

emphasized the protracted nature of forced displacement, which in turn requires a broader vision and complementary humanitarian, peace and development approaches. As conflicts remain the main reason for forced displacement, he emphasized the need to increasingly consider its peace dimensions by addressing the root causes of forced displacement. He, further, underscored the destabilizing nature of displacement in terms of peace, security and sustainable development - since two thirds of the overall refugee population flee to neighboring low- and middle-income countries where communities are already fragile in terms of resources, infrastructure, services and institutions. He noted that the traditional approach of building camps and creating special government bodies for displaced people are no longer sustainable. Therefore, he highlighted the imperative to build on the Global Compact on Refugees and promote inclusive approaches so that the displaced can become agents of development. For the High Commissioner, this requires proper documentation, access to national services, justice, conflict management, local economy, and land. He referred to a number of best practices for durable solutions in multiple contexts from which countries can learn. He also underscored the PBC's convening power and political accompaniment, as well as the Peacebuilding Fund's (PBF) catalytic role to transform support for displaced people into a more sustainable approach.

efforts. As resolving forced displacement is inextricably linked to achieving lasting peace and sustainable development by ensuring that no one is left behind, the international community was asked to support national and local authorities to create the necessary conditions for safe, inclusive and lasting solutions. To this end, she emphasized the need for the establishment of strong cooperation, a common purpose and integrated approach between development, peace, security, humanitarian and human rights actors to effectively protect and assist IDPs as well as to end their displacement. These efforts should particularly aim at supporting reconciliation efforts, socio-economic rehabilitation, reconstruction efforts, and creating more accountable governance structures and institutions. She also emphasized the need to ensure synergies of actions amongst all actors – particularly engagement with regional and international financial institutions to guarantee that investments in durable solutions are made in a collaborative and coordinated manner. Furthermore, she underscored that investing in prevention was investing in sustainable and lasting solutions and outlined good practices of the Peacebuilding Fund in supporting durable solutions for displaced and host populations in that regard. She also noted that ECOSOC and the PBC were well placed to move the agenda forward, especially in ensuring that the collaboration, coherence and complementarity between humanitarian, peace and development actors is translated into concrete actions on the ground. The 2025 Peacebuilding Architecture Review (PBAR) as well as the implementation of A New Agenda for Peace, were also seen as opportunities to systematically integrate displacement considerations, including into national prevention and peacebuilding strategies.

Human rights defender and coordinator of the Choco solidarity inter-ethnic forum (FISCH), Ms. Elizabeth Moreno Barco, emphasized the importance of upholding the rights of indigenous communities, in the context of conflict and displacement. Experiences of violence and displacement can drive positive change by empowering affected individuals, particularly women, to strive for a better future. She underscored the need to break gender barriers in decision-making, as well as linking women’s empowerment with community development through education. For her, adopting a holistic approach to policymaking that encompasses the diversity of territories and people will ensure that women and youth affected by conflict and displacement have equal opportunity to participate in decision-making roles across all levels of government.

Member States welcomed the interventions by the members of the panel and added the following observations and recommendations:

- There were expressions of concern over the escalating number of forcibly displaced persons, particularly IDPs. The Secretary-General's Action Agenda for Internal Displacement and the Global Compact on Refugees were welcomed, and calls were made for continued support for the implementation of both agendas.
- The imperative to address the root causes of forced displacement was highlighted, including conflicts, climate change, and natural disasters. In particular, the need to overcome poverty, inequality and

- The importance of the Peacebuilding Fund's catalytic support to countries and regions was recognized and advocated for adequate and sustained financing, as well as the increased collaboration with regional and international financial institutions was encouraged.
- While recognizing the detrimental impact of forced displacement on women and girls, including SGBV, their protection, empowerment, and participation in addressing the root causes of forced displacement and durable solutions were stressed.

In his closing remarks,
highlighted the importance of coordinated, collective action