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## Event Background Paper

Prepared by the Secretariat of the United Nations Secretary-General's  
High-Level Panel on Internal Displacement

This document has been prepared by the Secretariat of the United Nations Secretary-General's High-Level Panel on Internal Displacement (hereafter, "the Panel") as a background paper<sup>1</sup> for the event jointly organized with the European Union on *Supporting Nationally Owned Processes for Durable Solutions to Internal Displacement*. The event focuses on how the international system can most effectively support nationally owned processes to help IDPs attain durable solutions. While the issues framed for discussion focus on the mechanics of how this can be achieved, looking at solutions processes, coordination, and financing, it is underlined that the ultimate aim is immensely human: an imperative to support families and communities to find a lasting end to their displacement.

The paper highlights key inputs and recommendations the Panel has received thus far on the three focus themes of the event, namely: (i) Supporting nationally owned durable solutions processes that are guided by international standards, (ii) Coordinating solutions efforts, and (iii) Financing for solutions. The paper captures ideas that the Panel believes merit further exploration and discussion. These ideas will assist the Panel in further refining its conclusions and recommendations.

Speakers and participants are encouraged to reflect on the contents of the paper and to share their thoughts during the discussion. Readers are also invited to consult the IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons<sup>2</sup> and other materials on the concepts and standards applicable to durable solutions in contexts of internal displacement which, in the interest of brevity, are not elaborated here.



that can feed into relevant government and UN processes. IDPs and host community members of all ages and genders not only have the right to be involved in processes and decisions that affect them but supporting their engagement can likewise offer greater chances of meaningful progress on solutions.

This could be primarily oriented towards national development plans but could also be relevant to plans of UN development actors and international financial institutions. Such guidance could assist willing actors to develop their capacity to support solutions to displacement.

These markers could be used to assess the extent to which humanitarian and development programs contribute to resilience and solutions to displacement. Currently, the lack of information on the extent to which efforts contribute to resilience and solutions makes it difficult to assess spending, evaluate progress, or make strategic decisions. Resilience and solutions markers could help to correct this challenge.

Speakers and participants are encouraged to reflect and provide feedback on these recommendations and are also welcome to offer additional recommendations of their own.

The Concept Note has also highlighted that supporting nationally owned solutions processes requires international actors to have effective and appropriate coordination structures. In situations in which conflict is protracted and governments seem unwilling to support solutions in line with international standards (e.g. insisting on return at all costs), the international community should support the groundwork to reduce longer-term vulnerabilities and to crystallize more sustainable solutions when they become available.

Inputs to the Panel have highlighted that currently, there is limited accountability for ensuring progress toward solutions within the international system. Coordination and coherence among humanitarian, development and peacebuilding actors are weak and links with disaster and climate actors is often lacking. Solutions strategies are rare, often disconnected from other humanitarian and development plans, and are not linked to resourcing. As a result, they are seldomly implemented.

Below are some of the recommendations the Panel has received thus far to address those coordination challenges.

Such a system could be aligned to longer-term area-based development plans that reinforce sustainable solutions and recovery.

through an inclusive process, in partnership with the Government wherever possible, and involving internally displaced and host community men, women, boys, and girls. Having a strategy could be an important step towards taking more deliberate action within the international system,



