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**Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil,
political, economic, social and cultural rights,
including the right to development****Global and national activities under the twentieth
anniversary of the Guiding Principles on Internal
Displacement****Report of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally
displaced persons****Summary*

The present addendum, submitted pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 32/11, provides an overview of the activities envisaged and so far undertaken under the “GP20” multi-stakeholder initiative convened by the Special Rapporteur in 2017 to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement in 2018. The addendum contains the Plan of Action for Advancing Prevention, Protection and Solutions for Internally Displaced People (2018-2020) which was spearheaded by the mandate of the Special Rapporteur, UNHCR and OCHA and participated in by stakeholders including a Steering Group. It also provides an overview of global and national level activities implemented in accordance with this Plan of Action by State actors, UN agencies, civil society and others.

The thematic priorities for GP20 were determined at a stakeholder meeting convened in September 2017 in Geneva by the Special Rapporteur. A GP20 Plan of Action¹ was developed around four priority areas (participation of IDPs; national laws and policies addressing internal displacement; data and analysis on internal displacement; and addressing protracted displacement and facilitating durable solutions) through consultations with UN Member States, UN entities, NGOs, International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and key experts on internal displacement. The Plan of Action was launched on 17 April 2018 in Geneva at a meeting convened by the Special Rapporteur and hosted by Austria, Honduras and Uganda. A Communications Working Group was likewise established to support the Plan of Action. In May 2018, the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Principals endorsed the GP20 Plan of Action at a session in New York devoted to internal displacement

* The present document is being issued without formal editing.

¹ <http://www.globalprotectioncluster.org/gp20/gp20-plan-of-action/>.



with agreement to support its implementation and engage in collective action.² Moreover, the UN Emergency Relief Coordinator called on governments to reaffirm their commitments to the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement and the international community to bring forth renewed action to address internal displacement.³ A joint letter between the Special Rapporteur and the Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights was transmitted in September 2018 to all OHCHR field presences endorsing the Plan of Action for their implementation. GP20 focal points have been established in UN Resident Coordinator offices and UN agencies across all regions to increase efforts at the national level to improve the lives of IDPs.

² https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/system/files/iasc_principals_summary_record_31_may_2018_final.pdf.

³ <https://crowd360.org/open-letter-mark-lowcock-need-better-solutions-idps/>.

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I. Introduction

1. This multi-stakeholder initiative commemorating the 20th anniversary of the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement (henceforth GP20) and development of a GP20 Plan of Action for Advancing Prevention, Protection and Solutions for Internally Displaced People (2018-2020) was driven by the mandate of the UN Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of IDPs, UNHCR and OCHA. The Special Rapporteur held an IDP stakeholder meeting in Geneva in September 2017 where there was broad support for commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the Guiding Principles and agreement on four priority issues for collaborative work for reducing and resolving internal displacement.
2. The process for drafting the Plan of Action began in December 2017. Over fifty stakeholders were consulted, including various UN entities, international NGOs, NGO consortia, academia, Member States, the International Committee of the Red Cross, and other internal displacement experts. The Plan of Action was launched in Geneva at an event convened by the Special Rapporteur on 17 April 2018, which marked the 20th anniversary of the date when the UN Commission on Human Rights noted the Guiding Principles in 1998. A GP20 Steering Group was set up as a forum for exchange of practice between member states, UN agencies, World Bank, NGOs and Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement.
3. This Plan of Action also aspires to lay the groundwork for and contribute to a possible high-level initiatives to support States coping with internal displacement and other stakeholders in looking at the regional and global significance of internal displacement and the measures that have been and can be taken to prevent, respond to and find solutions to this phenomenon. Among others, these would be to help identify key commitments for achieving the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development's pledge to "leave no-one behind," the Secretary-General's prevention agenda and reform of the UN development system that can support IDPs through prevention, protection and solutions to displacement.

II. GP20 Plan of Action for Advancing Prevention, Protection and Solutions for Internally Displaced People 2018-2020

4. This Plan of Action⁴ was launched during the 20th anniversary of the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement to galvanize and reinforce multi-stakeholder engagement towards reducing and resolving internal displacement through prevention, protection and solutions for internally displaced people (IDPs). Action to achieve this goal have been carried out primarily at the national, but also at the regional and global levels.
5. This Plan of Action centres around four priority issues: participation of IDPs; national laws and policies addressing internal displacement; data and analysis on internal displacement; and addressing protracted displacement and facilitating durable solutions. Collaborative activities on these issues aim to create changes that will contribute to reaching the Plan of Action's goal and laying the groundwork for possible high-level initiatives on internal displacement.
6. National and local authorities, IDPs, host communities, UN entities, NGOs, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, academia, development finance institutions, human rights bodies and the private sector are called to rally around the goal and objectives of this Plan of Action and take individual or collective action in support of it. Stakeholders may wish to implement the activities suggested herein, or pursue bolder initiatives, especially in situations where IDPs face significant protection risks and humanitarian access is limited.
7. Stakeholders have been requested to share their planned and anticipated activities and initiatives with the GP20 Coordinator in order to map and track this effort. A Steering Group oversees implementation and monitors progress of this three-year Plan of Action, while also promoting stakeholder engagement and cooperation at national, regional and global level towards the goal of reducing and resolving internal displacement through prevention,

⁴ <http://www.globalprotectioncluster.org/assets/files/20180523-gp20-plan-of-action-final.pdf>.

protection and solutions for IDPs in line with the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement.

A. Rationale and progress to date

8. In its 2017 resolution on IDPs, the UN General Assembly called on States, UN entities, the Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of IDPs, regional organizations, national human rights institutions, NGOs and other stakeholders to mark the 20th anniversary in 2018 of the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement (henceforth the Guiding Principles).⁵ As a complex human rights, humanitarian and development challenge, internal displacement requires a multi-disciplinary and multi-stakeholder approach. This Plan of Action thus acts on the General Assembly resolution's call by bringing together stakeholders on internal displacement to work more effectively and collaboratively to promote and support the common goal of reducing and resolving displacement through prevention, protection and solutions for IDPs.

9. The Guiding Principles are an appropriate and internationally recognized framework for this work, with their emphasis on "sovereignty as responsibility," the participation of IDPs in decisions that affect them, and their applicability in prevention and ensuring durable solutions. Confirmed by the UN General Assembly on numerous occasions,⁶ the Guiding Principles are authoritative, restating the rights of IDPs as enshrined in international human rights and international humanitarian law. The internally displaced are a particular group with distinct protection and assistance needs resulting from forced displacement and, having not left the country, they do not require a legal status and are entitled to protection by the state. There nevertheless remains considerable room to improve awareness, knowledge and application of the Guiding Principles. Their 20th anniversary is therefore a strategic opportunity to foster multi-year action aimed at protection, prevention and solutions for IDPs.

10. Since the early 1990s when internal displacement was recognized as a global phenomenon, there has been progress in enhancing protection and mobilizing a coordinated response to the plight of IDPs.⁷ This includes the development of normative standards, the first being the Guiding Principles in 1998, from which, for instance, the IDP Protocol of the Great Lakes Pact (2006), and the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of IDPs (Kampala Convention) (2009) draw substantially. These standards and other key guidance have inspired dozens of national policies and laws on internal displacement and helped numerous States design effective responses to internal displacement. Endorsement of the Nansen Initiative's Protection Agenda⁸ by more than 100 States in a global consultation in 2015 demonstrates wide acknowledgement of the challenge of disaster displacement.

11. Another marker of progress is that internal displacement has increasingly been recognized as a complex development challenge in addition to being a human rights and humanitarian issue. Underscoring the link between internal displacement and development, Member States pledged in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to leave no one behind, including IDPs.⁹ Efforts to increase the engagement of development actors on internal displacement in coordination with humanitarian organizations are also gaining traction.¹⁰ Meanwhile, key reforms such as the introduction of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee's (IASC) cluster system have sought to enhance the international response to

⁵ UN General Assembly, 14 November 2017, Protection of and assistance to IDPs, A/C.3/72/L.46/Rev.1, available at: <http://undocs.org/A/C.3/72/L.46/Rev.1>.

⁶ UN General Assembly, Resolution 60/1. 2005 World Summit Outcome, A/RES/60/1, available at: <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/ods/A-RES-60-1-E.pdf>.

⁷ UN Commission on Human Rights, 55th meeting, 1992/73, Internally displaced persons, 5 March 1992, http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/IDPersons/E%20CN.4_RES_1992_73.pdf.

⁸ Agenda for the Protection of Cross-border Displaced Persons in the Context of Disasters and Climate Change.

⁹ UN General Assembly, 25 September 2015, Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable development, para 23, available at: http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/70/1&Lang=E.

¹⁰ UN General Assembly, 14 November 2017, Protection of and assistance to IDPs, A/C.3/72/L.46/Rev.1.

internal displacement, including through strengthened coordination and agency-specific policies.

12. Driving many of these developments, including the drafting of the Guiding Principles, has been the mandate of the UN Representative of the Secretary-General on IDPs. Created in 1992, renamed in 2004 the Representative of the Secretary-General on the Human Rights of IDPs and succeeded in 2010 by the mandate of the UN Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of IDPs (henceforth the Special Rapporteur), the mandate has played an important role in highlighting the human rights, humanitarian and development dimensions of internal displacement. It has also been key in emphasizing national responsibility for prevention, protection and solutions for IDPs, providing concrete recommendations for governments and international organizations to address internal displacement challenges, and drawing attention to key concerns on global internal displacement issues in its thematic reports.

B. Problem statement

13. Despite these markers of progress, the number of people affected by internal displacement has been on an upward trajectory for decades. At the end of 2018, there were an estimated 41.4 million people internally displaced by conflict and violence, and 28 million new internal displacements were recorded in 2018 alone (10.8 million due to conflict and 17.2 million due to disasters)¹¹. The number of people displaced every year by development projects also continues to grow, a cause of displacement recognized in the Guiding Principles and the Kampala Convention.¹² Millions of other displacements are not systematically captured including those caused by land grabs, criminal violence and slow-onset disasters, such as drought. The upward trend shows no sign of abating as projections dictate that climate change alone could uproot over 143 million people by 2050.¹³ This may accelerate global urbanization even further as the displaced flee within, to and between cities, increasing the need to respond in urban settings.

14. Numerous factors contribute to new and prolonged internal displacement. Some States exhibit limited capacity and/or willingness to acknowledge and fulfil their responsibilities toward IDPs and achieve progress toward durable solutions. Forward momentum on addressing internal displacement has waned in recent years in some cases because it has been perceived as infringing on state sovereignty, though sovereignty and the primary responsibility of States to protect IDPs complement one another.¹⁴ Meanwhile, the consistency and reliability of the humanitarian response to the urgent protection needs of IDPs has been limited, development actors have been inadequately engaged, and UN senior-level attention to internal displacement has been absent. Compounding these factors are challenges in addressing the conditions that trigger crises and displacement, as well as displacement situations with significant protection issues and limited humanitarian access.

C. Priorities for change

15. Four issues were identified as priorities for more strategic, coordinated and collaborative action on internal displacement in a discussion led by the Special Rapporteur with IDP stakeholders in Geneva in September 2017 and during consultations on this Plan of Action. These issues are: participation of IDPs, national law and policy on internal displacement, data and analysis on internal displacement and addressing protracted displacement. Multi-stakeholder collaboration on these four issues is considered essential for

¹¹ <http://www.internal-displacement.org/global-report/grid2019/>.

¹² Cernea, Michael. 2007. IRR: An Operational Risks Reduction Model for Population Resettlement. *Hydro Nepal: Journal of Water, Energy and Environment* 1(1): 35-39.

¹³ World Bank, *Groundswell: Preparing for Internal Climate Migration*, March 2018, available at: https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/29461/WBG_ClimateChange_Final.pdf.

¹⁴ Deng, F. et al, 1996, *Sovereignty as Responsibility: Conflict Management in Africa*, Brookings Institution Press.

producing the changes needed to reduce and resolve internal displacement through prevention, protection and solutions for IDPs, the goal of this Plan of Action.

IDP participation

16. IDPs report a lack of information provided to them during all phases of displacement.¹⁵ Mechanisms and processes for their consultation and participation are absent or inadequate and decision-making processes often fail to take their views, needs and objectives fully into account. As a key contributor to protection and solutions, host and receiving families and communities should participate in the design, planning and implementation of actions and decisions that affect them.

National law and policy on internal displacement

17. There is an absence or limited integration of IDPs' specific issues in relevant national laws and policies, including development, investment and relevant sector planning strategies, the failure to commit adequate financial resources to resolving internal displacement, and the lack of or weak durable solutions strategies. Where there is political will, implementation of laws and policies on internal displacement is often limited.

Data and analysis on internal displacement

18. Quality data and analysis on internal displacement, including the number of displaced, disaggregated by age, sex, location, and diversity, the needs, intentions and capacities of IDPs as compared to host communities, as well as their progress towards durable solutions, is often scarce.¹⁶ This inhibits the design of effective policies and responses at the local and national levels, as well as an understanding of the relative severity of displacement situations globally. It also prevents a full understanding of the phenomenon of urban displacement.

Addressing protracted displacement and supporting solutions

19. Durable solutions for the majority of the world's IDPs living in protracted displacement are slow to materialize or remain elusive. Protracted displacement can erode the resilience of IDPs and host communities, and entrench impoverishment, marginalization, inequality and vulnerability. This impedes sustainable development for entire regions or countries. It can also contribute to renewed crises and displacement, which can reverse development gains.

D. Goal and objectives

20. The goal of this Plan of Action is to reduce and resolve internal displacement through prevention, protection and solutions for IDPs. Consistent with the Guiding Principles, this means taking measures to ensure that the conditions leading to displacement are averted, IDPs are protected, assisted and empowered during displacement, and that they achieve durable solutions.

21. This Plan of Action therefore strives for the realization of the goal from 2018 to 2020 through the following objectives which centre on the four priorities listed above: Strengthen the participation of IDPs in decisions that affect them, including IDPs who may be particularly vulnerable or marginalized; Expand the development and implementation of national laws and policies on internal displacement; Increase the number of stakeholders with the capacity to collect, analyze and use quality data on internal displacement for designing an effective response to internal displacement; Scale up engagement of States to take the lead on solutions for IDPs, including through Sustainable Development Goal (SDGs') implementation.

¹⁵ <http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/IDPersons/A-72-202.pdf>.

¹⁶ An Expert Group on Refugee and IDP Statistics was commissioned by the UN Statistical Commission to take stock of the current state of IDP-statistics. See <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/49th-session/documents/BG-Item3m-IDPStat-E.pdf> for the report.

22. In meeting these objectives, this Plan of Action galvanizes more strategic and collaborative dialogue, action and resources at the national, regional and global levels to prevent the conditions leading to displacement and address and resolve internal displacement. It also lays a foundation for and contribute to a possible high-level initiative to address internal displacement, with synergies and coordination with this GP20 Plan of Action maximized.

23. Action to meet these objectives focuses largely but not exclusively on the national level. Given the primary responsibility of States for preventing, alleviating and resolving internal displacement, collective action must start at the national and local level with States taking the lead. This is consistent with a growing recognition in humanitarian circles of the need to shift investments, resources and agency towards local actors. National and local level action on internal displacement can also help States meet international policy commitments in the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development, the New Urban Agenda, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Reduction and the Paris Climate Agreement. This Plan of Action can feed common messages and help make the voices of IDPs heard in these and other policy fora and processes.

24. Opportunities are also being pursued regionally and globally to ensure that actors at those levels support national action to address internal displacement and that displacement is included in all relevant policy processes. Regional opportunities to advance the plight of IDPs include institutions such as the Inter-American human rights system of the Organization of American States, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the Council of Europe. The tenth anniversary of the Kampala Convention in 2019 is also a chance to drive progress on preventing, responding to and resolving internal displacement in Africa at the regional level in collaboration with the African Union, the African human rights system as well as with regional African bodies.

E. GP20 Activities

Steps all stakeholders can take

25. National and local authorities, IDPs, host communities, UN entities, NGOs, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, academia, development finance institutions, human rights bodies and the private sector are called to take on actions suggested hereunder and form multi-stakeholder partnerships for implementation during 2018 to 2020. The actions suggested below are meant to initiate and reinvigorate reflection and action at the national, regional and global level on internal displacement in line with the Plan of Action's objectives and goal.

26. Initial GP20 actions at the national, regional and global level may include, for example: Raise awareness and generate debate with colleagues and other contacts about the Plan of Action and potential activities; Table ideas for GP20 initiatives for discussion in the relevant local fora, for example government led IDP-related entities, HCT, UNCT, NGO consortia; Ensure the Plan of Action and information on the Guiding Principles and other key resources on internal displacement are on institutional websites; Raise the profile of the Guiding Principles as appropriate, including through their inclusion in induction packages for new staff and developing learning opportunities that emphasize the foundational importance of the Guiding Principles.

Activities

27. Building on the initial activities suggested above to raise awareness, spark reflection and inspire action to commemorate GP20, more substantial activities are suggested below along the four priority issues. Stakeholders are encouraged to go beyond these activities and be as bold, ambitious and concrete as possible.

28. GP20 initiatives may be guided by the following parameters: Multi-year and multi-stakeholder activities on national priorities that contribute to supporting the leadership of States affected by internal displacement and reinforce the primary responsibility of States for displacement prevention, protection and solutions as outlined in the Guiding Principles; Use

of the Guiding Principles as a framework for preventing, addressing and resolving displacement and their 20th anniversary as a fitting time to reinvigorate a dialogue and action on prevention, protection and solutions with States affected by internal displacement and their partners; Municipal, provincial and national authorities leading the GP20 activity, which is owned by a diverse range of stakeholders at the national level such as IDPs and their associations and leaders, the private sector, community and sector organizations, local NGOs, National Human Rights Institutions, academia.

Facilitating and strengthening participation of IDPs

29. The Guiding Principles restate the right of IDPs to participate in programmes and decision-making processes affecting them.¹⁷ This includes data collection and analysis, laws and policies on internal displacement, national and local development planning, peacebuilding and durable solutions. Attention should be paid to ensuring that IDPs who may be particularly vulnerable or marginalized, including women, children, older persons and persons with disabilities are specifically included.

30. Suggested actions for stakeholders include, for example: Facilitate and support IDP and host community participation in key processes for development and peacebuilding, e.g. providing a platform for IDP's experience and advice on achieving durable solutions in peace building discussions, as well as international policy dialogues such as the 2030 Agenda, UN Secretary General's prevention agenda and UN reform more generally; Ensure IDPs face no barriers to political participation, including access to documentation, voting and standing for office, e.g. an information and awareness raising campaign to inform IDPs about their right to vote and the process to do so; Support IDPs to build or strengthen a platform to determine and realize their priorities and feed these into inter-agency fora to help shape programme design, strategy development or data collection and analysis, e.g. strengthen the capacity and visibility of an existing IDP network to put forward its priorities

Promoting the development and implementation of laws and policies on internal displacement

31. Dozens of States have adopted laws and policies on internal displacement in line with the Guiding Principles. GP20 efforts can increase advocacy calling on more States to incorporate the Guiding Principles into their national laws and policies as well as development, investment and relevant sector planning strategies, provide technical support for further development and implementation of existing national laws and policies on internal displacement, and encourage the establishment of national monitoring mechanisms to oversee the effective implementation of laws and policies. Linking such laws and policies to national development strategies and targets, and monitoring their implementation, can help identify solutions for IDPs.

32. Suggested actions for stakeholders include, for example: Organize consultations with IDPs to raise awareness of the Guiding Principles and solicit their views and participation in the development of a national law or policy on internal displacement; Support the creation of a government chaired working group on development and implementation of law and policy on internal displacement; Organize seminars on the Guiding Principles and development and implementation of IDP law and policies with a diverse range of stakeholders, bringing in examples of best practices from other countries; Provide technical advice to substantive deliberations on draft legislation.

Producing quality data and analysis for preventing, responding to and finding solutions for internal displacement

33. States will need adequate baseline figures and age, gender, location and diversity-disaggregated data on IDPs to confirm that IDPs have not been left behind in meeting the SDGs as pledged. GP20 can contribute to enhancing local and national capacity to collect,

¹⁷ UN Special Rapporteur on the human rights of IDPs, 24 July 2017, Report of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons, A/72/202, available at: <http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/IDPersons/A-72-202.pdf>.

analyze and effectively use data on internal displacement situations, in line with the recommendations made by the Expert Group on Refugee and IDP Statistics (EGRIS). It can also focus attention on the need for data on crisis and displacement risk factors alongside a methodology to measure the progress towards the achievement of durable solutions.

34. Suggested actions for stakeholders include, for example: Strengthen national capacity to collect, analyze and use data on internal displacement, in line with recommendations from the EGRIS, which will develop an internationally endorsed statistical framework for IDP statistics and associated tools and guidance in 2018-2019 for the production of official IDP Statistics; Improve statistics on IDPs so that they can be compared to and combined with data sets on other relevant populations with the overall goal of providing an improved evidence base for more informed and joined up action on internal displacement; Support the analysis of internal displacement within a broader context including investigating the impact of internal displacement on social and economic indicators, urban systems, governance and the policy environment with the overall goal of including IDPs in local and national development plans.

Addressing protracted internal displacement and support for durable solutions

35. GP20 can galvanize multi-stakeholder engagement for increased self-sufficiency and resilience of IDPs and support for durable solutions in line with the IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for IDPs. This can be achieved through, for example, the inclusion of IDPs and host communities in national development plans and social safety nets, increasing income-generation and livelihood opportunities for IDPs and host communities, addressing housing and land disputes, joint humanitarian and development approaches including through the definition of measurable collective outcomes, and the collection and dissemination of good practices.¹⁸

36. Suggested actions for stakeholders include, for example: Review priorities and programmes in countries affected by internal displacement to ensure that initiatives helping IDPs to move towards self-sufficiency are in place, and that the impact on host communities is factored into the response; Engage in a dialogue with national governments and IDPs to ensure that they prioritize durable solutions to internal displacement in their national and regional planning using the IASC Framework on Durable Solutions, and factor in displacement in their SDGs' implementation plan; States, IDPs, humanitarian and development partners, donors, civil society, the private sector, as well as other actors as relevant, can jointly: 1) analyze the protection risks, needs, vulnerabilities and capacities of IDPs and their hosts, 2) identify the reasons why displacement is protracted, 3) agree on and implement strategic, clear and quantified collective outcomes, 4) provide technical advice for executive deliberations on development policy-making.

F. Coordination and support

37. All stakeholders are invited to share their planned and anticipated activities to commemorate GP20. These can be shared with the GP20 Coordinator directly at GP20@unhcr.org or through the dedicated GP20 web page located at <http://www.globalprotectioncluster.org/en/news-and-events/gp20-activities-and-initiatives.html> on the Global Protection Cluster website.

38. To ensure coherence with and build on the momentum of existing multi-stakeholder fora at the national level, such as NGO platforms, the UN Country Teams, Humanitarian Country Teams and field protection clusters, the GP20 Coordinator and the Steering Group will identify and contact these fora to mobilize support and engagement on this Plan of Action. As resources have not been mobilized for implementation of this Plan of Action, initiatives requiring financial or technical support can be shared in concept note format with the GP20 Coordinator who will seek to identify avenues for support.

¹⁸ UN OCHA, May 2017, Breaking the Impasse: Reducing Protracted Displacement as a Collective Outcome, available at: <https://www.unocha.org/sites/unocha/files/Breaking-the-impasse.pdf>.

39. A Steering Group, initially co-chaired by UNHCR and OCHA, provides a platform for engaging stakeholders at national, regional and global level in achieving the overall goal to reduce and resolve internal displacement. The GP20 Coordinator will support the Steering Group by monitoring and measuring progress of implementation of the Plan of Action, particularly with regard to its underpinning priority issues. The GP20 Coordinator will also compile and disseminate progress reports on the Plan of Action, while facilitating outreach and mobilizing stakeholder engagement and support for the Plan of Action.

40. Membership of the Steering Group, which will be reviewed annually along with the chairmanship, will include a core group of stakeholders from among Member States, UN entities, NGOs, the World Bank and the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. The Special Rapporteur will continue to act as a Special Advisor. The Steering Group will draw on existing capacity to implement the Plan of Action, give visibility to GP20 activities and promote efforts to address internal displacement, particularly ensuring attention is drawn to situations with major protection and humanitarian access issues and efforts are promoted to address those situations while underscoring national responsibility for the protection of IDPs.

G. Communication

41. A communication plan supports the implementation of the Plan of Action through the development of common messages. These joint messages aim to amplify visibility and raise awareness on the toll conflicts and disasters and other types of displacement have on IDPs. A multi-stakeholder GP20 Working Group on Communication in Geneva oversees implementation of the communication plan and communicates progress to the Steering Group. The communication plan proposes key messages, timelines with key dates as well as joint communication initiatives, including channels and tools for joint use by all stakeholders, such as the Campaign Mission Statement. This campaign and statement is available online.¹⁹

III. National Action

A. Africa

Central African Republic

42. **Moving forward with a law, strategy and solutions for IDPs:** During 2018, a draft law on protection and assistance to IDPs was validated in a workshop led by the Minister for Humanitarian Action and National Reconciliation and attended by representatives of various ministries, authorities from regions affected by displacement, humanitarian agencies, NGOs, civil society and IDPs. The government also finalized a National Strategy on Durable Solutions for IDPs and Refugees based on the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement and Kampala Convention with UN support. Workshops with IDPs, local authorities and humanitarian and development actors on the New Way of Working and protracted displacement and support for durable solutions were held in October and December. Participants agreed on a draft collective result to contribute to operationalization of the New Way of Working in CAR. In parallel, IDPs and others affected by displacement were brought together in games competitions, traditional dance performances and male and female football tournament to raise awareness on internal displacement under the local GP20 theme “Resolve and reduce displacement through prevention, protection and durable solutions.”

43. **Improving the quality of data on IDPs:** Following the GP20 workshop on the humanitarian-development nexus led by OCHA in December 2018, IDMC, on behalf of the global data workstream of the GP20 Plan of Action, organized and facilitated discussions at a workshop on internal displacement data collection, analysis, validation and dissemination in Central African Republic (CAR) on 30-31 January. The workshop was convened at the request of the government of CAR and the members of the Commission on Population Movement. In attendance were stakeholders including government officials, UNHCR, IOM,

¹⁹ <http://www.globalprotectioncluster.org/gp20/gp20-campaign-mission-statement/>.

OCHA, UNDP as well as INGOs and other members of the humanitarian community. The workshop provided a critical opportunity to take stock of best practices as well as the main challenges faced by all actors, particularly with regards to the coordination of data collection and validation in a complex environment. The main outcome was a roadmap towards stronger collaboration between the actors, including the government, and a renewed commitment to improve data sharing practices and interoperability.

Ethiopia

44. **Facilitating durable solutions to internal displacement:** The Government of Ethiopia is facilitating ongoing discussions on durable solutions for IDPs and host communities both at the policy and operational levels. In 2018, a national-level coordination mechanism for durable solutions was established, led by the National Disaster Risk Management Commission and co-chaired by UN Resident Coordinator's Office and IOM. The mechanism provides a platform for humanitarian and development actors to better ensure smooth transitions from emergency to development-oriented assistance. In line with this effort, IOM plans to establish a national database for durable solutions data, utilizing evidence collected during 2018 intention surveys and village assessments which covered 33,000 households and 299 sites. The database will support national policy development and operational planning.²⁰

Niger

45. **Multi-faceted and multi-stakeholder action on internal displacement:** On 3 December 2018, Niger became the first country in Africa to adopt a national law on protection and assistance to IDPs to domesticate the Kampala Convention. IDPs and other stakeholders were consulted in the process as led by an Inter-Ministerial Committee since December 2017. Niger also developed and adopted a GP20 Plan of Action adapted to the local context through a multi-stakeholder process with regional and national consultations of IDPs and others. In parallel with these efforts, government officials, defence and security forces, cluster members and UN staff were trained on the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, and a module on the Guiding Principles was included in the official training curriculum for 7,000 Nigerian Defence and Security Forces. To reach the public, radio messages on the Guiding Principles and their importance in Niger are being disseminated in multiple languages.

South Sudan

46. **Pushing forward to address internal displacement in South Sudan through GP20:** A national High Level Panel on National Legislation on Internal Displacement in South Sudan in September 2018 brought together government officials, eminent experts on internal displacement, the World Bank, private sector, donors as well as development and humanitarian actors and the African Union to discuss a draft law to address internal displacement. The event was preceded by training of government officials and UN staff on IDP law and policy making, drafting of a national law on internal displacement, activities for ratification of the Kampala Convention, dialogue and consultations with IDPs on the form and substance of a national IDP law, consultation with government officials and a desk review and gap analysis of national legislation and policy relevant to internal displacement.

47. **Handover of the draft Legal Framework for Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons to the government for adoption:** In a seminar on 27 February 2019, the final Draft Bill on Protection and Assistance to IDPs was presented and handed over to the Transitional National Legislative Assembly (TNLA) of South Sudan for adoption. A total of 118 representatives of the Parliament, the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission, Line Ministries, UN agencies, INGOs, Civil Society, Academy, as well as the media participated in the event. During the event, the Speaker of the TNLA highlighted the primary responsibility of the government to cater for the protection of IDPs and stated that the National Assembly has already allocated funds to provide facilities to the IDPs, in addition to requesting the continuous support from the international community to enable the government to build basic infrastructure like schools and hospitals in areas of return. He

²⁰ <https://weblog.iom.int/placing-idps-map-ethiopia-and-beyond>.

confirmed his support to expedite the adoption of the Draft Bill in order to facilitate the wellbeing and protection of IDPs. The Minister of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management pledged that the Bill would be passed by May. At the end of the Seminar, on behalf of UNHCR, Prof. Chaloka Beyani, Former Special Rapporteur on the human rights of IDPs, and Mr. Adan Ilmi, UNHCR Deputy Representative, formally handed over the final Draft Bill to the Minister for Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management.

48. **GP20 Webinars: Addressing protracted internal displacement and fostering durable solutions for IDPs - Lessons from Sudan and Somalia:** Co-hosted by OCHA and GP20, this was the first in a series of GP20 webinars showcasing current practices in preventing, addressing and resolving internal displacement. This webinar, which was held on 25 February 2019, focused on protracted displacement and durable solutions in Sudan and Somalia and had over 100 participants. **Confronting the barriers to IDP women and girls' participation in humanitarian settings:** The second webinar was co-hosted by UNHCR and GP20 on 8 May 2019 and focused on the linkages between gender equality and internal displacement as well as the IDP women and girls participation in processes and mechanisms in Niger and South Sudan. A recent report by UNHCR on this same topic²¹ was presented.

B. Americas

Colombia

49. **Symbolic event in solidarity with IDPs:** A roundtable discussion with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, Colombian government officials and civil society organizations in October 2018 highlighted strong solidarity with IDPs. Conclusions were that with significant new internal displacements in 2018, addressing the needs of IDPs in Colombia still requires collective action, and government institutions and civil society organizations need to continue efforts on prevention and protection of IDPs with a differentiated approach for Afro-Colombian and indigenous communities. Despite significant efforts, durable solutions to internal displacement are still pending and prevention efforts can be improved. Furthermore, as national and international attention is focused on arrivals from Venezuela, attention to IDPs should not diminish as the risk of ignoring IDPs is increasing xenophobia towards Venezuelan migrants and asylum seekers. Towards the end of 2018, the GP20 working group met with IDP leaders to hear their perspectives on the current situation for IDPs and challenges and opportunities to address their situation.

El Salvador

50. **Court acknowledges internal displacement and Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement:** In July 2018, the Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court of Justice of El Salvador concluded in a case filed by an internally displaced family of 33 persons that El Salvador has not formally recognized current internal displacement in the country perpetrated by criminal groups and their inaction has violated the rights of these citizens. It continued that the national authorities should acknowledge this situation as well as take concrete measure to prevent further displacement and protect those already displaced, among others, within six months. The Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement and report of the Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of IDPs on her visit to El Salvador, as well as decisions by the Inter-American Court of Human Rights and UNHCR documents, were among the documents taken into account for decision.

Honduras

51. **Raising awareness of displacement through art:** The National Institute of Migration and UNHCR convened the #RefugiaArte exhibition in June 2018, an initiative in which more than 40 Latin American artists participated to sensitize government officials, the international community and general public about the situations faced by those seeking protection as a result of conflict and persecution. Participants included the Migrant Child Task Force, relevant state institutions, civil society organizations and UN agencies. In late

²¹ "Tearing Down the Walls", Kristine Anderson, May 2019: <https://www.unhcr.org/en-lk/5cd1a3394>.

March, the Inter-Institutional Commission for the protection of people displaced by violence, through the Ministry on Human Rights, presented the draft law for the prevention, attention to and protection of forcibly displaced persons to Parliament. The support provided by the Honduran Ombudsman, UNHCR and ICRC in the development of the law was recognised.

52. International forum on protection of property abandoned due to forced displacement: In December 2018, experts on forced displacement and protection of property from Guatemala, El Salvador, Mexico, Colombia and Bosnia and Herzegovina along with local authorities, members of civil society and academics from Honduras exchanged good practices on protection and restitution of housing, lands and territories abandoned as a result of forced displacement. The event was facilitated by UNHCR in coordination with the Cadastral Committee formed by the Property Institute, the Association of Municipalities of Honduras, the Institute of Forest Conservation and the National Agrarian Institute. During 2018, the Cadastral Committee with technical support from UNHCR started consultations with local authorities for the design and validation of a form that will allow the displaced population to register their abandoned properties.

53. Bringing protection back to schools: UNHCR issued a study in November 2018 highlighting the risks teachers in Tegucigalpa face due to violence and the weakening of schools as protection environments. UNHCR in collaboration with local authorities developed a strategy for 2019 including a national visibility campaign to strengthen teachers' public image and to promote schools as an adequate protection environment. A regional exchange will be conducted with teachers and education authorities in order to identify lessons learned and best practices to improve the effectiveness of protection mechanisms. These efforts link to the Government of Honduras' commitment through the Comprehensive Regional Protection and Solutions Framework (MIRPS) to implement a prevention/protection strategy for the education sector as recommended by the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of IDPs in his official visit to Honduras in 2015.

54. Judicial branch training on forced displacement: Around 150 judges and magistrates were trained on forced displacement in 2018. The purpose was to strengthen the technical capacity of the judicial branch on issues related to forced displacement due to violence, international protection and the inter-American system on human rights, as well as to identify the obstacles that justice operators encounter in their work. In 2019, this will help advance the design of tools, legal frameworks and protocols, which are key to strengthen access to justice for the Honduran population.

Mexico

55. Acknowledging internal displacement in Chihuahua state: To commemorate the 20th anniversary of the Guiding Principles, the governor of Chihuahua committed his state government to recognize internal displacement at an international forum on the issue in September 2018. Among the audience were around 30 IDPs, one of whom was one of the opening panel speakers in addition to the UN Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of IDP.

56. Human Rights Defenders and Displacement: In February 2019, the Special Rapporteur on IDPs travelled to Mexico City to participate as a keynote speaker at the *International Encounter of Human Rights Defenders* organized by the Mexican Commission for the Defense and Promotion of Human Rights. She emphasised the need to incorporate the Guiding Principles into law and policy and the importance of including IDPs in transitional justice mechanisms and peace processes.

57. Official recognition of forced internal displacement in Mexico: On 11 April 2019, the Secretariat of the Interior in Mexico (Secretaría de Gobernación – SEGOB) and the National Population Council (Consejo Nacional de Población – CONAPO) presented a report entitled “Violence as a Cause of Forced Internal Displacement: Approaches to its analysis in Mexico”. During the presentation, SEGOB's Sub-Secretary for Human Rights and Population, asserted that the publication of this study represents the official recognition of forced internal displacement in the country. The study highlights the importance of international standards and normative frameworks whilst also adapting to the particularities of the Mexican context. It moreover recognizes the institutional gaps in terms of legislation, prevention and public policies, as well as the need to advance these areas.

C. Asia

Afghanistan

58. **Framing solutions for IDPs:** In 2018, the number of Afghans affected or displaced by natural disasters reached an eight-year high. In late 2018 and early 2019, the western Region of Afghanistan faced the worst drought in decades, resulting in the displacement of more than 336,000 people in Herat, Badghis and Ghor provinces, 44 per cent were children. Following a survey conducted in areas of significant new displacement to assess needs and inform programming, the Afghanistan offices of the World Bank Group and IOM signed a data sharing agreement, enabling both organizations to share data in a safe and legal manner. The agreement covers data collection and analysis, knowledge management and joint programming to help better respond to the needs of IDPs and host communities.²²

Myanmar

59. **National strategy partnership:** Building on the momentum and visibility generated by GP20, UNHCR is conducting awareness-raising activities on the Guiding Principles with IDP communities and drew attention to displacement and disability through a photo exhibition at the Yangon Photo Festival. A Core Group of government and UN agencies has also been established to work on the development of a Government National Strategy on Closure of IDP Camps and its work is ongoing with recommendations to the government based on the Guiding Principles.

Iraq

60. **Guidance on electoral participation of IDPs for 2018 election:** Ahead of Iraq's parliamentary election on 12 May 2018, the humanitarian community supported IDPs to exercise their right to vote, including in camps. The Humanitarian Country Team developed a note on the elections and protection of displaced voters, and the Protection and CCCM Clusters issued operational guidance for their partners. The Protection Cluster also compiled an election incidents tracking matrix used by partners to document incidents channeled to Governorate Electoral Offices. The Iraq Independent High Electoral Commission also prepared voter information materials, including for IDP voters, and humanitarians posted these materials in camps and other humanitarian spaces to increase IDP access to electoral information.

61. **Supporting sustainable recovery and inclusion of IDPs and returnees:** While most IDPs living outside of camps in Iraq initially saw their living conditions improve in the years following their displacement, now many live in a state of limbo – often working in the informal labour sector, still crowding extended families into small living spaces and relying on funds from family members or government pensions. IOM discovered these and other findings in a study conducted with Georgetown University. Now in its seventh phase, IOM's community revitalization programming in Iraq, undertaken in partnership with various Ministries, provincial and local authorities, private sector partners, local and international NGOs, as well as the UN Country Team, including UNHCR and other humanitarian partners, contributes to a solutions-oriented transition in Iraq by improving the conditions for sustainable economic recovery and social inclusion to IDP and returnee communities.

D. Europe

Ukraine

62. **Addressing protracted displacement with IDPs using a multi-stakeholder approach:** Harnessing a series of multi-stakeholder and collective initiatives to address protracted internal displacement, a number of capacity building workshops for Ministries and Departments at national, regional and municipal levels were held in Kiev and in the eastern regions of Donetsk and Luhansk in October 2018. The workshops discussed the draft action

²² <https://www.iom.int/news/us-airlift-targets-70000-afghans-displaced-drought>.

plan to implement the IDP National Strategy, and showcased national and international humanitarian-development projects to address protracted internal displacement. National authorities, civil society organizations, international agencies and the Ombudsperson's Office also gathered to discuss study results showing how IDPs struggle to access their rights and services, and possible solutions to these issues with UNDP support. Civil society work on improving IDPs' access to their electoral rights also continued with UNDP support, and a UN mission in February supported the government to design measures to reach the sustainable development goals (SDGs), including to ensure that IDPs are not left behind.

63. The Ukrainian Institute of Human Rights organized the forum *Together Towards the Result* in October 2018 with IDPs, other conflict-affected individuals, host communities and decision makers from various regions of Ukraine. The objective was to facilitate a dialogue between IDPs and decision makers in a joint search for legislative solutions to displacement-related challenges. Suggested steps included joint advocacy on relevant legal initiatives in Parliament during the current session, and IDPs insisted on the need to have full access to their voting rights and the importance of resolving their housing, land and property issues. Participants also voiced the need to unite their efforts and speak as one. To follow up on this recommendation, the Ukrainian Institute of Human Rights called on citizens to unite through an open platform "Protection of IDP Rights". To date, more than 50 NGOs and IDPs joined this Platform and a draft Memorandum on Cooperation of NGOs and IDPs is available online.²³

64. **Addressing protracted displacement with IDPs using a multi-stakeholder approach:** On 7 December 2018, parliamentarians, international organizations and NGOs organized a joint event at the Parliament of Ukraine to raise awareness on implementation of Ukraine's Human Rights Strategy. UNHCR presented Ukraine's obligations under international law and the existing legal framework, distributed the UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, and arranged a photo exhibition "Internal Displacement in Ukraine" to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the Guiding Principles. The photos exposed the lives of people who live along the line of contact in eastern Ukraine and are compelled to deal with the difficulties associated with violations of the right to physical safety, freedom of movement, access to basic social services, benefits and pensions. UNHCR also presented a "virtual reality" video on the same topic to transport viewers to the surroundings of people living in towns along the contact line. Several hundred people attended and awareness was raised on the urgent need to strengthen the protection of conflict-affected persons, including IDPs, and to identify durable housing solutions for them.

65. **Improving access of IDPs to their voting rights:** In February, the Protection Cluster with partners produced a briefing note on the access of IDPs to their voting rights. At the end of February, the Council of Europe event on the voting rights of IDPs concluded with Council of Europe officials calling on the Verkhovna Rada to accelerate the adoption of draft law No. 6240 to facilitate access of IDPs to their voting rights as Ukraine embarks on a full election cycle over the course of the year.

IV. Regional initiatives on internal displacement

66. **International forum on internal displacement in Latin America:** In November 2018, the 20th anniversary of the Guiding Principles was commemorated in El Salvador with an international forum to discuss the incorporation of the Guiding Principles into national legislation of countries in Latin America. Distinguished public officials from Colombia, El Salvador and Honduras shared country experiences in protecting and responding to IDPs, as well as on prevention and solutions. This forum aimed to generate a dialogue on the importance of taking more powerful actions to protect IDPs and promote their rights. For its part, the Ministry of Justice and Public Security of El Salvador published in 2018 a report entitled "Profiling of internal mobility due to violence in El Salvador", which estimates that

²³ https://docs.google.com/document/d/1YwYzVCpwVb0_nPssNidf8WPe7ozzH24PugZIYLpO7WI/edit.

almost 250,000 persons have been internally displaced in Central America, 29 per cent in El Salvador.

67. The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights in Colombia organized a Public Hearing at the request of the Regional Network of National Human Rights Institutions on Internal Displacement and Human Rights in the Americas in March 2018. The UN Special Rapporteur participated and promoted the GP20 Plan of Action. In Costa Rica in April, judges of the Constitutional Courts of Colombia, El Salvador and Guatemala and other experts from the Inter-American System of Human Rights and UNHCR discussed important steps taken and remaining challenges regarding responses to internal displacement and protection of the displaced.

68. In March 2018 in Kiev, the European National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs) took stock of their current role in IDP protection, and exchanged experiences and strategies on the issue with the UN Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of IDPs. The European Network of NHRIs used the conclusions of the meeting to issue a statement on the role of NHRIs in the promotion and protection of the human rights of IDPs that supports implementation of the GP20 Plan of Action.

69. **Forcible Displacement and Gender in South Asia: Why Gender Matters:** In late February 2019, a multi-stakeholder summit on gender and forced displacement in Asia brought together key actors in South and South East Asia, including the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of IDPs, in Kuala Lumpur to highlight the human rights violations experienced by forcibly displaced women and girls and the policy and practice gaps and requirements to meet their needs and rights. A regional Call for Action developed at the summit will be launched later in 2019. The Special Rapporteur highlighted the role which the GP20 and its Plan of Action can play in these efforts, and her remarks can be viewed online.²⁴

70. **Comparative Experiences on Implementing the Kampala Convention in West Africa:** Parliamentarians of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and national focal points on internal displacement from West African States exchanged experiences on implementing the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (Kampala Convention) in their countries in March in Dakar. Senegal and Cape Verde parliamentarians committed to seek ratification of the Kampala Convention in their countries, the ECOWAS parliament held a follow-up event in May 2019, and there is renewed commitment to include the Kampala Convention in ECOWAS community law.

V. Global GP20 Activities

71. **Human Rights Council discusses internal displacement:** Four IDPs from Nigeria, South Sudan, Mexico and Japan explained what they need in order to resume normal lives and what they can contribute to that effort at the 39th session of the Human Rights Council in Geneva. Orpha from Nigeria, Ms. Sonoda from Japan, Gildo from Mexico and Cleto from South Sudan shared their experience and recommendations. “NGOs supporting IDPs are concentrating only within the camps while the IDPs living outside the camps are not considered,” explained Cleto from South Sudan. Orpha also gave an oral statement during the Human Rights Council’s Panel on the Human Rights of IDPs. She explained: “We are often forgotten and left out of decision-making processes because we lack the resources and social connections we used to have. I can guarantee that many of us would have constructive ideas to contribute.”

72. **Panel discussion:** The Special Rapporteur moderated the first-ever Human Rights Council panel discussion on internal displacement at the 38th session of the HRC. Panelists included Fiji, Honduras, the African Commission on Human and People’s Rights, UNHCR and OHCHR, and Orpha also gave an oral statement. Member States such as Azerbaijan, Colombia and Croatia highlighted the importance of the Guiding Principles and national responsibility for internal displacement, and offered to share their experiences on addressing

²⁴ https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vM0pR-_E_og&feature=youtu.be.

internal displacement. The GP20 Plan of Action was referenced multiple times, including by Austria, the United Kingdom and Switzerland, as a useful framework for increasing momentum in addressing internal displacement. The panel report was published in March 2019.²⁵

73. **New translations of Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement:** A good practice for facilitating engagement of IDPs and promoting their participation is ensuring the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement are available in their language. This is particularly important for IDPs living on the margins of mainstream society. Following the UN Special Rapporteur's recommendation during her visit to Niger, translations are now available in Fulfulde, Kanuri, Tamajaq and Zarma. The Ukrainian translation is also now available with all other translations on the OHCHR website.²⁶

74. **Reaching IDPs to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development:** As internal displacement is largely a protracted phenomenon, addressing it is a long-term development challenge. A side event organized by the International Peace Institute in the margins of the High Level Political Forum discussions on the SDGs explored ways in which the 2030 Agenda can be leveraged in support of IDPs in light of GP20. Nigeria and other states with IDPs outlined their experience in including IDPs as part of their SDG roadmap. The event concluded that the achievement of the SDGs depends on a more collaborative, joined up and strategic response around collective outcomes to reduce the risks, vulnerabilities and needs of IDPs.

75. **GP20 in policy and research discussions:** Approximately 20 representatives of civil society and think tanks discussed the GP20 Plan of Action with the UN Special Rapporteur at a closed event hosted by the Overseas Development Institute and supported by Christian Aid in July 2018. The University of London Refugee Law Initiative (RLI) dedicated a Special IDP Workshop in July 2018 to mark 20 years of the Guiding Principles and revitalise academic interest and research in IDP issues. The Special Rapporteur held the keynote speech and with a Closing by the former Special Representative of the Secretary General, Walter Kaelin. A state-of-the-art report summarizing the new research presented at the workshop was subsequently developed²⁷.

76. **Global Protection Cluster GP20 conference and roundtables:** GP20 was the theme of the annual Global Protection Cluster conference in 2018. Protection experts from around the globe and various organizations discussed protection work for IDPs. One session was devoted to the GP20 Plan of Action and showcased some Protection Cluster activities being carried out in support of it from Colombia, Iraq, Niger and Yemen. The Global Protection Cluster organized two roundtables on internal displacement to mark GP20 during 2018 focusing on internal displacement and peace processes in Kiev on 3 July 2018, and on political participation of IDPs in Amman on 18 October 2018.

77. **UNHCR Annual Consultation with NGOs:** At UNHCR's annual consultation with NGOs, sessions on internal displacement were organized along the four priorities in the GP20 Plan of Action and co-led by NGOs and UNHCR. IDPs and national NGOs brought forward practical experiences, approaches and recommendations from numerous countries, including Colombia, El Salvador, Honduras, India, Kenya, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, South Sudan, Sri Lanka and Ukraine. National NGOs can help strengthen the evidence-base on internal displacement through research and development of regional frameworks and indicators for durable solutions. Key enablers for durable solutions include securing political will, ensuring a principled approach, and investing in collaborative processes that support national responsibility for IDPs.

78. **Global Faith Leaders call on states to support IDPs and GP20:** A letter from 57 religious leaders launched during the September 2018 UN General Assembly called on the international community to step up protection for IDPs and urges UN Member States to support the GP20 Plan of Action.²⁸ The faith leaders encouraged leaders of national

²⁵ <https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G18/368/42/PDF/G1836842.pdf?OpenElement>.

²⁶ <https://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/IDPersons/Pages/Standards.aspx#languages>.

²⁷ https://rli.sas.ac.uk/sites/default/files/files/Revitalising%20IDP%20Research_RLI%20Review.pdf.

²⁸ <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2018/sep/19/all-those-who-are-displaced-by-crisis-and-conflict->

governments – together with local partners, civil society, faith communities and the private sector, and humanitarian and development actors – to join the GP20 Plan of Action to prevent further forcible displacement, strengthen the protection of those who are displaced, and seek long-lasting and durable solutions with them. They called on national leaders to consider their commitments to the SDGs and those made at the [world humanitarian summit](#)²⁹ to ensure that nobody is left behind and that everyone, including IDPs so often overlooked, have access to adequate protection and assistance in line with their inherent dignity and worth.

79. Expert Group on Refugee and IDP Statistics: Towards Coordinated Official Displacement Statistics: Building on the International Recommendations on Refugee Statistics (IRRS) and the Technical Report on IDP Statistics, adopted by the UN Statistical Commission (UNSC) in 2018, the Expert Group on Refugee and IDP Statistics (EGRIS) is currently working to finalise its International Recommendations on IDP Statistics (IRIS) and an operational instruction manual. At a meeting in Kampala, Uganda, in December 2018, the IDP subgroup discussed outstanding topics related to defining the population groups within the scope of the IRIS, the statistical measurement of solutions based on the IASC Framework on Durable Solutions, and the coordination mechanisms/standards for the production and dissemination of IDP statistics at national and international level. Following up on that, the whole Expert Group met in February in Ankara, Turkey in order to advance work on the draft operational manual – the Compilers Manual. This will serve as a practical guide to implement the IRRS and IRIS towards improved collection and interpretation of official statistics on forced displacement.

80. Participation to Secure Solutions: During the 39th session of the Human Rights Council, a GP20 side-event co-hosted by the Special Rapporteur on IDPs and the Permanent Missions of Austria, Uganda and Honduras was held on 26 September 2018 aimed at strengthening dialogue and furthering discussions on internal displacement begun during the HRC38 Panel Discussion. The event focused on the connection between participation of IDPs and securing solutions to their plight. Oxfam Yemen, UNHCR, NRC and JIPS shared their experiences on engaging with IDPs, facilitating their participation, and how it contributed to securing durable solutions.

81. Feeling the effects of internal displacement: To mark GP20, IOM curated a global exhibition and digital campaign using virtual reality technology to transport the audience to the lives of IDPs. *Holding On – Symbols of Displacement* showcases stories of displacement and the possessions the displaced hold on to for hope. These stories collected by IOM staff aim to raise awareness of the plight of IDPs and celebrate their courage, tenacity and resilience of spirit, while ensuring that their voices are front and centre. It was shown in Geneva at the 39th Human Rights Council session together with the GP20 photo exhibition on internal displacement. This exhibition showed over 30 photos from six organizations that brought the Guiding Principles to life.

82. GP20 Steering Group Meetings: The first meeting of the GP20 Steering Group in Geneva held on 5 July 2018 was an exchange of views on proposed priorities under each GP20 thematic area. The second meeting on 4 December 2018 focused on law and policy related to internal displacement and experiences and lessons learned were presented by Government representatives from Fiji and Afghanistan. The third meeting held on 4 March 2019 focused on *Collecting, Analysing and Using Data on Internal Displacement*. Experts from national agencies in Nigeria, Ethiopia, Honduras and Ukraine presented their country experience on data on internal displacement.³⁰

83. Course on the Law of Internal Displacement: The International Institute of Humanitarian Law for the first time convened two Special Editions of its Annual Course on Law of Internal Displacement in 2018 to mark GP20. Co-organised by UNHCR, the Sanremo Institute and the Special Rapporteur, the two courses had a total number of 50 (mostly government) participants from 35 countries.

need-help-and-protection.

²⁹ <https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/world-humanitarian-summit>.

³⁰ http://www.globalprotectioncluster.org/wp-content/uploads/20190304-GP20-Steering-Group-Meeting-Summary-final_revised.pdf.

84. **Forced Migration Review:** The FMR dedicated its 59th edition in October 2018 to the commemoration of the Guiding Principles. Available in four languages and with a Foreword by the Special Rapporteur, the edition published 19 articles assessing progress and challenges to the implementation of the Guiding Principles.

85. To mark the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the Guiding Principles, the School of Transitional Governance at the European University Institute, with the assistance of IDMC, brought together a number of policy makers and scholars for a High Level Policy Dialogue on Internal Displacement in February 2019. University of XXX (?) (please ask Martina who went for the mandate) convened an expert meeting on the Guiding Principles in Turin (?) in (month) which saw the participation of IDP experts worldwide.

86. **National Human Rights Institutions and prevention of the risk of internal displacement:** On 4 March, the Special Rapporteur together with the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions, UNHCR and OHCHR jointly convened a workshop on *The role of National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs) in preventing conditions leading to internal displacement*, attended by around 40 participants. The workshop gathered good practices and concrete examples from NHRIs covering all regions, including Honduras and Kenya which presented their work on preventing conditions leading to internal displacement and minimising the impact of displacement. Participants also exchanged experiences on early warning mechanisms on internal displacement and good examples from Colombia, Kenya and Philippines were highlighted among others.

87. **Expert Meeting: Improving the protection of internally displaced children:** In preparation for the UN Special Rapporteur on the human rights of IDPs' next thematic report to the UN General Assembly in October 2019 on protection of internally displaced children, the Special Rapporteur together with the Global Protection Cluster jointly organized an expert meeting on 6 March 2019 in Geneva. The expert meeting on *Improving protection of internally displaced children* offered a platform for open dialogue among child rights experts and practitioners on what they considered priority and neglected issues requiring urgent attention.

88. **Development cooperation on internal displacement:** Marking the 20th anniversary, the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) invited experts and policy-makers, including the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of IDPs, to a workshop in October 2018 entitled *Internal displacement/internally displaced persons - Responses of development cooperation to an invisible crisis*. The report issued in March 2019 called for participation of IDPs in projects, strengthened accountability to IDPs and the local population, economic prospects for IDPs, and continued attention to protracted displacement situations. The Special Rapporteur highlighted how the GP20 Plan of Action provides the framework and impetus for the implementation of the Guiding Principles.

89. **Global Compacts and Internal Displacement:** On 12 March 2019, the Special Rapporteur participated in the 16th Dubai International Humanitarian Aid and Development Conference dedicated to the theme of "People on the Move: causes, consequences and way forward" as a keynote speaker on the panel: "The Global Compacts on Refugees and Migration; how will they help?". She highlighted those aspects of the Compacts that are extremely relevant for and applicable to situations of internal displacement, particularly in relation to efforts aimed to address root causes and promote durable solutions to forced displacement. Moreover, she explained how national, regional and global efforts to implement the GP20 Plan of Action on the prevention, protection and solutions for IDPs complement the focus on refugees and migrants of the Compacts.
