تقف جون ، بتراتها الثقافي الغني وجمالها الطبيعي ومجتمعها المرن ، على مفترق طرق - مفترق طرق يمثل تحديات وفرصا غير عادية. بينما نتطلع إلى مستقبل جون ، من الضروري أن تكرم خططنا تراث المدينة ، وتستجيب لاحتياجات اليوم ، وتضع مسارا للأجيال القادمة لتزدهر.

هذه السلسلة من المقترحات هي نتيجة جهد تعاوني عميق لتصور مسار جون إلى الأمام. تعكس كل خطة مدخلات من السكان وأصحاب المصلحة المحليين وقادة المجتمع ، مما يؤدي إلى رؤية مشتركة طموحة وتحترم الهوية الفريدة لمدينتنا. تشمل هذه المقترحات مجموعة شاملة من المبادرات ، من البنية التحتية والتنمية الاقتصادية إلى الحفاظ على الثقافة والإشراف البيئي ، مع تصميم كل مكون لمعالجة نقاط القوة والتحديات والتطلعات المحددة لجون.

تؤكد مقترحاتنا على الالتزام بتحسين البنية التحتية العامة ، والتمكين الاقتصادي ، والاستدامة البيئية ، والاستمرارية الثقافية. من خطط تعزيز المرافق الترفيهية والخدمات المجتمعية إلى مبادرات السياحة المستدامة والطاقة الخضراء ، يهدف كل اقتراح إلى جعل جون نموذجا للتنمية التقدمية والمرتكزة. الهدف النهائي هو إنشاء مجتمع نابض بالحياة وشامل ومرن - مجتمع يجسد قيم وأحلام ومواهب شعبه.

وأعرب عن خالص امتناني لكل من ساهم في هذه الرؤية. لقد كان تفانيك وأفكارك ورؤيتك لا تقدر بثمن ، مما يضيء الطريق إلى مستقبل يتماشى مع القيم الأساسية لجون مع احتضان النمو والابتكار. هذه المقترحات هي دعوة لجميع سكان جون للتخيل والمشاركة والمساعدة في بناء مجتمع ينسق التقاليد مع إمكانيات الغد.

أثناء مراجعتك لهذه المجموعة ، أشجعك على رؤية ليس فقط الخطط ، ولكن رؤية لما يمكن أن يصبح عليه جون. دعونا نمضي قدما معا، ونترجم هذه الأفكار إلى أفعال، ونخلق مستقبلا أكثر إشراقا وازدهارا وموحدا لجون.

مع الاحترام العميق والتفاؤل،

د. انطوان جان البرخش

# Proposal of Solutions for Internally Displaced People Issues in Lebanese Towns

**To provide a safe, supportive, and sustainable environment for internally displaced persons**

## **IOM Definition of Migrant**

An umbrella term, not defined under international law, reflecting the common lay understanding of a person who moves away from his or her place of usual residence, whether within a country or across an international border, temporarily or permanently, and for a variety of reasons. The term includes a number of well-defined legal categories of people, such as migrant workers; persons whose particular types of movements are legally-defined, such as smuggled migrants; as well as those whose status or means of movement are not specifically defined under international law, such as international students.

Note: At the international level, no universally accepted definition for migrant exists. The present definition was developed by IOM for its own purposes and it is not meant to imply or create any new legal category.

## **One in 30 Persons Are Migrants**

In most discussions on migration, the starting point is usually numbers. Understanding changes in scale, emerging trends and shifting demographics related to global social and economic transformations, such as migration, help us make sense of the changing world we live in and plan for the future. The current global estimate is that there were around 281 million international migrants in the world in 2020, which equates to 3.6 per cent of the global population.

Overall, the estimated number of international migrants has increased over the past five decades. The total estimated 281 million people living in a country other than their countries of birth in 2020 was 128 million more than in 1990, and over three times the estimated number in 1970.

## **Internal Displacement**

More than 59 million people are currently displaced within their own countries – uprooted by conflict, violence and disasters. Internally displaced persons (IDPs) often live in overcrowded, unsanitary locations where jobs and services are few. These dire circumstances have now worsened due to the health risks and socio-economic impacts of the pandemic.

IOM is present before, during and after crises – working alongside national and local authorities and other international organizations. The Organization provided protection and assistance to more than 21 million IDPs and six million people in affected host communities in 2019.

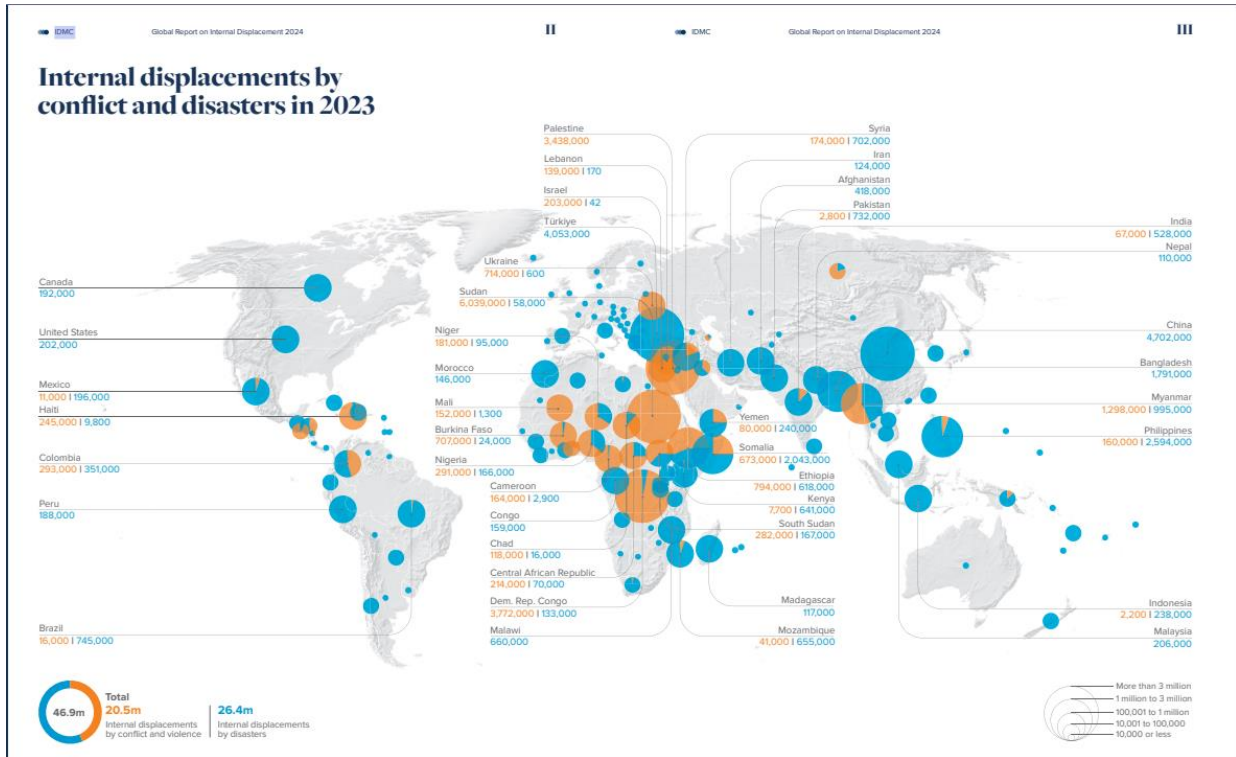
IOM also plays an active role in global initiatives that seek to resolve internal displacement – including the UN High-Level Panel on Internal Displacement, an initiative launched by the Secretary-General in February 2020 to drive bold solutions to this global crisis and the GP20 Platform, which promotes the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement.

*Despite widely held perceptions to the contrary, the overwhelming majority of these forcibly displaced persons stay inside their home country as they struggle to survive and rebuild their lives. They did not choose this fate, and while they have the same rights as any other citizen, they too often do not have the same opportunities. It can take months, even years, for internally displaced persons (IDPs) to no longer need assistance and protection. Finding lasting solutions to displacement is never easy, and being invisible does not help.*

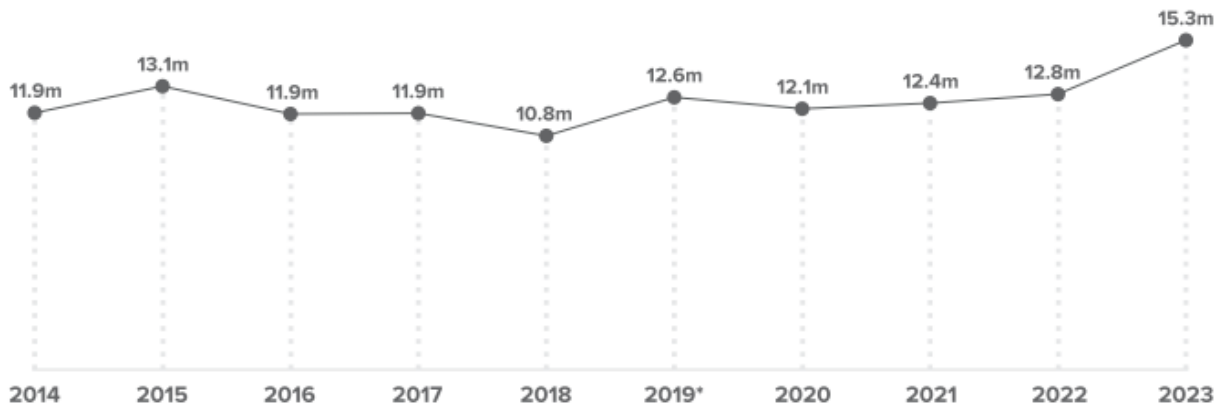
*This year, however, the GRID confirms what we feared – the continuing rise of conflict around the world is forcing yet more millions of people to flee their homes and making it harder for others, already displaced, to find solutions. With-out clear pathways to concrete solutions, today's surge in displacement will show in the overall number of IDPs for years to come. And while the numbers fluctuate year-on-year, disaster-related displacements remain high, in nearly every corner of the world and often intertwined with conflict dynamics in fragile settings*

*Robert Piper*

*Special Adviser on Solutions to Internal Displacement to the United Nations Secretary-General*

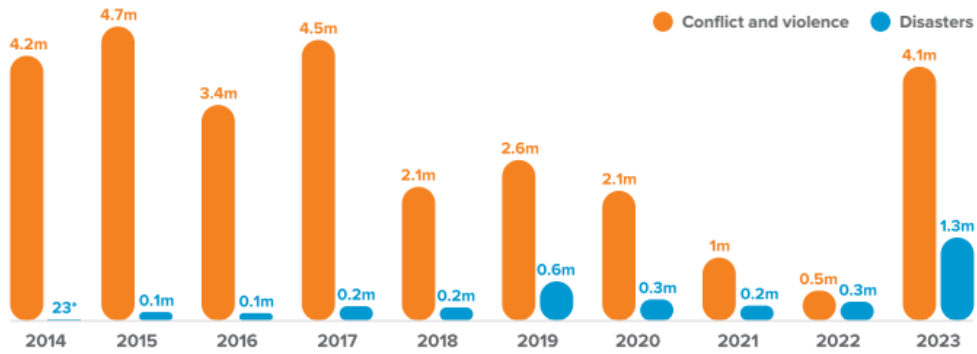


Number of IDPs (2014-2023)



Total number of IDPs in millions  
 \*First year disaster data is available

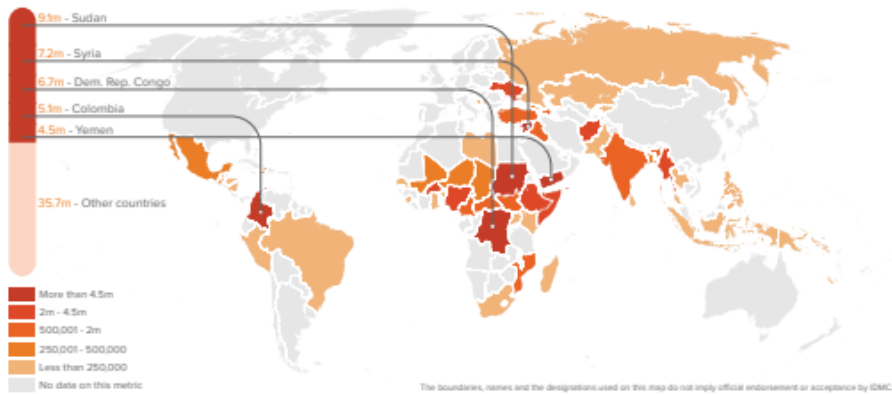
Internal displacements (2014-2023)



Internal displacements in millions  
\*in thousands

Numbers of IDPs are the total as of the end of 2023. Internal displacements are the total number for all of 2023. All data on these two pages is for Middle East and North Africa.

Displaced by conflict and violence



**68.3 million**  
Internally displaced people as a result of conflict and violence in 66 countries and territories as of 31 December 2023

**↑ 9%**  
Increase in the number of people internally displaced by conflict and violence since 2022

The number of IDPs continues to rise



The total number of people living in internal displacement increased by 51% over the past five years, reaching a record high of 75.9 million people across 116 countries at the end of 2023

Total number of IDPs in millions  
\*First year disaster data is available

### **Internal displacement broke new records in 2023**

There were 75.9 million people living in internal displacement globally as of the end of 2023, up from 71.1 million in 2022. This figure continues to rise, as people forced to flee by disasters, conflict or violence join those who have been living in displacement for years or even decades and have not yet achieved a durable solution.

### **Conflict displacement continued to increase**

68.3 million people were living in internal displacement as a result of conflict and violence at the end of 2023 data became available. Sudan, Syria, Colombia and Yemen host nearly half of the world's internally displaced people.

- The figure has increased by 49 per cent in five years, fueled by escalating and protracted conflict in Ethiopia, DRC, Sudan, and Ukraine.
- Conflict and violence triggered 20.5 million new internal displacements, or movements, across 45 countries and territories during 2023. Sudan, DRC and Palestine accounted for nearly two-thirds of the total.

## **General Principles**

### **Principle 1**

1. Internally displaced persons shall enjoy, in full equality, the same rights and freedoms under international and domestic law as do other persons in their country. They shall not be discriminated against in the enjoyment of any rights and freedoms on the ground that they are internally displaced.

2. These Principles are without prejudice to individual criminal responsibility under international law, in particular relating to genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes.

### **Principle 2**

1. These Principles shall be observed by all authorities, groups and persons irrespective of their legal status and applied without any adverse distinction. The observance of these Principles shall not affect the legal status of any authorities, groups or persons involved.

2. These Principles shall not be interpreted as restricting, modifying or impairing the provisions of any international human rights or international humanitarian law instrument or rights granted to persons under domestic law.

In particular, these Principles are without prejudice to the right to seek and enjoy asylum in other countries.

**Principle 3**

1. National authorities have the primary duty and responsibility to provide protection and humanitarian assistance to internally displaced persons within their jurisdiction.
2. Internally displaced persons have the right to request and to receive protection and humanitarian assistance from these authorities. They shall not be persecuted or punished for making such a request.

**Principle 4**

1. These Principles shall be applied without discrimination of any kind, such as race, color, sex, language, religion or belief, political or other opinion, national, ethnic or social origin, legal or social status, age, disability, property, birth, or on any other similar criteria.
2. Certain internally displaced persons, such as children, especially unaccompanied minors, expectant mothers, mothers with young children, female heads of household, persons with disabilities and elderly persons, shall be entitled to protection and assistance required by their condition and to treatment which takes into account their special needs.

**Principles Relating to Protection from Displacement****Principle 5**

All authorities and international actors shall respect and ensure respect for their obligations under international law, including human rights and humanitarian law, in all circumstances, so as to prevent and avoid conditions that might lead to displacement of persons.

**Principle 6**

1. Every human being shall have the right to be protected against being arbitrarily displaced from his or her home or place of habitual residence.
2. The prohibition of arbitrary displacement includes displacement:
  - (a) When it is based on policies of apartheid, ethnic cleansing or similar practices aimed at/or resulting in altering the ethnic, religious or racial composition of the affected population;
  - (b) In situations of armed conflict, unless the security of the civilians involved or imperative military reasons so demand;
  - (c) In cases of large-scale development projects, which are not justified by compelling and overriding public interests;
  - (d) In cases of disasters, unless the safety and health of those affected requires their evacuation; and
  - (e) When it is used as a collective punishment.

3. Displacement shall last no longer than required by the circumstances.

### **Principle 7**

1. Prior to any decision requiring the displacement of persons, the authorities concerned shall ensure that all feasible alternatives are explored in order to avoid displacement altogether. Where no alternatives exist, all measures shall be taken to minimize displacement and its adverse effects.

2. The authorities undertaking such displacement shall ensure, to the greatest practicable extent, that proper accommodation is provided to the displaced persons, that such displacements are effected in satisfactory conditions of safety, nutrition, health and hygiene, and that members of the same family are not separated.

3. If displacement occurs in situations other than during the emergency stages of armed conflicts and disasters, the following guarantees shall be complied with:

(a) A specific decision shall be taken by a State authority empowered by law to order such measures;

(b) Adequate measures shall be taken to guarantee to those to be displaced full information on the reasons and procedures for their displacement and, where applicable, on compensation and relocation;

(c) The free and informed consent of those to be displaced shall be sought;

(d) The authorities concerned shall endeavor to involve those affected, particularly women, in the planning and management of their relocation;

(e) Law enforcement measures, where required, shall be carried out by competent legal authorities; and

(f) The right to an effective remedy, including the review of such decisions by appropriate judicial authorities, shall be respected.

### **Principle 8**

Displacement shall not be carried out in a manner that violates the rights to life, dignity, liberty and security of those affected.

### **Principle 9**

States are under a particular obligation to protect against the displacement of indigenous peoples, minorities, peasants, pastoralists and other groups with a special dependency on and attachment to their lands.



## Principles Relating to Protection During Displacement

### Principle 10

1. Every human being has the inherent right to life which shall be protected by law. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his or her life. Internally displaced persons shall be protected in particular against:

- (a) Genocide;
- (b) Murder;
- (c) Summary or arbitrary executions; and
- (d) Enforced disappearances, including abduction or unacknowledged detention, threatening or resulting in death. Threats and incitement to commit any of the foregoing acts shall be prohibited.

2. Attacks or other acts of violence against internally displaced persons who do not or no longer participate in hostilities are prohibited in all circumstances. Internally displaced persons shall be protected, in particular, against:

- (a) Direct or indiscriminate attacks or other acts of violence, including the creation of areas wherein attacks on civilians are permitted;
- (b) Starvation as a method of combat;
- (c) Their use to shield military objectives from attack or to shield, favor or impede military operations;
- (d) Attacks against their camps or settlements; and
- (e) The use of anti-personnel landmines.

### Principle 11

1. Every human being has the right to dignity and physical, mental and moral integrity.

2. Internally displaced persons, whether or not their liberty has been restricted, shall be protected in particular against:

- (a) Rape, mutilation, torture, cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, and other outrages upon personal dignity, such as acts of gender-specific violence, forced prostitution and any form of indecent assault;
- (b) Slavery or any contemporary form of slavery, such as sale into marriage, sexual exploitation, or forced Labour of children; and

(c) Acts of violence intended to spread terror among internally displaced persons.

Threats and incitement to commit any of the foregoing acts shall be prohibited.

### **Principle 12**

1. Every human being has the right to liberty and security of person. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest or detention.

2. To give effect to this right for internally displaced persons, they shall not be interned in or confined to a camp. If in exceptional circumstances such internment or confinement is absolutely necessary, it shall not last longer than required by the circumstances.

3. Internally displaced persons shall be protected from discriminatory arrest and detention as a result of their displacement.

4. In no case shall internally displaced persons be taken hostage.

### **Principle 13**

1. In no circumstances shall displaced children be recruited nor be required or permitted to take part in hostilities.

2. Internally displaced persons shall be protected against discriminatory practices of recruitment into any armed forces or groups as a result of their displacement. In particular, any cruel, inhuman or degrading practices that compel compliance or punish non-compliance with recruitment are prohibited in all circumstances.

### **Principle 14**

1. Every internally displaced person has the right to liberty of movement and freedom to choose his or her residence.

2. In particular, internally displaced persons have the right to move freely in and out of camps or other settlements.

### **Principle 15**

Internally displaced persons have:

(a) The right to seek safety in another part of the country;

(b) The right to leave their country;

(c) The right to seek asylum in another country; and

(d) The right to be protected against forcible return to or resettlement in any place where their life, safety, liberty and/or health would be at risk.

**Principle 16**

1. All internally displaced persons have the right to know the fate and whereabouts of missing relatives.
2. The authorities concerned shall endeavor to establish the fate and whereabouts of internally displaced persons reported missing, and cooperate with relevant international organizations engaged in this task. They shall inform the next of kin on the progress of the investigation and notify them of any result.
3. The authorities concerned shall endeavor to collect and identify the mortal remains of those deceased, prevent their despoliation or mutilation, and facilitate the return of those remains to the next of kin or dispose of them respectfully.
4. Grave sites of internally displaced persons should be protected and respected in all circumstances. Internally displaced persons should have the right of access to the grave sites of their deceased relatives.

**Principle 17**

1. Every human being has the right to respect of his or her family life.
2. To give effect to this right for internally displaced persons, family members who wish to remain together shall be allowed to do so.
3. Families which are separated by displacement should be reunited as quickly as possible. All appropriate steps shall be taken to expedite the reunion of such families, particularly when children are involved. The responsible authorities shall facilitate inquiries made by family members and encourage and cooperate with the work of humanitarian organizations engaged in the task of family reunification.
4. Members of internally displaced families whose personal liberty has been restricted by internment or confinement in camps shall have the right to remain together.

**Principle 18**

1. All internally displaced persons have the right to an adequate standard of living.
2. At the minimum, regardless of the circumstances, and without discrimination, competent authorities shall provide internally displaced persons with and ensure safe access to:
  - (a) Essential food and potable water;
  - (b) Basic shelter and housing;
  - (c) Appropriate clothing; and

(d) Essential medical services and sanitation.

3. Special efforts should be made to ensure the full participation of women in the planning and distribution of these basic supplies.

### **Principle 19**

1. All wounded and sick internally displaced persons as well as those with disabilities shall receive to the fullest extent practicable and with the least possible delay, the medical care and attention they require, without distinction on any grounds other than medical ones. When necessary, internally displaced persons shall have access to psychological and social services.

2. Special attention should be paid to the health needs of women, including access to female health care providers and services, such as reproductive health care, as well as appropriate counselling for victims of sexual and other abuses.

3. Special attention should also be given to the prevention of contagious and infectious diseases, including AIDS, among internally displaced persons.

### **Principle 20**

1. Every human being has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.

2. To give effect to this right for internally displaced persons, the authorities concerned shall issue to them all documents necessary for the enjoyment and exercise of their legal rights, such as passports, personal identification documents, birth certificates and marriage certificates. In particular, the authorities shall facilitate the issuance of new documents or the replacement of documents lost in the course of displacement, without imposing unreasonable conditions, such as requiring the return to one's area of habitual residence in order to obtain these or other required documents.

3. Women and men shall have equal rights to obtain such necessary documents and shall have the right to have such documentation issued in their own names.

### **Principle 21**

1. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of property and possessions.

2. The property and possessions of internally displaced persons shall in all circumstances be protected, in particular, against the following acts:

(a) Pillage;

(b) Direct or indiscriminate attacks or other acts of violence;

(c) Being used to shield military operations or objectives;

(d) Being made the object of reprisal; and

(e) Being destroyed or appropriated as a form of collective punishment.

3. Property and possessions left behind by internally displaced persons should be protected against destruction and arbitrary and illegal appropriation, occupation or use.

### **Principle 22**

1. Internally displaced persons, whether or not they are living in camps, shall not be discriminated against as a result of their displacement in the enjoyment of the following rights:

(a) The rights to freedom of thought, conscience, religion or belief, opinion and expression;

(b) The right to seek freely opportunities for employment and to participate in economic activities;

(c) The right to associate freely and participate equally in community affairs;

(d) The right to vote and to participate in governmental and public affairs, including the right to have access to the means necessary to exercise this right; and

(e) The right to communicate in a language they understand.

### **Principle 23**

1. Every human being has the right to education.

2. To give effect to this right for internally displaced persons, the authorities concerned shall ensure that such persons, in particular displaced children, receive education which shall be free and compulsory at the primary level. Education should respect their cultural identity, language and religion.

3. Special efforts should be made to ensure the full and equal participation of women and girls in educational programmes.

4. Education and training facilities shall be made available to internally displaced persons, in particular adolescents and women, whether or not living in camps, as soon as conditions permit.

## **Principles Relating to Humanitarian Assistance**

### **Principle 24**

1. All humanitarian assistance shall be carried out in accordance with the principles of humanity and impartiality and without discrimination.

2. Humanitarian assistance to internally displaced persons shall not be diverted, in particular for political or military reasons.

### **Principle 25**

1. The primary duty and responsibility for providing humanitarian assistance to internally displaced persons lies with national authorities.

2. International humanitarian organizations and other appropriate actors have the right to offer their services in support of the internally displaced. Such an offer shall not be regarded as an unfriendly act or an interference in a State's internal affairs and shall be considered in good faith. Consent thereto shall not be arbitrarily withheld, particularly when authorities concerned are unable or unwilling to provide the required humanitarian assistance.

3. All authorities concerned shall grant and facilitate the free passage of humanitarian assistance and grant persons engaged in the provision of such assistance rapid and unimpeded access to the internally displaced.

### **Principle 26**

Persons engaged in humanitarian assistance, their transport and supplies shall be respected and protected. They shall not be the object of attack or other acts of violence.

### **Principle 27**

1. International humanitarian organizations and other appropriate actors when providing assistance should give due regard to the protection needs and human rights of internally displaced persons and take appropriate measures in this regard. In so doing, these organizations and actors should respect relevant international standards and codes of conduct.

2. The preceding paragraph is without prejudice to the protection responsibilities of international organizations mandated for this purpose, whose services may be offered or requested by States.

## **Principles Relating to Return, Resettlement and Reintegration**

### **Principle 28**

1. Competent authorities have the primary duty and responsibility to establish conditions, as well as provide the means, which allow internally displaced persons to return voluntarily, in safety and with dignity, to their homes or places of habitual residence, or to resettle voluntarily in another part of the country. Such authorities shall

endeavor to facilitate the reintegration of returned or resettled internally displaced persons.

2. Special efforts should be made to ensure the full participation of internally displaced persons in the planning and management of their return or resettlement and reintegration.

### **Principle 29**

1. Internally displaced persons who have returned to their homes or places of habitual residence or who have resettled in another part of the country shall not be discriminated against as a result of their having been displaced. They shall have the right to participate fully and equally in public affairs at all levels and have equal access to public services.

2. Competent authorities have the duty and responsibility to assist returned and/or resettled internally displaced persons to recover, to the extent possible, their property and possessions which they left behind or were dispossessed of upon their displacement. When recovery of such property and possessions is not possible, competent authorities shall provide or assist these persons in obtaining appropriate compensation or another form of just reparation.

### **Principle 30**

All authorities concerned shall grant and facilitate for international humanitarian organizations and other appropriate actors, in the exercise of their respective mandates, rapid and unimpeded access to internally displaced persons to assist in their return or resettlement and reintegration.

## **Resources That Might Be Helpful for Creating a Community-Based Proposal for Displaced Persons**

1. Understanding Community-Based Protection by UNHCR: This document outlines key lessons and approaches for community-based protection, focusing on the rights and participation of displaced persons<sup>1</sup>.

2. Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons by the Brookings Institution: This framework provides guidelines for achieving durable solutions for internally displaced persons, emphasizing a rights-based approach<sup>2</sup>.

3. UNHCR Protection Strategy for Internally Displaced Persons: This strategy highlights the importance of community-based approaches in all phases of displacement response<sup>3</sup>.

## **IOM Launches Emergency Appeal to Support 400,000 Displaced in Lebanon**

*News Global 02 October 2024*

### *IOM Launches Emergency Appeal to Support 400,000 Displaced in Lebanon*

Beirut, 2 October – As hostilities in Lebanon intensifies, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) has launched a Flash Appeal to raise USD 32.46 million to assist 400,000 people affected by the crisis over the next three months.

Tens of thousands of families have fled their homes due to increasing cross-border attacks, with many seeking refuge in overcrowded shelters. Since October 2023, IOM has scaled up its provision of immediate lifesaving assistance, including essential relief items, protection services, and health support. The Organization is also supporting partners by tracking internal displacement.

This massive crisis demands urgent action, said Amy Pope, IOM's Director General. Circumstances are extremely dire, and the needs are immense. We call on the international community to provide the resources needed to ensure the safety and dignity of displaced families.

The situation in Lebanon is rapidly worsening. More than 1,600 lives have been lost and 6,000 others have been injured in recent weeks. IOM's emergency response teams are delivering aid across Beirut, Mount Lebanon, the North, the Beqaa Valley, the South, and at the Syrian border, where over 175,000 Syrians and Lebanese have fled due to the violence.

As of 30 September, IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) identified 346,209 internally displaced persons (IDPs), including over 31,000 families (137,000 individuals) living in 820 collective shelters across the country.

Many of Lebanon's 177,000 migrants, including female migrant domestic workers, have also been forced to flee in search of safety but face limited shelter options. IOM stresses the need for an inclusive response, ensuring that all those in need including displaced Lebanese, migrants, refugees, and other vulnerable populations receive the support they need.





Our appeal is part of a larger coordinated effort with UN agencies and humanitarian organizations to scale up response efforts in Lebanon, said Mathieu Luciano, IOM's Head of Office in Beirut. The USD 32.46 million sought will help sustain IOM's life-saving operations through the end of the year. We are ready to scale up to help even more people as needed. (For more information and to support, please visit IOM Lebanon Flash Appeal 2024.)

## **Plan for The Creation of Evacuation Centre**

Creating a center for internally displaced persons (IDPs) is a significant and impactful initiative. Here's a comprehensive plan to help you get started:

### **1. Needs Assessment**

- Conduct Surveys and Interviews: Engage with the local community and IDPs to understand their needs, challenges, and expectations.

- Data Collection: Gather data on the number of IDPs, their demographics, and the reasons for their displacement.

### **2. Location and Infrastructure**

- Site Selection: Choose a location that is accessible, safe, and has the potential for expansion.

- Facilities: Plan for essential facilities such as housing, healthcare, education, and recreational areas.

### **3. Funding and Resources**

- Budget Planning: Estimate the costs for construction, staffing, and maintenance.

- Fundraising: Seek funding from government grants, NGOs, international organizations, and private donors.

-Partnerships: Collaborate with local businesses, international aid organizations, and community groups.

#### **4. Legal and Administrative Framework**

-Regulatory Compliance: Ensure the center complies with local laws and international standards for IDP protection.

-Governance Structure: Establish a management team and advisory board to oversee operations.

#### **5. Services and Programs**

-Healthcare: Provide medical services, mental health support, and nutrition programs.

-Education: Set up schools and vocational training centers to empower IDPs with skills and knowledge.

-Employment: Create job opportunities and support small businesses within the center.

-Social Services: Offer counseling, legal aid, and social integration programs.

#### **6. Community Engagement**

-Awareness Campaigns: Educate the local community about the center and its benefits.

-Volunteer Programs: Encourage community members to volunteer and support the center's activities.

#### **7. Monitoring and Evaluation**

-Performance Metrics: Develop indicators to measure the success and impact of the center.

-Feedback Mechanisms: Regularly collect feedback from IDPs and stakeholders to improve services.

#### **8. Sustainability**

-Green Practices: Implement sustainable practices such as renewable energy, waste management, and water conservation.

-Long-term Planning: Develop strategies for the center's long-term sustainability and self-sufficiency.

#### **9. Safety and Security**

-Protection Measures: Ensure the safety and security of IDPs through proper infrastructure and security personnel.

-Emergency Preparedness: Have plans in place for emergencies such as natural disasters or conflicts.

## **10. Advocacy and Policy Influence**

-Policy Development: Work with policymakers to develop and implement policies that support IDPs.

-Advocacy: Raise awareness about the plight of IDPs and advocate for their rights at local, national, and international levels.

By following these steps, you can create a comprehensive and effective center for internally displaced persons that addresses their immediate needs and supports their long-term recovery and integration.

## **Budget and Funding Details for IDP Center**

### **1. Estimated Budget**

#### **A. Infrastructure Development**

- Land Acquisition: \$100,000
- Construction Costs:
- Housing Units: \$500,000
- Healthcare Clinic: \$200,000
- Educational Facilities: \$150,000
- Recreational Areas: \$50,000
- Utilities Setup: \$100,000
- Water Supply: \$30,000
- Electricity: \$50,000
- Sanitation: \$20,000

#### **B. Operational Costs (Annual)**

- Staff Salaries: \$300,000
- Healthcare Professionals: \$120,000
- Educators: \$80,000
- Administrative Staff: \$50,000
- Security Personnel: \$50,000
- Maintenance and Utilities: \$100,000
- Program Costs:

- Healthcare Services: \$50,000
- Educational Programs: \$40,000
- Employment Support: \$30,000
- Social Services: \$20,000
- Miscellaneous Expenses: \$30,000
- Total Estimated Budget (First Year): \$1,650,000

## **2. Funding Sources**

### **A. Government Grants**

Local Government: Apply for grants from local government bodies focused on social welfare and community development.

National Government: Seek funding from national programs aimed at supporting IDPs and vulnerable populations.

### **B. International Aid**

United Nations Agencies: Approach UNHCR, UNICEF, and other relevant UN agencies for funding and support.

International NGOs: Collaborate with organizations like the Red Cross, Save the Children, and others that focus on humanitarian aid.

### **C. Private Donations**

Corporate Sponsorships: Partner with local and international businesses willing to support the initiative through CSR programs.

Individual Donors: Launch fundraising campaigns targeting individual donors who are interested in supporting humanitarian causes.

### **D. Partnerships**

Educational Institutions: Collaborate with universities and schools for educational programs and vocational training.

Healthcare Providers: Partner with hospitals and clinics to provide medical services and support.

### **E. Fundraising Activities**

Events: Organize charity events, galas, and auctions to raise funds.

Online Campaigns: Utilize crowdfunding platforms and social media to reach a wider audience and secure donations.

### **3. Financial Management**

#### **A. Budget Allocation**

Initial Setup: Allocate funds for land acquisition, construction, and utilities setup.

Operational Costs: Ensure a steady flow of funds for staff salaries, maintenance, and program costs.

#### **B. Financial Oversight**

Transparency: Maintain transparent financial records and provide regular updates to donors and stakeholders.

Audits: Conduct regular financial audits to ensure

### **Infrastructure Development for IDP Center**

#### **1. Site Selection and Preparation**

-Location: Choose a site in Joun that is accessible, safe, and has potential for expansion.

-Land Acquisition: Secure the land through purchase or lease agreements.

-Site Preparation: Clear the land, conduct soil testing, and prepare the site for construction.

#### **2. Housing Units**

-Design: Develop designs for durable and weather-resistant housing units. Consider modular or prefabricated structures for faster construction.

-Construction: Build housing units with essential amenities such as electricity, water supply, and sanitation facilities.

-Capacity: Plan for a capacity that can accommodate the expected number of IDPs, with room for future expansion.

#### **3. Healthcare Facilities**

-Clinic Design: Design a healthcare clinic that includes consultation rooms, treatment areas, a pharmacy, and emergency care facilities.

-Equipment and Supplies: Procure medical equipment and supplies necessary for providing comprehensive healthcare services.

-Staffing: Hire qualified healthcare professionals, including doctors, nurses, and support staff.

#### **4. Educational Facilities**

- School Buildings: Construct school buildings with classrooms, libraries, and computer labs.
- Vocational Training Centers: Set up centers for vocational training to equip IDPs with practical skills.
- Educational Materials: Provide textbooks, computers, and other educational materials.

#### **5. Recreational Areas**

- Playgrounds: Develop playgrounds and sports facilities for children and youth.
- Community Centers: Build community centers for social activities, workshops, and cultural events.

#### **6. Utilities and Infrastructure**

- Water Supply: Install a reliable water supply system, including wells, pumps, and storage tanks.
- Electricity: Set up an electricity supply, considering renewable energy sources like solar panels.
- Sanitation: Build sanitation facilities, including toilets, showers, and waste management systems.

#### **7. Security and Safety**

- Security Measures: Implement security measures such as fencing, lighting, and security personnel to ensure the safety of IDPs.
- Emergency Preparedness: Develop emergency response plans and conduct regular drills.

#### **8. Environmental Considerations**

- Sustainable Practices: Incorporate sustainable practices such as rainwater harvesting, solar energy, and waste recycling.
- Green Spaces: Create green spaces and gardens to enhance the living environment and promote mental well-being.

#### **9. Community Engagement**

- Local Involvement: Involve local communities in the planning and development process to ensure their support and participation.
- Volunteer Programs: Encourage volunteer programs to support construction and ongoing operations.

## **10. Project Management**

- Timeline: Develop a detailed project timeline with milestones for each phase of construction and development.
- Budget Management: Monitor and manage the budget to ensure funds are used efficiently and effectively.
- Quality Control: Implement quality control measures to ensure construction meets safety and durability standards.

By focusing on these detailed aspects of infrastructure development, the IDP center in Joun can be built to provide a safe, supportive, and sustainable environment for internally displaced persons.

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