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Held at Headquarters, New York, on Monday, 20 June 2022, at 3 p.m.

Co-Chair: Ms. Rainne (Vice-President) (Finland)

Co-Chair: Mr. Pary Rodríguez (Vice-President) (Plurinational State of Bolivia)

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In the absence of Mr. Kelapile (Botswana), Ms. Rainne (Finland), Vice-President, and Mr. Pary Rodríguez (Plurinational State of Bolivia), Vice-President, took the Chair.

The meeting was called to order at 3.05 p.m.

Agenda item 12: Coordination, programme and other questions (continued)

(e) Long-term programme of support for Haiti (continued) (E/2022/52)

(f) African countries emerging from conflict (continued)

(g) Sustainable development in the Sahel (continued) (E/2022/63)

Round table 2 on recurrent crises and sustainable solutions: building resilience and addressing rising food insecurity and displacement

1. **Ms. Rainne** (Co-Chair) said that the current meeting was being held on World Refugee Day and that inspiration should be taken from the dignity and fortitude of the millions of people who were displaced. The number of refugees and internally displaced persons was the highest since the establishment of the United Nations. There were now over 100 million refugees, compared with 26.6 million a year previously. At the start of 2022, the number of people internally displaced owing to conflict and violence had been 53.2 million. A further 7 million people had since been displaced in Ukraine and 6 million people remained displaced as a result of disasters, including climate-related events.

2. The Secretary-General's High-level Panel on Internal Displacement, in its September 2021 report, had described the growing number of internally displaced persons as a global crisis. It was particularly concerning that conflict was making displacement increasingly long-term and that little progress had been made in finding durable solutions to the problem. The human toll and economic costs of long-term displacement and the need to alleviate the burden on an increasingly overstretched humanitarian system made it essential to step up action to find solutions.

3. **Mr. Pary Rodríguez** (Co-President) said that displacement was causing untold human misery across the globe and was driven by conflict, climate change and economic inequality. People too often became trapped in a protracted situation and depended on humanitarian aid for years or decades.

4. A new approach was therefore required. It should focus on building resilience and finding sustainable

solutions for displaced persons and their host communities. It would require determined collaboration and coherence across humanitarian, development and peace efforts, and early and sustained investment to address the underlying drivers of displacement.

Round table 2 on recurrent crises and sustainable solutions: building resilience and addressing rising food insecurity and displacement

5. **Ms. Fraser** (Director of Policy and Programming, Development Coordination Office), moderator, said that the round-table topic was relevant and timely, given that the Secretary-General's Action Agenda on Internal Displacement would be launched later in the week. The panellists would discuss the coherent humanitarian, development and peacebuilding actions needed to address rising displacement and build resilience, examples of joined-up approaches to help internally displaced persons, the leveraging of United Nations resources to advance durable solutions in conjunction with Member States and affected people, the complementarity of humanitarian, development and peacebuilding efforts during and after emergencies, and the integration of displacement solutions into national development plans.

6. **Mr. Piper** (Special Adviser of the Secretary-General on Solutions to Internal Displacement), panellist, said that everyone was aware of the enormous growth in internally displaced persons over the past decade. It was essential to work together more effectively to support displaced persons, the majority of whom were women and children. It was wrong for children to spend their entire childhood in precarious shelters in poor areas, and for their parents to go hungry and struggle to be economically secure and build a future.

7. One of his tasks as Special Adviser was to help the United Nations system to step up action to find solutions to internal displacement. It was crucial to work closely with resident coordinators, country teams, Member States, regional organizations, financial institutions and civil society.

8. In its report, the High-level Panel on Internal Displacement had identified lessons from the past decade, including the need for the way in which internal displacement was addressed to change, with more systematic involvement from development and peace actors; for States to take the primary responsibility for protecting the rights of internally displaced persons, who were citizens and residents of their countries; for the United Nations to work in partnership with Governments and support a whole-of-government

approach; for international financial institutions to encourage States to address displacement; for a whole-of-society approach in order to ensure that action was locally owned and informed; and for action to be based on high-quality data and analysis, which should be collected, managed and used responsibly and collaboratively.

9. Examples of progress that could be built upon included the fact that internal displacement had become the subject of laws and policies in over 40 countries and had been included in national development plans and United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks in at least 15 countries. Several countries had established forms of collaboration, including specific coordination mechanisms, between Governments, the United Nations and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). A number of countries had developed mechanisms to finance solutions, including through multi-partner trust funds and the Peacebuilding Fund. Work was under way to improve data collection standards and gather socioeconomic data, including through the Joint Data Center on Forced Displacement.

10. The Secretary-General, in his Action Agenda on Internal Displacement, identified the action areas of prevention, solutions and protection. To make progress towards solutions, concrete progress was required in specific countries. The Special Adviser would work with a range of entities to advise on strategies and on scaling up joint programming, to improve the interface between development cooperation frameworks and humanitarian response plans. The voices of internally displaced persons and host communities would remain at the centre of decisions and processes.

11. Displacement solutions should be included in development financing. He would work with international financial institutions and bilateral donors to support more predictable financing of solutions, including through catalytic financing and the sharing of risk analysis; a specific solutions window in the Joint Policy Fund to Advance the 2030 Agenda through Integrated Policy would be opened for that purpose.

12. The work of United Nations agencies in humanitarian support, development, peace, climate and disaster risk reduction would be bolstered and systematized, to improve collaboration and strengthen internal capacities.

13. **Ms. Clements** (Assistant Secretary-General and United Nations Deputy High Commissioner for Refugees, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)), panellist, said that the continuing violence and human rights violations in old and new conflicts, often compounded by climate

change, food insecurity and the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, had left many people extremely vulnerable, compelling them to leave their homes and preventing their return. Humanitarian, development and peacebuilding activities were more relevant than ever, but refugees, internally displaced persons and conflict-affected populations needed more than humanitarian support. They comprised an at-risk population that should be systematically included in development-driven, socioeconomic responses.

14. An example of such a response was the use of social impact bonds in Colombia, which had the world's largest internally displaced population, and where vulnerable populations suffered from very high unemployment and conflict had exacerbated labour market inequalities. The bonds supported a range of employment measures, including skills training, psychosocial support, and job placement and retention services. UNHCR also supported local authorities, because internal displacement was increasingly an urban phenomenon. In Honduras, where gang violence and organized crime were leading causes of displacement, it was helping the city of San Pedro Sula to take a more integrated approach to internal displacement at the municipal level. In addition, the Office targeted people in geographic areas on the basis of their needs and irrespective of their status. Investments, including the provision of basic services, in such a scheme in the Niger had benefited displaced and host populations. It had reinforced host communities' capacity to absorb new arrivals while facilitating peaceful coexistence between communities.

15. Successful solutions for refugees and internally displaced persons had common characteristics. They were grounded in local knowledge and led by members of the communities affected; some 28 per cent of the total programmatic expenditure of UNHCR went to local partners. Development-oriented approaches strengthened public services and systems as a whole, and humanitarians should therefore cooperate with development and peace workers who addressed governance, infrastructure, social cohesion, security and disaster risk reduction. The Window for Host Communities and Refugees of the International Development Association of the World Bank Group prioritized socioeconomic development by including refugees in national systems and facilitating their access to economic opportunities. Country-level efforts benefited from the efforts of resident coordinators, acting in accordance with the Action Agenda on Internal Displacement. Successful cooperation across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus depended on the shared analysis of the drivers of displacement and

conflict; the advanced use of data and evidence had informed the establishment of the Joint Data Center on Forced Displacement by the World Bank Group and UNHCR.

16. More must be done to mainstream conflict prevention and analysis into UNHCR plans and programmes. It was vital to ensure that forcibly displaced persons were included in peacebuilding activities. Crises had protracted displacement, making the development of affected populations' human and social capital essential. The disruption from which those populations suffered could also be a source of change, providing a new perspective to address the root cause of displacement. South Sudanese refugees in Kenya and Uganda had been helped to become agents of peace through activities to share information about the peace process and address ethnic and political cleavages among the displaced population.

17. The humanitarian, development and peacebuilding continuum was an essential part of the global compact on refugees. It was central to the work of UNHCR and informed the action of all concerned. Faced with the scale and complexity of the displacement crisis, only collective action could improve the response and address the root causes.

18. **Ms. Daniels** (Deputy Director-General for Operations, International Organization for Migration), panellist, said that, since almost 60 million people were internally displaced, it was critical to move beyond responding to needs and to end displacement sustainably. The Action Agenda on Internal Displacement provided a clear road map to achieve that aim. Displacement, and the barriers to its solution, were driven by, and had an impact on, many interrelated social, economic and other factors.

19. To end displacement, a better understanding of the causes of vulnerability was needed. Those causes included the presence of armed groups and food insecurity. An index that identified the factors associated with fragility had been launched. It leveraged the experience gained in eight countries to provide the United Nations, States and other stakeholders with a solid evidence base for designing interventions to build resilience and to support solutions.

20. Collaboration between humanitarian, development and peace interventions should be strengthened. There was a common but erroneous narrative according to which such interventions were defined by opposing values, practices and objectives, but in fact joined-up solutions were required, as had been successfully demonstrated in Haiti. Following the 2010 earthquake, her organization had merged its camp

coordination and camp management cluster with its shelter cluster, and had closely involved the merged cluster in housing and disaster-risk reduction discussions, thereby linking camps with communities of return or relocation, in coordination with local and national authorities, as well as peace and security stakeholders. In addition, emergency needs and longer-term stability should be addressed collectively by linking cash-based interventions with social protection systems. The focus should be on operational action and not on alignment with a particular approach.

21. The integration of humanitarian, development and peace interventions was hampered when humanitarians took a cautious approach to peacebuilding. There were elements of local-level peacebuilding, such as participatory planning and dialogue, that contributed as much to upholding the principles of humanity and neutrality as they did to peacebuilding. The Women in Displacement platform was an excellent example of the integration of social aspects of displacement into the response to humanitarian needs.

22. All actions, irrespective of their aims, had either a positive or a negative impact on conflict dynamics; conflict sensitivity, which included actions that could be taken in crisis settings to contribute to peace and its maintenance, should therefore be incorporated into programming. Conflict-sensitive approaches had been applied in Iraq and the Sudan through standard operating procedures, country focal points and enhanced conflict analysis. It was also necessary to recognize the strengths and leadership of populations affected by crises in achieving resilience and resolving displacement. In South Sudan, communities had prioritized infrastructure projects, including the construction and rehabilitation of water supply and sanitation facilities, footpaths and community roads, as part of a project that had benefited over 920,000 people. In addition, the importance of State leadership and political buy-in should be recognized.

23. Achieving durable solutions for displaced persons was a long-term process that could be completed only if the right data were available in the right place and at the right time, in order to ensure that planning was tailored and evidence-based. United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks would depend on such data to ensure that the choices and needs of displaced persons were taken into account from the outset to enable the operationalization of the humanitarian-development-peace nexus. To reduce the number of populations in protracted displacement, a holistic approach must be taken to the factors that kept populations in vulnerable situations.

24. **Mr. Köhler** (Acting Director-General of the Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations in the European Commission), panellist, said that it was not only the number of internally displaced persons that was breathtaking but the growth of that number in recent years. In sub-Saharan Africa, almost 12 million more people had been internally displaced in the past year alone.

25. Vulnerable people were often the poorest in the society to which they belonged. They were often refugees who were being taken care of because they had crossed borders and, as a result, required international attention and cooperation. Internally displaced persons, however, had not crossed borders and were therefore often among the most neglected groups towards which humanitarian aid was directed. Systems, instruments and levels of political attention had been insufficiently mobilized towards them.

26. In a camp for internally displaced persons in Yemen earlier in 2022, he had asked a group of women what he could do to help them. He had expected them to ask for better health care and sanitation, but in fact their most urgent need had been jobs for their husbands. In order to buy food, have dignity and improve the material situation of their families, they had needed an income. It was possible for humanitarian donors to fund jobs programmes, but only at the expense of responding to the most basic needs, such as health and shelter. A nexus approach should be taken from the outset in order to address all the needs of internally displaced persons.

27. It was an inconvenient truth that internally displaced persons were often ignored and not considered citizens of their own country. They did not get as much attention from regional and national governments as other citizens. It was a myth that internal displacement lasted for no longer than 18 months. Like refugees, internally displaced persons were forced to leave their homes, to live elsewhere, sometimes for two decades or more, and perhaps never to return. Responding to internal displacement was about not only ending ignorance of the matter but also going beyond humanitarian aid. It must be recognized from the outset that internal displacement could be long-lasting, that it should be addressed through an integrated approach and that the related budgets should cover periods of 5 to 10 years, not just a few months. Local and national authorities, development donors, peacebuilders, mediators and humanitarians needed to come together from the very start. The European Union had proudly invested in the plight of internally displaced persons. Nevertheless, work remained to be done.

28. **Ms. Guignard** (President of the Inter-Organization Liaison Framework (Haiti)), panellist, speaking via video link, said that people in Haiti were vulnerable to a number of threats. More than half of the country's total population was chronically food insecure, one of the highest levels in the world. A lack of functioning public agencies had exacerbated the effects of hydrometeorological events because drainage canals had not been maintained. There had also been an uncharacteristically high level of gang violence in the past year, which had effectively put Port-au-Prince under siege and had disrupted food, education and health systems. It had displaced some 20,000 people, but that figure was likely to be an underestimate, because gang violence often caused people to take refuge with friends and family and therefore to be omitted from monitoring statistics. One neighbourhood, which had until recently had about 300,000 inhabitants, had virtually emptied owing to gang activity, which had had dire consequences for the country's southern peninsula and had exacerbated problems related to insecurity, food market systems and violence against women.

29. The repatriation of people to Haiti was another factor to consider. Of the 9,000 people repatriated from the Dominican Republic in May 2022, half had been forcibly repatriated and around 200 had been unaccompanied minors. Approximately 4,000 people had been repatriated from the United States of America. Their dreams had been broken and they had lacked a stable family and a social network on their return. Furthermore, all their savings had been spent during their time away.

30. The difficulty in responding to such circumstances was that limited resources, deadlines and the need to deliver services hindered the coordination of humanitarian, development and peacebuilding efforts. Quick action was preferred to systemic action that demanded collaboration among sectors and stakeholders.

31. Organizations on the ground needed resources in order to provide services other than the distribution of kits and cash assistance. Health and psychological services for women victims of gender-based violence were needed as a matter of priority, but the related resources were lacking. Action and processes were needed to help people who had been displaced to buy or regain their tools so that they could become economically active again. Operators should be given incentives to collaborate rather than work in isolation.

32. Internally displaced persons in Haiti were the manifestation of deeper, structural problems which, if not tackled, would mean that such persons would always need help and that the scale of the problem would be

overwhelming. It was necessary to find systemic answers, understand how to work with the food market system and restore what had been lost as a result of gang activity.

33. The most effective responses in Haiti had involved giving communities the means to identify their own needs and helping them to meet those needs. Such survivor and community-led responses relieved the pressure on operators, who were thus able to support communities and put resources in the hands of the people that needed them. In complex situations, resources should be matched with needs, which were best identified by the community.

34. **Ms. Nyanti** (Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator, United Nations Mission in South Sudan), panellist, speaking via video link, said that 2.3 million South Sudanese refugees were living in five neighbouring countries, while in South Sudan there were 2 million internally displaced persons and 300,000 refugees, primarily from the Sudan. The drivers of displacement were related to climate, violence, conflict, poverty and corruption.

35. A number of approaches had been taken in South Sudan to build resilience to displacement. A multi-donor trust fund had been established for reconciliation, stabilization and resilience, and assistance had been received from the Peacebuilding Fund. A platform had brought together the United Nations, NGOs and donors to discuss strategic engagement in relation to humanitarian, development and peace efforts; it had been agreed to develop collective outcomes and adopt the nexus approach, bearing in mind that peace was the precursor to humanitarian access and development.

36. Collective outcomes depended on collective action. The United Nations had helped to draft a road map to end displacement in the city of Wau. The drafting process had been led by the Government, with local engagement; the road map included a three-year plan that integrated humanitarian, development and peace efforts, with consideration given to livelihoods, economic independence and the objective of turning camps into neighbourhoods and returning displaced populations to their place of origin.

37. Her organization was considering how to scale up a vocational training initiative for internally displaced persons, refugees and returnees that had resulted in over 70 per cent of graduates finding jobs. Her organization had brought stakeholders together to discuss conflict between cattle herders and local populations, in order to find short- and longer-term interventions to improve

social cohesion, peace engagement and agricultural support.

38. In South Sudan, solutions needed to involve all of government and all of society. There was a perception locally that displaced persons did not want to return to viable livelihoods. However, displaced women had told her, during a recent visit that she had made to the city of Malakal, that if they had access to their homes again, they would grow food and send their children to school. They did not want to continue receiving food from humanitarians. Other displaced persons had asked for tools, seeds and protection against criminal elements so that they could farm and feed themselves.

39. Different solutions were required for different people. Some were concerned by violence and others by the need to farm. There were populations in South Sudan who wanted only to be empowered and to be given the tools to regain their lives and dignity. Organizations such as hers, therefore, had to consider the diversity of the drivers and of the people who were displaced, and how responses could adapt to individual circumstances. Innovation and creativity were required. For example, her organization had recently provided humanitarian funding to build flood defences to help communities that had repeatedly been affected by flooding. Solutions must be designed by involving the people for whom they were intended.

40. **Mr. Ali Bakheet** (Assistant Secretary-General for Humanitarian, Cultural and Social Affairs and Special Envoy of the Secretary-General to Afghanistan of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC)), in a pre-recorded video statement, said that in recent years food insecurity had been aggravated in many parts of the world by climate change, the degradation of natural resources, water scarcity and conflict, and had been compounded by the COVID-19 pandemic, disruption to food systems and rising food and fertilizer prices. Nearly 193 million people had experienced crisis-level or worse food insecurity in 2021. Millions of people were at risk of starvation in the Sahel region and the Horn of Africa.

41. His organization was committed to addressing the many drivers of food insecurity holistically and was set to introduce relief measures to help victims of food insecurity in the least developed OIC countries, with donations from other States members of OIC and financial institutions.

42. Urgent action was required in the Central Sahel region and Lake Chad countries. A specialized agency of his organization had recently witnessed the scarcity of food and water in the Sahel and would soon provide assistance to build agricultural technical know-how. The

situation in Afghanistan, where increasing numbers of people were becoming vulnerable, also demanded an urgent response. His organization had established a humanitarian trust fund for the country; the fund welcomed donations from States and international and regional aid and development agencies.

43. A paradigm shift was required so that the international community could move beyond humanitarian assistance and emergency response to concerted, scaled-up efforts to help countries to build resilience, to anticipate, prevent, handle and overcome shocks in a timely manner, and to find durable solutions to the root causes of food crises.

44. His organization and its agencies were committed to ensuring that, in their action plans, humanitarian and development solutions were interrelated. The financing of such solutions was complementary, and donors should increase multi-year funding across humanitarian, development and peacebuilding activities to promote resilience. Existing funding, however, should not be diverted from protracted crises to emerging crises. In addition, investment in qualitative data on food security would promote evidence-based strategies for action and would help to anticipate, prevent and mitigate risks, facilitating informed decision-making, early interventions and resilience programming. Greater coordination and partnerships at all levels would facilitate capacity-building and the sharing of best practices. Organizations led by women should be supported because food security and women's empowerment were intertwined; women were pivotal in food production and preparation, and in feeding children.

45. His organization was greatly concerned by displacement. Its drivers were multiple and complex and it had humanitarian and development implications. Most of the world's forcibly displaced persons lived in developing economies that already faced difficulties in addressing development challenges. The sudden and often massive influx of populations put major strains on the basic services and infrastructure of host countries. The States members of his organization were particularly impacted by displacement since they were often countries of origin, transit and destination. Therefore, the issue was high on its agenda.

46. Political commitment was critical to address the root causes of displacement. The prevention of conflict and violence, investment in climate change adaptation and mitigation, and expanded peacebuilding efforts could only be achieved with genuine political will. The international community must help to resolve protracted conflicts and to address the risk of future conflicts in

vulnerable States. In addition, international solidarity and responsibility-sharing were critical to tackling the longer-term socioeconomic problems from which displaced persons and host communities suffered.

47. Development partners had an important role to play in unleashing investment and support to help displaced persons and their host communities to live in dignity. Funding could help improve access to health and education services and promote income-generating activities, and, in that regard, a funding campaign would soon be launched for the benefit of refugees and internally displaced persons in the Sahel and Lake Chad countries.

48. **Ms. Wong** (United States of America) said that the scale of displacement was staggering; her country not only supported humanitarian organizations that were responding on the front line but also funded research organizations to better understand the scale and scope of the issue.

49. Humanitarian efforts alone were not enough to address the complex and growing needs of people who were forced to flee their homes. Innovative thinking and joined-up actions were required urgently; therefore, humanitarian, development and peacebuilding efforts must complement each other, and displaced populations must be included in all aspects of those efforts.

50. Her country invested in programmes to build resilience, including emergency preparedness, but building resilience would not in itself address the growing needs related to forced displacement. It was necessary to address the underlying causes of displacement, and that meant working with the peacebuilding community, to understand what drove conflict, and with development counterparts, to address the needs of displaced populations and host communities.

51. More detailed discussion was required about the greater use of existing policy and political frameworks to allow international financial institutions to incentivize affected States to respond to the needs of internally displaced persons and support solutions. In addition, more thought should be given to how those institutions and development agencies could contribute to climate adaptation and resilience efforts.

52. Solutions to displacement needed to be integrated into national planning; they would be durable only if they involved countries affected by displacement. A stronger system and response would be helped by a clear policy framework that took into account all types of displacement and the associated issues.

53. **Ms. Tangen** (Observer for Norway) said that Norway had made significant investments in addressing displacement. There was momentum to strengthen international efforts to support displaced persons and find sustainable solutions.

54. The Secretary-General had demonstrated, through his Action Agenda on Internal Displacement, that the United Nations was committed to following up on the report of the High-level Panel on Internal Displacement; Norway would continue to promote the report's implementation. The appointment of the Special Adviser on the subject was welcome. Adequate expertise and resources must be provided to resident coordinators.

55. Ever-growing humanitarian and development needs continued to exceed available resources. A window for joint solutions-focused programmes in the Joint Policy Fund to Advance the 2030 Agenda through Integrated Policy had the potential to be an effective mechanism to meet those needs.

56. Development actors, particularly multilateral development banks, should play a more prominent role. The World Bank was to be commended for its enhanced engagement with Governments to find solutions to forced displacement.

57. Needs should be described explicitly in national development plans. Data and better analysis were crucial and the work of the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre should be recognized in that regard.

58. **Ms. Deoz** (Observer for Switzerland) said that, to respond to the needs associated with displacement and to create durable solutions, an all-encompassing approach that combined humanitarian, development and peace efforts and robust coordination mechanisms was required, led by Governments and based on comprehensive and inclusive political frameworks.

59. Humanitarian programmes must give special attention to resilience, including investment in disaster risk reduction, and development programmes must include humanitarian protection.

60. Switzerland welcomed efforts to find durable solutions and the use of dedicated trust funds. Specific vulnerabilities should continue to be systematically studied and taken into consideration in all sector-specific programmes. Resident coordinators were essential for implementing durable solutions. Their cross-cutting mandate enabled them to overcome the challenges faced by forcibly displaced persons and create partnerships with civil society, local stakeholders and the private sector.

61. Predictable multi-year financing was vital to advance solutions in the long term. A window in the Joint Policy Fund to Advance the 2030 Agenda through Integrated Policy could promote joint solutions-focused programmes. The Action Agenda on Internal Displacement had the potential to contribute to solutions to the issue.

62. **Ms. Nyanti** (Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator, United Nations Mission in South Sudan), speaking via video link, said that, to transition from relief to development, especially for displaced persons, it was critical to have more flexible tools and funding that allowed resident coordinators to move across the humanitarian and development nexus. Much work had been done in that regard but structural barriers remained. In addition, community ownership and the localization of projects were essential, particularly for women-led and youth organizations.

63. **Mr. Köhler** (Acting Director-General of the Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations in the European Commission) said that, in promoting coordination between humanitarian, development and peacebuilding efforts, less consideration should be given to the instruments used and more to the results achieved, with the aim of reducing suffering.

64. The harmonization of the methodologies of and time frames for humanitarian and development aid was difficult; the preparation of a development project often took longer than the implementation of a humanitarian project. Some specialists, therefore, might argue that the nexus was an excellent idea in theory but did not work in practice. However, the methodology and instruments used to solve problems related to displacement had been created by the international community and, if they did not work, the international community must make them work by applying a new logic intended to address protracted displacement. It was necessary to reconsider the instruments and improve the system rather than simply capitalize on the goodwill of resident coordinators and other specialists.

65. **Mr. Piper** (Special Adviser of the Secretary-General on Solutions to Internal Displacement)) said that the reinforcement of the role of resident coordinators was central to his work. There was strong support for innovative financing mechanisms and joined-up responses across societies and Governments, and there were exciting prospects that the humanitarian-development-peace nexus would make it possible to respond to the challenges faced. The focus must be on results and not on instruments or processes.

66. He looked forward to the launch of the Action Agenda on Internal Displacement, a joint workplan that could be used in the Organization's work with Member States, financial institutions, NGOs and host Governments.

67. **Ms. Clements** (Assistant Secretary-General and United Nations Deputy High Commissioner for Refugees, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)) said that that day was World Refugee Day, which the High Commissioner had chosen to mark by visiting Côte d'Ivoire, where the Government would announce the cessation of refugee status at the end of June 2022. There had been development inputs into communities and it was safe, after two decades, for people to return home. Those efforts were an example of the peace-humanitarian-development model.

68. There were parallels between internally displaced persons and refugees. The ways in which refugees were included in national systems mirrored those in which internally displaced persons were included in communities from which they did not originate. Inclusion and service delivery should be considered an anchor that enabled people to rebuild their lives and return home, if possible.

69. Previous speakers had highlighted a number of important solutions. The outcome that the international community sought, and which so many people around the world desired, depended on collective action.

70. **Ms. Daniels** (Deputy Director-General for Operations, International Organization for Migration) said that data must be used to provide a coherent understanding of the situations in which programming was conducted, in order to support collective actions to find solutions. The implementation of durable solutions alongside humanitarian and development mechanisms and frameworks was often a challenge. More structural flexibility was needed in order to focus on providing solutions on the ground. Solutions were often defined in different ways by different people. It was necessary to ensure that the solutions provided by organizations such as hers corresponded with what the beneficiaries understood the solution to be.

71. **Mr. Köhler** (Acting Director-General of the Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations in the European Commission) said that the problem of internal displacement was worse than ever and required the international community's attention. There was a wealth of good practice in responding to internal displacement, but that practice was rarely shared. Ways must be found to share examples of good and bad practice.

Furthermore, displacement solutions must be linked to localization, not only to empower local responders but to ensure that local and regional authorities rose to the challenge. Donors should support rather than bypass those authorities.

72. **Ms. Nyanti** (Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator, United Nations Mission in South Sudan), speaking via video link, said that peace was the essential precursor to humanitarian and development activity. The onus must, therefore, be placed on those who caused violence, including by politicizing communities. The work of the international community must highlight the importance of peace, peacebuilding and social cohesion.

73. The peace-humanitarian-development architecture needed to be dismantled. In order to achieve collective action, barriers must be removed, but there was often resistance to or nervousness regarding the use of new methods or structures. Leaders needed to consider ways of encouraging innovation and learning.

74. There were many small-scale examples of success, but obstacles were often encountered in scaling them up. Donors and partners must allow space and flexibility to expand projects, share experience and document the impact on a larger scale.

75. **Ms. Guignard** (President of the Inter-Organization Liaison Framework (Haiti)), speaking via video link, said that it was important to find a mechanism to connect with local groups and put them in the driving seat. They knew the best solutions in a rapidly changing environment. The international community was measured by what it achieved in the field. Having the flexibility to change focus and tactics in order to achieve results was vital.

76. **Ms. Mudawi** (Acting Director, Operations and Advocacy Division, United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs) said that 60 million lives had been shattered by internal displacement. The international community had an opportunity to do things differently. To highlight one feature of the Action Agenda on Internal Displacement, it was critical that developing countries receive \$100 billion to respond to climate change. Whether that target was achieved would determine whether the challenge of growing internal displacement could be controlled, because the climate crisis was a threat multiplier. The World Bank had warned that, without further climate action, 216 million people, four times the current level, might be displaced by climate-related disasters by 2050. Action was needed immediately.

77. Humanitarian, development and climate action and conflict resolution could ensure that displaced persons received better protection and assistance, that setbacks in gender equality and women's rights were reduced and that displacement was ended sustainably.

78. **Mr. Pary Rodríguez** (Co-Chair) said that many ideas and solutions had been provided in relation to the fundamental causes of displacement but, worryingly, those causes were becoming increasingly complex. Internal displacement had an increasingly direct relationship with climate change, which would in all probability become one of the main causes of protracted displacement, overtaking social and political conflict. The irreversible impact of climate change on the availability of water, resources and arable land could cause protracted displacement among the most vulnerable, resulting in permanent displacement on an unprecedented scale. Numerous humanitarian challenges would follow.

79. A holistic approach was vital to preserve the dignity of displaced persons. The development of the nexus of humanitarian assistance, peacebuilding and sustainable development through local economic empowerment and capacity- and resilience-building was the only way to protect countries' social fabric. Solutions were sustainable when they were structural, especially when the threats being faced were existential.

80. **Ms. Rainne** (Co-Chair) said that the global displacement crisis was occurring in a context of conflict, climate change, economic inequality and other global shocks, but each displacement had a profound and individual impact on the person concerned. It was deeply troubling that women and girls suffered the most from the crisis. More needed to be done for them and for their empowerment. The international community must do more to help displaced persons, States and host communities to find sustainable solutions that could also contribute to building resilience.

81. Food insecurity was fuelling displacement and those who were displaced were among the most food insecure. It was necessary for solutions to be multidimensional and multisectoral. A serious approach was needed to address the drivers of inequality and the challenge posed by the climate crises and conflicts that were fuelling displacement.

The meeting rose at 4.55 p.m.