



GP20 Steering Group Meeting

*Working Across the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus and
Promoting an Integrated Approach to
Prevent, Address and Resolve Internal Displacement*

Wednesday 30 September 2020, 15:00-17:00 GVA / 09:00-11:00 NY

Meeting link

<https://unhcr.webex.com/unhcr/onstage/g.php?MTID=eeaabf93ed9549412eacd26c5b213bf0c>

Event number: 128 166 7225 Access code: GP20sgm

At the end of 2019, over 50 million people were internally displaced by conflict, violence and disasters around the world.¹ While some of these internally displaced persons (IDPs) are progressing towards durable solutions, most of them continue to live in protracted displacement marked by poverty, limited access to services and decent housing, and socio-political exclusion. Governments have the primary responsibility for protecting and assisting their citizens, but where their ability to do so is compromised, international aid – often in the form of humanitarian assistance - comes in to support the efforts of authorities. Experience has however shown that humanitarian assistance alone cannot solve persistent crises - and might even fuel dependencies. A more comprehensive response to internal displacement is therefore needed to fully resolve internal displacement, one that involves and combines the relative strengths of humanitarian, development, and peace actors, as well as, where relevant, those working on disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate adaptation.

Since the World Humanitarian Summit in 2016, there have been increased efforts towards greater collaboration and complementarity across humanitarian, development and, in some contexts, peace efforts to reach joint results. These include the New Way of Working, which seeks to meet people's immediate humanitarian needs while reducing risk and vulnerability by achieving collective outcomes agreed by humanitarian, development and peace actors in alignment with national development priorities.² The New Way of Working was widely endorsed at the Summit by various UN agencies, funds and programmes, UN member states and NGOs.³ It is complemented by the UN Development System Reform, the UN Sustaining Peace Agenda and Inter-Agency Standing Committee efforts such as Results Group 4 on Humanitarian-Development Collaboration⁴, all of which are aimed to improve coherence within and across the humanitarian, development and peace systems to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

¹ IDMC, 2020, Global Report on Internal Displacement 2020, available at: <https://www.internal-displacement.org/global-report/grid2020/>

² IASC Results Group 4 on Humanitarian-Development Collaboration, June 2020, UN-IASC Light Guidance on Collective Outcomes, available at: <https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/system/files/2020-06/UN-IASC%20Collective%20Outcomes%20Light%20Guidance%20-%20FINAL.pdf>

³ See the outcome document of the World Humanitarian Summit, available at: <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/A-71-353%20-%20SG%20Report%20on%20the%20Outcome%20of%20the%20WHS.pdf>

⁴ IASC Results Group 4 on Humanitarian-Development Collaboration, June 2020, UN-IASC Light Guidance on Collective Outcomes, available at: <https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/system/files/2020-06/UN-IASC%20Collective%20Outcomes%20Light%20Guidance%20-%20FINAL.pdf>

Donors, too, have committed to bridge the humanitarian-development-peace gap in their funding practices. Also in 2016 at the World Humanitarian Summit, the largest donors and aid providers committed to the Grand Bargain⁵ to transfer more means into the hands of people in need, including through enhancing engagement between humanitarian and development actors and ensuring local and national responders are enabled to take charge on humanitarian action throughout the entire programme cycle. Such localisation is particularly important for securing peace and addressing justice issues. More recently, the OECD's Development Assistance Committee 2019 recommendation on the triple nexus calls on its members to coordinate better through eleven principles to ensure that the most vulnerable are reached more quickly.⁶

Governments managing internal displacement situations have also to varying degrees adopted an integrated approach to internal displacement, more commonly referred to as a "whole of government" approach. This brings together diverse Ministries and Agencies to work towards a common approach and resolution to internal displacement at the policy and operational level. What remains to be seen is clear evidence how this more holistic approach by governments, donors, UN agencies and NGOs has a positive impact on improving the lives of IDPs and other displacement-affected communities on the ground, which should remain the ultimate benchmark of measuring success.

These important advances notwithstanding, there remain significant challenges to applying the nexus approach on the ground. At the international level, these challenges include a fragmented institutional landscape, with development and humanitarian actors that work under different decision-making and governance structures and divergent timeframes. Development and humanitarian funding mechanisms operate in parallel, often with little coordination. Moreover, funding is often earmarked to a specific program or context, limited in duration, concentrates on humanitarian assistance and does not necessarily have the built-in flexibility to address these issues. And at the UN, the implementation of the New Way of Working remains a work in progress. Similarly, at the national level, governments often struggle to implement whole of government approaches in light of capacity constraints or bureaucratic inertia, and the data required for programming across ministries and agencies is often incomplete.

These challenges point to the need for further work aimed at translating policy commitments into practical achievements on the ground. These efforts should build on the benefits that different communities can derive from working together, such as the exposure to new tools, finance and knowledge, access to different stakeholders, networks, communities and government representatives, and that each sector can leverage the comparative advantage of the others. Ultimately, however, they must be driven by the aim to advance durable solutions for IDPs and people affected by displacement, based on an understanding that they must remain at the centre of the nexus approach.

Objectives

This meeting is organized by the GP20 Initiative on internal displacement. The GP20 Initiative seeks to facilitate the sharing of experiences and lessons learned on internal displacement, as well as promote strategic action to prevent, address and resolve internal displacement in line with the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement and the OECD-DAC Recommendations on the humanitarian-development-peace nexus.

The aim of the GP20 Steering Group meetings is to showcase and learn from government and other efforts to prevent, address and resolve internal displacement. Government representatives share

⁵ The Grand Bargain is an agreement between 59 of the biggest donors and aid providers. See: Agenda for Humanity. Grand Bargain. <https://www.agendaforhumanity.org/initiatives/3861>

⁶ OECD, 22 February 2019, DAC Recommendation on the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus, available at: <https://legalinstruments.oecd.org/en/instruments/OECD-LEGAL-5019>

practices and lessons learned to stimulate an interactive exchange with other GP20 stakeholders, which include UN agencies, NGOs, the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and the World Bank.

The objectives of this GP20 Steering Group meeting are:

- To share effective practices on how to prevent, address and resolve internal displacement by coordinating, financing, programming and collaborating across the humanitarian, development and peace nexus and promoting a whole-of-government approach, particularly in relation to achieving durable solutions;
- To discuss the relevance, form and importance of IDP participation, data collection and analysis, laws and policies, and durable solutions to internal displacement in the context of implementing the humanitarian, development and peace nexus and a whole-of-government approach;
- To formulate recommendations that can inform the deliberations of the UN Secretary General's High-Level Panel on Internal Displacement.⁷

Key questions

- What have been the benefits and challenges of pursuing an overall approach to internal displacement that integrates the humanitarian, development and peacebuilding and/or DRR/climate change dimensions? In which cases – both within the UN system, within governments and within civil society - has an integrated approach worked and not worked in facilitating durable solutions for IDPs? Why?
- How are you actively engaging on the above? How can sectoral, multi-level governance and multi-stakeholder approaches be effectively mobilized to achieve collective outcomes to prevent and address internal displacement? How can the involvement of all key stakeholders, including IDPs, be ensured?
- Where have UN agencies, NGOs and others supported the whole of government approach to internal displacement and improved the lives of IDPs? Please share some good examples and achievements.
- What needs to change in terms of funding mechanisms to resolve internal displacement and achieve durable solutions? How can we ensure the right funding mechanisms are in place to enhance collaboration across humanitarian, development and peace communities, including to ensure durable solutions for IDPs globally?

Resources

IASC Results Group 4 Light Guidance on Collective Outcomes available at:

<https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/inter-agency-standing-committee/un-iasc-light-guidance-collective-outcomes>

OECD, 22 February 2019, DAC Recommendation on the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus, available at: <https://legalinstruments.oecd.org/en/instruments/OECD-LEGAL-5019IASC>

UN-SDG: Humanitarian-development-peace collaboration piece, July 2020, available at:

<https://iomint.sharepoint.com/:b:/s/UNLiaison/EcoX2zzcXdNBiKVzJe6wrAYBcERAdnUQPLGFAIC5wHXKg?e=913KRI>

⁷ The High-Level Panel on Internal Displacement was established by the UN Secretary-General to focus on addressing protracted displacement and achieving durable solutions for internal displacement situations. Please see <https://www.un.org/sg/en/content/sg/statement/2019-10-23/secretary-generals-statement-announcing-the-establishment-of-high-levelpanel-internal-displacement> and <https://www.un.org/sg/en/content/sg/personnel-appointments/2019-12-03/high-level-panel-internaldisplacement>

Agenda

Opening

Welcome remarks, GP20 co-chairs

Sebastian von Einsiedel, Senior Advisor on Internal Displacement, OCHA and
Samuel Cheung, Chief of Internal Displacement Section, UNHCR

Opening statement

Ms. Cecilia Jimenez-Damary, UN Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Internally Displaced Persons

Keynote opening

Ms. Susanna Moorehead, Chairperson, Development Assistance Committee, OECD

Country Presentations

Moderator: Angelica Broman, Senior Advisor on the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus, IOM

Hon. Deqa Yasin Hagi Yusuf, Minister of Women and Human Rights Development, Federal Government of Somalia

Mr. Adam Abdelmoula, Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary General, UN Resident Coordinator / Humanitarian Coordinator, UN Assistance Mission in Somalia

Mr Per Olsson Fridh, State Secretary to the Minister for International Development Cooperation, Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Sweden

Ms. Elizabeth Tan, Co-Chair, Durable Solutions Working Group, Sudan

Q&A

Moderator: George Conway, Deputy Director, Crisis Bureau, UNDP

Closing

Concluding remarks, GP20 co-chairs

Sebastian von Einsiedel, Senior Advisor on Internal Displacement, OCHA and
Samuel Cheung, Chief of Internal Displacement Section, UNHCR