



Notes of the meeting Internally Displaced Persons, the Sustainable Development Goals and Perspectives for Durable Solutions.

25 June 2020

Online

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ICVA welcome remarks

- A meeting jointly organized by ICVA and the co-chairs of the two Groups of Friends of the High-Level Panel in New York and Geneva (Mali, Ethiopia, Afghanistan, and Norway).
- Objective is to feed into the Panel’s work through compiling recommendations on the dialectics between internal displacement, the SDGs and Durable Solutions.
- With this, ICVA is slightly going outside of its comfort zone: as a humanitarian NGO network, dealing with the SDGs is not necessarily in our DNA but think it is important to venture in this area and try to think outside of the box, as requested by the High-Level Panel.

Introduction by the Head of the Panel’s Secretariat

Assistant Secretary-General Mr. George Okoth-Obbo

- We have received **80 truly rich written submissions**¹ from various stakeholders, Member States, UN agencies, civil society, academics, containing **160+ recommendations** raising perspectives, concerns, information and orientations from key stakeholders.

¹ Most written submissions are available on the Panel website: <https://www.un.org/internal-displacement-panel/content/Inputs-from-Stakeholders>



- The Panel was specifically asked to look at the 2 aspects central to our discussion today: 1) **the humanitarian-development link**, a specific issue for investigation; 2) a separate call for the Panel to make **recommendations on how internally displaced persons (IDPs) can be further embedded within the SDGs dialectic**.
- The Panel started with a very ambitious work plan, rooted in interaction with countries impacted by internal displacement. We created a methodology with **six themes** that the Panel is exploring:
 - Political will, a major aspect of the Panel's future recommendations.
 - Prevention.
 - Integrated approaches to solutions.
 - Innovative financing.
 - The private sector.
 - Data and evidence.
- In addition, there is an overarching focus on the centrality of the persons. The driving effects of protection and age, gender, and diversity are **cross-cutting themes**.
- Many of you are already engaged in this dialogue, in the research, in the submissions. Emphasize very much that we would like to continue this friendship with you.
- In early April, the Panel recognized that an extension in time would be necessary. The extension is yet to be fully decided.
- **Three areas on which the Panel is currently working:**
 - 1) What does it mean to promote an integrated approach? The obvious semantics around that is that IDPs should be integrated in national planning but what does that mean? Is it a paragraph in a national plan or how do you articulate this question of internal displacement right across a result producing change in relation to solutions?
 - 2) Breaking down the issues linked to political will: The Panel is investigating these questions looking at national keystones, issues of policy regimes, issues of positive responsibility. This is not an abstract debate but it is about taking responsibility for the IDP question. We are very interested to hear about good practices, examples around this question of how governments come together, through a whole-of-government approach to embrace this issue.
 - 3) Looking at the further breakdown of solutions: We know the literature. For years, displacement and IDPs have been discussed. Still, in places like Darfur, the question of solutions is not as straightforward and involves a demographic dimension (the issue of return to ancestral lands is the mother of all questions). So, the Panel is trying to roll-down this question in a way that can lead to concrete recommendations.
- **Two additional focus areas are:**
- The importance of information within the terms of reference, partly expressed in the **data and evidence** issue. This is focused very much on the national framework.
- The effect of the **COVID-19 crisis**. Not only in operational terms (e.g. the request for extension of time) but also in the problematization of the issue itself: What should we draw from what we see already? How the Panel can dig much deeper into on the particular effects of COVID-19 on internal displacement and the consequences for solutions?
- Will it be possible to subtract IDPs, as we have seen with the COVID-19 crisis, from comparable populations who themselves suffer extreme vulnerability?
- If there is some impact from the COVID-19 crisis on humanitarian financing or development financing, how do we ensure this relates to the internal displacement question?



Series of presentations

Amb. David Donoghue

Former Ireland's Permanent Representative to the United Nations in New York and former co-facilitator for the 2030 Agenda and for the New York Declaration on Migrants and Refugees.

- The 2030 Agenda and the New York Declaration on Refugees and Migrants are two documents, which in one way or another touch on IDPs.
- IDPs are not supported by any international legal framework and there is **no consensus among Member States** on how they should be treated or at least on the extent to which they should feature in the global agenda. It was against this background that we were unable to include targets in relation to IDPs in the 2030 Agenda.
- However, we did manage to have a single reference to them in the Declaration which accompanies the goals and targets. That came in the context of the agreed determination to leave no-one behind. As sort of an illustration of the kind of valuable groups whom we saw is covered by that phrase we inserted a reference to migrants, refugees, and IDPs. Member States all agreed without any reservation to have the IDP notion mentioned.
- Secondly, a year later, the New York Declaration came-up and in that context, Member States were badly divided. Some felt that IDPs should be part of the terms of reference and others absolutely not. They saw that as a measure of national sovereignty, requiring to have consensus. The focus was therefore on migrants and refugees.
- Nevertheless, there was a large amount of attention to IDPs during the negotiations because some countries wanted a reference to them. This led to one small reference: in a paragraph, we agreed on the need for a reflection on effective strategies to assist and protect IDPs.
- You could argue that it does not mean much in operational terms. Nevertheless, a number of people did see it as conveying a kind of mandate for the UN system and for the international community to look at ways in which we could improve prevention of internal displacement but also protection of IDPs.
- The Secretary-General valuable initiative in setting-up the Panel, in some ways, goes back to that recognition that we needed to reflect on.
- The SDGs are an essential backdrop to our consideration of IDPs, going through the 17 goals and 169 targets. There is no goal that does not, in some way, speak to the IDP predicament.
- Even though we do not have specific targets on IDPs, there is a lot of content across the goals and targets, which are relevant to them. On top of that we have the agreement to leave no-one behind.
- If you have a population of 50 million IDPs worldwide, their needs must be addressed if we are going to talk about SDGs.
- Generally speaking, the SDGs are an uncontested global agenda. At least when announced nobody objected, which is a rare enough situation these days.
- **Main suggestion would be to see an effort to achieve global consensus on the issue, which has so far eluded us.** The treatment of IDPs (i.e. protection and prevention) is primarily a measure for national governments to decide but there are **important principles**, which can be identified at global level and which should be anchored in some way.
- One possible approach would be **a single High-Level meeting with an accompanying declaration.** Meaning, there will be no formal agreement as such at the UN, recognizing the political realities but that would at least raise the profile of the issue.
- A less problematic way might be to **focus on the SDGs and 2030 Agenda** as a benign and mutual framework, which everybody has accepted and which relates to IDPs among many other vulnerable groups. Those possibilities could be tested a lot more than they have been until now. In each country, there are **national development plans** focused on implementing the SDGs, put together by a group of stakeholders. There are normally platforms to support that. There is **no reason why IDPs, in relevant countries, should not be formally part of**



those planning and implementation platforms. IDPs should have their needs reflected explicitly in the plans, which go into the voluntary national reports which are presented at the UN. This should relate not only to countries where there is a high number of IDPs but also to donor countries who attach importance to better conditions being created for IDPs.

- There is nothing under UN rules that prevents countries from deciding to put whatever they like into their voluntary national reviews. Delegations can come to New York to present those with IDP representatives. No rule or regulation limits their freedom for maneuver.
- The High-Level Political Forum on sustainable Development could give a further push in this direction, e.g. it could be decided to include **IDP concerns as a thematic cross-cutting issue.** The UN machinery around the SDGs allows for much higher profile to be given to IDP issues both at national and international level. We should take full advantage of that.
- On what the UN system itself could do. None of these issues are particularly new. There is no reason why **Resident Coordinators,** who now have a form of responsibility for SDGs implementation in their countries of accreditation, should not systematically engage with governments. There is no reason why there should not be **a dedicated conversation around IDP issues.** This might be subject to instructions sent by the SG. One area of work could be how you **strengthen the Resident Coordinators' position,** another might **be a possible high-profile position within the UN system.**

UNDP

Mr. George Conway, Deputy Director of the Crisis Bureau, United Nations Development Program

- The year 2020 marks the beginning of the so-called decade of action towards delivering the SDGs by 2030, the specific goal of eliminating extreme poverty, and our collective commitment to leave no-one-behind. As the framing of this session makes clear, and as the Ambassador mentioned, IDPs – particularly those in situations of protracted displacement – are indeed amongst those at greatest risk of being left behind.
 - At the same time, 2020 has seen the escalation of a complex global pandemic that risks reversal of development gains at a level that has not been seen in generations. Recent UNDP estimates show that the Human Development Index – a combined measure of the world's education, health, and living standards – is on course to decline this year for the first time since measurement began in 1990. The risk to those in situations of protracted displacement of being further left behind is escalating dramatically.
 - I would like to highlight four points today.
- 1) **Complex, wicked problems need integrated solutions.** Situations of protracted displacement usually involve a complex web of political, security, developmental and humanitarian deficits. While siloed or sectoral-specific approaches can address some of the effects of displacement, they cannot address its underlying causes, or the reasons for its protracted nature or persistence. This requires joined up engagements across the humanitarian-development-peacebuilding spectrum. This also requires supporting national authorities to promote whole-of-government approaches, which seek to bring together sectoral line ministries, different levels of government, as well as civil society and private sector actors, towards common objectives and nationally defined plans, and to encourage the political will necessary to drive real solutions.
 - E.g. in Somalia, the Federal Government, supported by the UN Country Team and international partners, has put in place both policy frameworks and institutional structures to promote joined up approaches by Government and its partners. Durable solutions for displaced persons have been reflected as a priority in the country's National Development Plan, and a National Durable Solutions Secretariat has been established to support its implementation. At local levels, with support from the UN Peacebuilding Fund, the UN Country Team has sought to support regional and local governments to address

displacement with integrated approaches that seek to strengthen local governance, involvement of IDPs in local development planning, community engagement, social cohesion, and address complex issues around access to service delivery, access to justice, and land and property rights.

- 2) Focus needs to be on **scaling-up sustainable solutions**. Too often, the projected patterns of donor funding and partner implementation cycles lead to fragmented responses that are difficult to bring to necessary scale. The decade of action calls to accelerate and escalate solutions to the scale necessary to better address the scope and scale of the challenge, and to achieve transformative change. This means rallying multi-partner coalitions around common objectives, in support of clearly defined national strategies and plans.
 - E.g. in Iraq, UNDP has worked with a broad coalition of actors to support the Government to put in place conditions for at-scale solutions to internal displacement, including investments in significant stabilization efforts, combined with restarting public services and setting the conditions for people to come home with dignity. This has contributed to the return of 4.7 million internally displaced Iraqis to their homes. UNDP and IOM are co-chairing a Durable Solutions Working Group with partners intent on addressing the remaining 1.4 million IDPs who now face the threat of displacement becoming protracted.
- 3) Third, we need to focus increasingly on **prevention**. The UN SG's Prevention agenda calls our attention to focusing on underlying causes of humanitarian impacts, including displacement, and to support efforts to prevent and or minimize the risks of people being forcibly displaced in the first place, whether due to conflict, natural hazards, and increasingly the combination of the two. The SG has repeatedly urged that investments in sustainable development and crisis prevention are not only the right thing to do, in and of themselves, but that they are more cost-effective than relying on the vast quantity of funding required to address large scale displacements after they have happened.
- 4) Fourth, **protracted displacement needs to be addressed fundamentally as an issue of human rights**. Those in situations of protracted displacement are often from amongst the most marginalized segments of society, lacking access to social protection systems, and are often deprived of basic rights, including protection, access to justice, access to services, and land and property rights. So, rights-based approaches need to be applied from the start and across the full spectrum of prevention, response, and recovery efforts.
 - E.g. in Colombia, UNDP has supported national and territorial governments to strengthen public policies for victims of internal conflicts, including policies which address sustainable solutions on issues of prevention, protection, and comprehensive reparation for victims, including IDPs. UNDP has a long experience in supporting victim organizations throughout the country, encouraging the creation of victim roundtables and strengthening their capacity to enforce rights. This is being done through support to national and local organizational strategies, social and economic empowerment, psychosocial accompaniment, infrastructure development, access to justice, and accompaniment in the reporting of collective cases of human rights violations.
 - Returning to the current context of the COVID-19 pandemic – UNDP recognizes the imperative of focusing on the needs and vulnerabilities of those forcibly displaced, especially women and children, while supporting countries to recover from the pandemic. In our role as the designated technical lead within the UN System on socio-economic recovery from COVID-19, UNDP is working with UN Resident Coordinators and UN Country Teams to promote integrated, whole-of-UN-system efforts to support whole-of-government and indeed whole-of-society approaches towards recovering better.
 - We need to ensure, with partners, that socio-economic data and analysis on displaced persons and host communities feed into COVID-19 socio-economic impact assessments. We have also stressed the importance of including displaced and host communities in the

preparation of national recovery strategies and plans, and of rallying partners around collective nationally defined outcomes.

- Our collective ambition must be to push beyond simple recovery from the pandemic, and rather to usher in necessary transformations to put the world on an accelerated track to achieving the SDGs and ensuring that IDPs are fully part of that trajectory. A key part of this will be to rebuild or build new social contracts, and close the gaps in trust between citizens, especially those who are internally displaced, and the State, in ways that are fully enabling of people's agency to drive their own solutions. This is especially important in fragile and conflict-affected contexts where justice and security concerns may be more acute, and where Governments and civil society will need to work together to advance social cohesion while upholding human rights, the rule of law, and gender equality.
- More than ever, this is the opportunity for humanitarian, development and peacebuilding partners to join forces to reach the furthest behind first – not only to meet their urgent humanitarian needs, but to reduce risk, vulnerability, and marginalization, and build longer-term resilience to shocks and disturbances to sustainable development pathways.
- We welcome the establishment of the High-Level Panel and look forward to a continued very active engagement – we hope that from the discussion, a new paradigm for promoting more integrated approaches to IDPs can emerge, one that leverages the full extent of UN capabilities to supporting national authorities to achieve durable solutions.

World Bank-UNHCR Joint Data Center on Forced Displacement

Ms. Natalia Baal, Senior Strategy & Policy Officer, World Bank-UNHCR JDC

- Slide 2²: working in a new body, the Joint Data Center (JDC), a joint effort of UNHCR and the WB in Copenhagen. The presentation will focus on the challenges and opportunities to improve the data landscape and the impacts, and on how the JDC hopes to contribute and summarize some recommendations.
- Slide 3: The challenge: not talking about the challenge from an overall perspective about data on internal displacement but specifically for the topic we want to discuss today.
- The issue is: **currently, most available data on internal displacement is not suitable to development purposes**. This makes it challenging to push for greater inclusion, for evidence-based approaches to include IDPs in development efforts. Most of the data available are collected for humanitarian needs, focused on the magnitude of displacement, of human trends, primarily on immediate needs.
- **Many contexts where data is produced are very challenging**. Leads to quality limitations.
- Data is rarely aligned with international standards in terms of timing perspective, often not aligned with processes and integrated in national statistical systems.
- Slide 4: Opportunities:
 - 1) one opportunity is focusing on a clear consensus on the need for development engagement. It opens the door to more investments in socio-economic micro-data.
 - 2) second opportunity: the commitment to leave no-one behind: compared to the MDGs, the SDGs are a data-driven process and there is growing recognition of the need for data to be inclusive of vulnerable group, not only IDPs, to monitor progress.
 - 3) third opportunity: the progress made by the UN Statistical Commission to develop international recommendations on IDP statistics. Now efforts are needed for implementation, refinement and capacity building.
- Slide 5: Socio-economic microdata. It is important to recognize we are not starting from scratch. There are numerous examples of efforts to improve the quality of and innovation on socio-economic data on IDPs. Primarily to shift the discussion from humanitarian to the

² For further details and links to documents, please consult the PPT accompanying Ms. Natalia Baal's presentation.



nexus. E.g. Somalia: inclusion of internal displacement in the national development plan, facilitated by the fact that it was timely, relevant, produced by government leadership.

- E.g. Darfur, Sudan, focused on the urban context, the UN and the WB, worked with the government, primarily looking at the socio-economic situation and trying to understand progress and opportunities for further progress.
- More needs to be done. The JDC very much hopes to scale-up and increase national representativity. For example, we are supporting the national statistical office in Afghanistan to capture internal displacement in their national household's survey.
- Slide 6: We have the opportunity to highlight the link to include IDPs much more in the SDGs, particularly with the Indicator Framework, associated with different goals and targets.
- The inclusion (in March) of indicators on refugees within the framework enhances the momentum linked to the leave no-one-behind commitment. Not indicators on IDPs, but it is making the conversation around forced displacement clearer.
- Huge burden for authorities and statistical offices because of data requirement in SDGs reporting. But there is a manageable effort around 12 priority indicators. JDC is advocating and working concretely to ensure IDPs are included.
- Slide 7: EGRIS set-up a few years ago by the statistical commission. 45 countries members actively participating in the work. It produced the International Recommendations on IDP Statistics (IRIS), endorsed this year.
- Slide 8: Implementing and refining IRIS, e.g. looking at who should be captured in data, what is the definition of an IDP, how to gather data, what data is needed, what are the minimum most important things to be producing data? Recommendations focus on coordination at national level within government departments and with humanitarian organizations.
- Now there are opportunities to take this at country level to work not only with the 45 countries that have been part of the process but beyond that, to take inspiration from the recommendations and make change on the ground.
- Strong focus on capacity building and plans developed with EGRIS phase III ToRs endorsed for the next years.
- Slide 9: opportunity is not only to implement recommendations but also about refining recommendations and outlining proposal for measurement. One is to measure progress toward solutions, how should this be done, what considerations to measure progress toward solutions and how we can do that similarly in Somalia, Afghanistan, Ukraine, Colombia, how do we have comparable analysis context?
- The second opportunity is to measure overcoming IDP-related vulnerabilities.
- Slide 10: JDC work through 5 thematic areas: strengthening data systems; filling data gaps; filling knowledge gaps; improving data access; and knowledge sharing. It is important for the JDC to make sure internal displacement is cross-cutting in different areas of work.
- We are working on international standards and working with the research community to motivate and generate more research on internal displacement topics. Our [second research conference](#) in May 2021 will be strongly focused on internal displacement.
- Slide 11: some recommendations from [the JDC written submission to the Panel](#):
 - 1) more and better socio-economic data on internal displacement, as nationally representative as possible
 - 2) inclusion of IDPs in national systems and the SDGs
 - 3) use of common definitions through the implementation of those recommendations including capacity building

Norwegian Refugee Council

Dr. Ulrika Blom, Uganda Country Director, NRC

- The topic of today's discussion is very timely given the challenges the humanitarian sector is facing with the pandemic and the subsequent funding challenges linked to COVID-19, the response, and for existing and ongoing programs.
- Internal displacement impacts all the 17 Sustainable Development Goals and advancement towards the SDGs can help reduce internal displacement and its negative consequences.
- The way forward, to move out of protracted crises and find durable solutions for more people, can be through analyzing the IDP Policies and approaches in a wider perspective within the sustainable development goals as a framework.
- Uganda is also an interesting context for this discussion. It is not currently facing a crisis of internal displacement but has many important experiences and lessons from that period, which are useful for the High-level Panel to consider.
- Uganda is one of the largest refugee-hosting countries in Africa with over 1 million refugees mostly from South Sudan, DRC, Burundi, and Somalia.
- The main issue is **funding for durable solution programs**: comprehensive programming is having limited effect if plans are underfunded. It often results in a piecemeal situation, where only the most pressing needs are funded, and the long-term considerations and solutions are pressed out. This is already known and was part of the push for the Grand Bargain. It remains a big problem.
- The **Triple Nexus** has been one way of addressing the limited funding and encouraging a move to more efficient programming across each phase of displacement. There are now experiences on how this can work in the field, e.g. in Congo during the 2018 crisis there was an effort to prompt some donors to get a more holistic approach and connect emergency funding with longer-term funding to ensure durable solutions and social cohesion were attainable within programming. Interestingly enough under ECHO and the EU coordinated response in Kasai, it was the donor pushing for more holistic programming.
- E.g. in Somalia, a large consortium has overcome the coordination hurdle by having a comprehensive program with various actors with special competence. The consortium connects with communities, their needs, working towards resilience and durable solutions.
- The key to success and our message to donors is the **importance of flexible funding**, where the changing environment can be addressed in the response and long-term multi-year funding can ensure coordinated response throughout the internal displacement cycle.
- Internal displacement is both a humanitarian and development phenomenon. Yet the coordination mechanism for comprehensive response does not line up as such.
- One **challenge** has been that **the development programming does not have a given coordination body that fits well with the humanitarian coordination set-up.**
- The role of a UNDP, UNDAF, and the government planning is difficult to mirror with the needs of humanitarian ways of working.
- The need for principled humanitarian response is difficult to align with government programs, which are sometimes considered to be part of the conflict. E.g. in South Sudan, during the post-crisis in 2014, the government only supported education in schools of areas they controlled, while humanitarian actors had access to other areas and responded there.
- Several SDG targets and indicators are clearly linked to internal displacement, depending on the national context and governments priorities. The issue can be covered under different goals. The SDG framework therefore can be a good vehicle, with humanitarian and development agencies joining forces, to ensure a comprehensive and coordinated response, working not only on lifesaving assistance but also on analyzing different gaps in the sector.
- It can be **a more neutral framework** that can facilitate the principled humanitarian response, while also being aligned with and supporting people's long-term solutions.



- The success of this approach, however, lies in the need for the SDG framework to better monitor and track internal displacement. Interested to hear more from the panelists and participants on how this could practically be realized.
- Improved funding and coordination aside, the success of a person's durable solution lies in addressing the initial cause of displacement throughout the programmatic response.
- The **community must be at the center**: the community must be consulted, have power, autonomy, and funding. To understand the context of the community and their possible solutions is fundamental for a comprehensive approach. Listening to the community, adopting a people-centered approach, and providing the community with autonomy, provides a basis needed to move out of the protracted situation.
- At NRC we cannot talk about Solutions without also talking about **housing, land, and property rights**. As outlined in our [submission to the High-Level Panel](#), NRC advocates for the inclusion of protection of housing land and property resources and the right to restitution in peace agreements to ensure long-lasting outcomes for displaced populations including for displaced women.
- Concretely this translates in the analysis of relevant legal frameworks, documenting our housing land and property resources, and estimating the current destruction and damage of housing, land, and property resources. We urge the Panel to consider this aspect of housing, land, and property restitution and how effective solutions can be catalyzed and supported.

Open discussion

Ethiopia

- Ethiopia has experienced high levels of internal displacement over the last 3 years. Close to 3 million people were displaced but we are able to manage to somehow return some IDPs to their places of origin. There is also a lot of work to be done to bring them into normal lives.
- Ethiopia has been focusing from the very beginning on having a humanitarian-development-peace Nexus. There is a strong focus on the development aspect of IDP response, so it makes a lot of sense to underline that **including IDPs in local and national development plans** is very important.
- The trickiest thing about IDPs is that they have not crossed borders so they will not be treated differently. But at the same time, given that they are displaced from their place of origin, they are often overlooked by local development plans. So there is a strong linkage between development, humanitarian, and peace intervention for IDPs. Could the panelists provide some practical examples where countries were able to incorporate the IDP response into national development plans?

InterAction

- InterAction's [recommendations](#) to the Panel, submitted on behalf of its Forced Displacement Working Group, focused on multi-stakeholder partnerships and the idea to initiate country-level roadmaps with governments to reduce internal displacement.
- Underpinning the recommendations is the notion that cohesive partnership across key humanitarian-peace-development actors and prescriptions for action could be transformed into interlocking sets of commitments in the form of a Compact.
- From recent experience in refugee context, having a dedicated funding envelope is an extremely helpful impetus for reaching across traditional silos and drawing together a range of actors to implement innovative combinations of legal, administrative, trade, policy, and country financing mechanisms with governments to strengthen the long-term resilience of displaced people and host communities.



- While there is room for improvement, these pilots have led to groundbreaking policy reforms for refugee rights and self-reliance in several countries. There is a rare opportunity to implement approaches that have already been piloted and from which lessons can be learned and applied to internal displacement contexts, where similar challenges are faced.
- The **UN Resident Coordinators** strengthened role in the restructured UNDSS system, which is often cited as an **opportunity for more cohesive UN approach to internal displacement** and for catalyzing a government-led strategy, will not necessarily address the mandate driven siloes approaches that result in IDPs continuously falling through the cracks.
- We have seen this happen with past reforms and past efforts at collective approaches. **We need creative outcome-oriented strategies that draw from the full range of partners, disciplines and resources, in addition to a dedicated funding envelope**, which will be helpful to get things started.
- One of the first steps forward would be **a joint analysis of the major barriers to durable solutions** in a given country context. This will be critical for determining the top priorities in key areas for collective action that extend beyond mandates. A strong analysis driven by quality data could provide a foundation for developing those creative outcome-oriented strategies and identifying partnerships needed to deliver.

Norway

- We are very pleased to see that development has such a prominent place in the terms of reference for the High-Level Panel.
- To the panelists, I would like to ask how can the Panel be instrumental in pushing for the realization of inclusion of IDPs in the development agenda? What should be the Panel's priority in this regard and where do we need a political momentum for change? Should the Panel focus on inclusion of IDPs in national and international planning frameworks? Do we need new financial incitements? Who should the Panel look at for better coordination between UN agencies, the World Bank and other humanitarian and development actors? Should it look more comprehensively at how we work with data?
- Secondly, on the impact of COVID-19, we are pleased with how the Panel and the Secretariat have been able to continue to work full steam during the pandemic. We also acknowledge the limitations linked to the pandemic, especially when it comes to critical outreach and consultations both with Member States, IDPs, and civil society. To us this outreach is very critical for the integrity of the Panel and its final report, so once again I encourage all stakeholders to continue to express their support for the mandate extension as requested by the Panel. There is also still a small funding gap in the Panel's budget, so for those of you in a position to do so, please consider providing a financial contribution to the Panel.

Sweden

- NRC talked about how a triple Nexus has been a way, in some situations, to address the shortage of funding. Could you highlight some examples?
- To the JDC: interesting reflections on who is an IDP but also who is not an IDP, or no longer an IDP. This is an interesting and crucial question, perhaps also sensitive. Could you expand?

UNDP

- On the UN Resident Coordinators, the last 18 months delinked the RC system from UNDP and enabled a strengthening of an independent Resident Coordinator function. I have seen that in practice when I was in Somalia, where I served as UN Country Director for 5 years and then one year acting as RC. I did see opportunity to create much greater cohesion amongst country teams in addressing nationally defined common priorities and outcomes.

- In Somalia we had a long history of small agency addressing IDP oriented projects, funded by relatively small amounts of donor funding, leading to fragmentation. Over the last years, agencies meaningfully came together to collaborate under joint programming frameworks, with strong RC leadership to address common outcomes, with common strategies, and engaging in much more consistent ways, with common interfaces, with the national government and local governments. It was a change in how the UN system behaved, how we acted and it is starting to have a much better impact.
- Similarly, I have seen much more effective interaction between civil society-led consortiums such as the ReDSS and the UN system on converging around strategic approach, advocacy points, and supporting the government to deal with concrete issues.
- We have good examples of overcoming siloed approaches within government-led frameworks and helping to reinforce the type of political will that many actors, within government, want to promote, whether locally, regionally, or nationally.
- On the link between data, the SDGs and IDPs, the last two national development plans in Somalia did include durable solutions as a key programmatic priority. Based on a fairly robust poverty analysis, it showed that the entire national development plans were geared towards the SDGs. The poorest were the most marginalized, those outside of social protection systems that did not have access to basic services, making the bulk of IDP population. A **commitment to poverty eradication must turn into efforts to consistently deal with protracted displacement and from real developmental angles** as well.
- The protracted displacement situation is a generation old now. It goes back in some cases to conflict in the 1990s, and in some cases even beyond. So this is difficult but I saw over the course of 3-4 years a shift in discourse within the government, which is very encouraging.

World Bank-UNHCR JDC

- JDC submission includes recommendations on the Panel's priorities on data and evidence.
- On definitions, currently when you look at IDP data, as produced by IDMC, there is a lot of differences on how institutions, countries, and regions translate the IDP definition into data methodology. This is not just about how we phrase the question in questionnaires. If we start to **use more common definitions**, if the Panel is able to be a catalyst in that shift, that would be huge. Work that has been done through the EGRIS, which **is a good starting point** because it goes into every detail of exactly which data should be captured. The **definitions issue** includes the beginning and the end of displacement (who is displaced and who is no longer displaced). A second issue is connecting **national systems** to international standards, through capacity building and the SDGs.
- **Comparative socio-economic data**, integrating internal displacement data into international systems cannot happen everywhere but even where it cannot happen, a lot can still be done to improve comparability of data between e.g. IDPs and urban poor, IDPs and refugees.
- On who is and who is not an IDP, the text and elements now included in the International Recommendations on IDP Statistics were negotiated over the past 3 years, based on a major review of current practice from country members. They broke it down into who is captured in data from Côte d'Ivoire to Kurdistan to Ukraine to Somalia, all the countries involved in that process. There is a such a variety of approaches, who is to say which is the right one? But there is a major desire to start clarifying these aspects and how these relate to solutions.

Norwegian Refugee Council

- There are a lot of protracted IDP crises, with people displaced for a long time.
- Through humanitarian response, we try to cover the whole cycle of displacement, e.g. in the emergency phase, trying to understand the context and the reason for displacement and have flexible funding to be able to reach durable solutions.



- One fundamental problem is that without understanding house, land, and property and without the capacity to solve that, protracted displacement challenges will remain.

Head of Panel's Secretariat

- Reiterating the predicaments around the extension of the Panel, for the time being we are working under conditions of very stressed time and adjusting to different methods of work.
- Thanks Norway again for drawing attention to the funding that will secure the needed extension and also to the reality that we are now relying much more on existing platforms, particularly at country level.
- We are still trying to ensure that there would be some degree of feedback or consultation on the ground with IDPs, with affected communities, with national authorities including local ones. We are able to do that only by joining hands with you.
- We will be very interested to hear from all of you, particularly from States impacted by internal displacement in contexts of conflict and violence. It will be very important for you to continue engaging with us, to ensure the problematics are understood much better.
- You are going to hear from me on this notion of **transformative approach**.
- About status or characterization of people as IDPs, this is a very important issue, not necessarily as a discussion of the concept of status but in very clear terms when the Panel will be exploring questions such as funding: Should there be funding models for IDPs or are we looking at a situation of poverty, fragility? Obviously, when you are dealing with the kinds of issues that we heard from NRC, we have to deal with the property rights of IDPs as compared with other nationals. There is a degree of specificity that is unavoidable.