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English text only

20 December 2023

**DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION DIRECTORATE  
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE**

**International Network on Conflict and Fragility (INCAF)**

**Outcomes of the Policy Roundtable on Forced Displacement**

**Addressing Forced Displacement with a Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus Approach  
Jointly convened by the DAC International Network on Conflict and Fragility (INCAF) and OECD  
Development Centre Policy Dialogue on Migration and Development (PDMD)**

Berlin, 16-17 October 2023

This document provides a summary of the main points, challenges and perspectives discussed during the INCAF-PDMD policy roundtable on forced displacement held from 16 to 17 October 2023. In order to create a space to share experiences in policy development and implementation of HDP nexus approaches in forced displacement contexts, and to charter a way forward, the OECD (Development Co-operation Directorate and Development Centre) convened a hybrid policy roundtable of the DAC International Network on Conflict and Fragility (INCAF) and the Policy Dialogue on Migration and Development, co-hosted by the government of Germany (BMZ and GIZ) and UNHCR in Berlin from 16-17 October 2023. Over 150 participants attended, including representatives from displacement affected countries, donor countries, international financial institutions, UN entities, civil society and displaced people. The event served as a milestone towards the adoption the INCAF Common Position on *Addressing Forced Displacement with an HDP Nexus Approach*, leading up to the Global Refugee Forum in December 2023.

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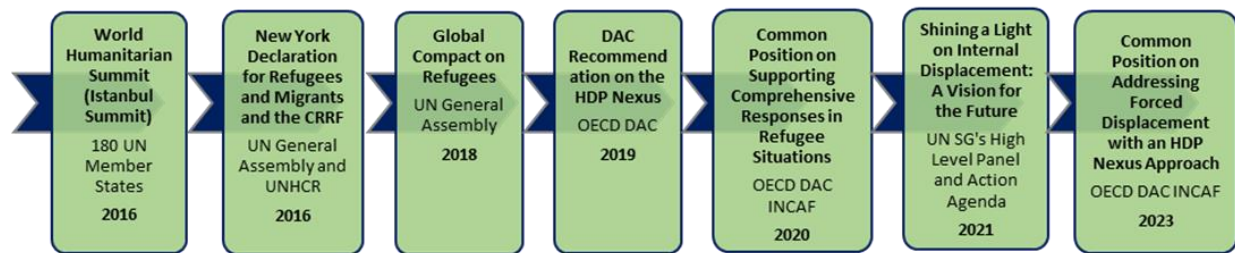
## Outcomes of the Policy Roundtable on Forced Displacement

### 1. Introduction

1. More collective action is needed to support solutions for the unprecedented growth of forced displacement in the world. The number of displaced people reached a historical high by mid-2023 with more than 110 million people displaced. Over half of them are internally displaced within their own country. Increasingly protracted, average time in displacement has reached ten years for IDPs and twenty years for refugees. The HDP nexus changes the way we look and respond to crises: Prevention always, development wherever possible, humanitarian action when necessary. Several international agreements recognise the importance of nexus approaches in forced displacement contexts (Figure 1).

2. In order to create a space to share experiences in implementing the HDP nexus in forced displacement contexts, and to charter a way forward, the OECD (Development Cooperation Directorate and Development Centre) convened a hybrid policy roundtable of the DAC International Network on Conflict and Fragility (INCAF) and the Policy Dialogue on Migration and Development, co-hosted by Germany (BMZ and GIZ) and UNHCR in Berlin from 16-17 October 2023. The event served as a milestone towards the adoption of the INCAF [Common Position on Addressing Forced Displacement with an HDP Nexus Approach](#), leading up to the Global Refugee Forum in December 2023. This policy brief summarises the main points, challenges and perspectives discussed during the event.

Figure 1. International agreements supporting a Humanitarian-Development-Peace nexus approach in forced displacement contexts



### 2. Outcomes

3. The event was structured in a set of keynote remarks, presentations, panel and group discussions (see agenda in Annex 3). The content and interventions were also captured through live *graphic recording* during the event (annexes 1 and 2). The following key points emerged during the discussions:

- **Humanitarian, development, and peace actors need to work together to ensure prevention, the creation of perspectives for displaced and host communities, and long-term solutions to displacement, through inclusive approaches that**

uphold protection and dignity. This requires a Humanitarian-Development-Peace (HDP) nexus approach in forced displacement contexts, also involving climate action. Discussions at the policy roundtable paved the way for the adoption of a Common Position on *Addressing Forced Displacement with an HDP Nexus Approach*.

- **While there is agreement on the approach, more progress is required in translating it into practice.** Siloed approaches and divergent incentives are holding back the potential for coordinated responses. Despite progress, involvement by development and peace actors remains limited. Government leadership is essential to create a shared accountability framework, analysis, and strategic vision, while incorporating local expertise. However, capacity is often limited in fragile contexts, and responsibilities spread among entities. Progress is slowed by the gap between tools and policy ambitions. An example is inclusion of the forcibly displaced in government social service systems, where many development finance providers cannot provide direct budget support under the tools available. The rigidity of financing instruments and tools hinder the adaptation to changing local circumstances. Continued preference for short-term relief over long-term investments means that most financing to forced displacement contexts is still channelled through humanitarian actors or targets humanitarian objectives such as short-term emergency response and parallel social service systems. More analysis is needed on the systemic barriers to bringing early development and peace support to forced displacement situations, alongside inclusive climate action.
- **The voice and agency of all groups forced to flee matters.** Displacement must be understood through the eyes and painful experiences of the people that are displaced. Sympathy is not enough – programmes and policy must build on their voices. Their participation remains scarce although their ownership is crucial to ensure the sustainability of solutions. Solutions can only be effective when they respond to needs and aspirations of displaced and host communities - recognising the diversity of needs is essential. Women face higher risks of GBV and harassment, while children and people with disabilities have needs that must be recognised early and considered in all phases of planning and response. Despite making up the largest group amongst the forcibly displaced, support to IDPs is often insufficient and characterised by short-term interventions. Without accurate data, there is little precision in tracking their situation. Actors working through a HDP nexus approach must step up to promote a rights-based approach for IDPs that acknowledges them as equal citizens but with specific needs. Investing in peace and long-term development is essential to create an environment where displaced people, host communities, and communities in areas of origin benefit equitably.
- **Implementation of nexus approaches does not take place in a vacuum.** A challenge is to foster political will without risking the reduction of humanitarian space. Programming and financing in forced displacement contexts across the humanitarian-development peace nexus, supporting lasting peace, promoting freedom of movement for the displaced, and strengthening local actors require government ownership and context-specific approaches. From the perspective of humanitarian action, especially in sensitive internal displacement contexts, there is concern that government-led integrated planning and programming also risk reducing humanitarian space. Preparedness measures and socio-economic inclusion of the forcibly displaced may be perceived as pull factors and may not be appealing to governments, donors, and host communities. At the same time, countries like Colombia and Uganda, for example, have made significant progress

on the inclusion of the displaced (OECD, 2023; UNHCR, 2019). Involvement of the private sector can create immediate and long-term benefits to both displaced people and host communities. High-quality data may also foster dialogue with governments and donors. Development finance can be coupled with dialogue on policy development, thereby leveraging ownership and enabling conditions for nexus approaches in forced displacement contexts.

- **To understand needs and support solutions, better disaggregated socio-economic data is needed.** Reliable, disaggregated data is often lacking, especially for IDPs. This poses a challenge to design and coordinate coherent approaches. Including displaced populations in national statistics and surveys enables evidence-driven policies, effective allocation of resources across sectors, and international burden-sharing. Quality data strengthens the voices of forcibly displaced people, and highlights their potential contributions to wider economic and development outcomes. Building data capacities in areas of origin and destination is thus a “no-regret investment” where development actors can support preparedness early on. UNHCR and the World Bank’s Joint Data Centre successfully supported Colombia and Chad to include displaced in national statistics and data sets, which is important to evolve from humanitarian relief to an integrated response. Uganda’s inclusion of displaced people in national statistics similarly helps displaced populations gain visibility and enables policy sector planning. Uncertainties existed how to strike a balance between data complexity to communicate needs without neglecting the diversity of needs.
  - **Despite progress in supporting solutions, more efforts need to be deployed.** For most participants, the potential of the HDP nexus to support durable solutions was the most compelling argument. Much progress has been made since the World Humanitarian Summit in 2016 in Istanbul (Figure 1). The UN Secretary General's Action Agenda on Internal Displacement highlights progress and potential: Ten million IDPs are well on track to be placed on solutions pathways by 2024. Progress has been achieved to support refugees, and their host countries and communities, with development approaches, while challenges remain.
4. There is an impression that internally displaced persons (IDPs) and affected communities are still are furthest from benefiting from HDP nexus approaches. Less than a third of national development plans explicitly reference refugees and IDPs.
  5. Local integration as one durable solution may not always be socially and politically possible, and should be distinguished from socio-economic inclusion. The latter should be understood as a pragmatic, mutually beneficial, and temporary holding pattern, under which the displaced and contribute to the economy and access social services at par with nationals, until they attain durable solutions. More efforts are needed to enable durable solutions, including extending nexus approaches to areas and countries of origin. This also implies the need to further strengthen the involvement of peace actors.

## What can policy makers do?

Policymakers and practitioners can ensure that their engagement in forced displacement contexts goes beyond humanitarian aid and is consistent with the principles and action areas of the [Common Position on Addressing Forced Displacement with an HDP Nexus Approach](#), adopted in November 2023:

- Engagement area 1: Support the early mitigation of shocks associated with the causes and consequences of forced displacement through comprehensive humanitarian, development, and peace support, and through climate action.
- Engagement area 2: Include the forcibly displaced in sustainable development and climate action.
- Engagement area 3: Address recurring drivers of forced displacement, support solutions, and support preparedness to cope with rising trends.

## *References*

OECD (2023), *Refugees and internally displaced persons in development planning: No-one left behind?*. [1]

UNHCR (2019), *Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework: The Uganda Model*. [2]







### Annex 3. Agenda: INCAF – PDMD Policy Roundtable on Forced Displacement

<p><b>16-17 October 2023, Berlin (with an online option – all times CET)</b></p> <p><i>Moderators: Joachim Schwendenwein &amp; Sebastian Stölting, 4Sing</i></p>	
<p><b>DAY 1 – 16 October 2023</b></p>	
<p><i>In-person segment</i></p>	
<p>11.00 – 12.00</p>	<p><b>Check-in and refreshments</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Arrival of on-site attendees</li> <li>• Name tags</li> <li>• Coffee and refreshments</li> </ul>
<p><i>Hybrid segment (in-person and online)</i></p>	
<p>12.00 – 12:50</p>	<p><b>1. Opening session</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Opening remarks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <b>Jochen Steinhilber, Director-General, BMZ</b></li> <li>○ <b>Carsten Staur, Chair, OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC)</b></li> <li>○ <b>HE. Amb. Silvia Espíndola, Vice-Minister of Human Mobility of Ecuador (virtual), member of PDMD Steering Committee, Ecuador</b></li> </ul> </li> <li>• Perspectives on the reality of responses to forced displacement: What is needed to make progress? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <b>Robert Piper, Special Advisor on Solutions to Internal Displacement, UN Executive Office of the UN Secretary General</b></li> <li>○ <b>Sajjad Malik, Director for the Division of Resilience and Solutions, UNHCR</b></li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p>12:50 – 13:15</p>	<p><b>2. State of play: What do we know about addressing forced displacement with an HDP nexus approach?</b></p> <p><i>This session comprises two presentations which serve as stage setting and discussion starter for the policy roundtables</i></p> <p><b>Understanding protracted displacement from a refugee perspective</b></p> <p><u>Speaker:</u> Dr Zakira Hekmat, Founder &amp; Director, Başkan Afghan Refugees Solidarity Association (ARSA)</p> <p><b>“More than humanitarian” as the new norm? The state of innovation in responding to displacement situations:</b> Presentation on the landscape and lessons learnt on HDP nexus practises in displacement situations.</p>

	<p><b>Speaker:</b> Hisham Esper, Lead Researcher for the OECD DCD-DEV – UNHCR study on operationalising the HDP nexus in forced displacement contexts</p> <p><b>Background documents:</b> 1: <i>Draft OECD Development Policy Paper (with UNHCR), “Operationalising the HDP nexus in forced displacement contexts”</i></p>
13.15 - 13.45	<b>BREAK AND LIGHT LUNCH</b>
13.45 - 14:45	<p><b>3. Roundtable 1: Socio-economic inclusion of refugees, IDPs and stateless persons in practice</b></p> <p>Guiding questions for the participatory session:</p> <p><i>How can refugees, IDPs, and stateless persons be better included in low and middle-income countries’ public services and economic life?</i></p> <p><i>How can such inclusion be achieved in practice? What role for development co-operation?</i></p> <p><i>What is the impact of inclusion for the displaced and for displacement-affected communities?</i></p> <p><b>Moderator:</b> Jason Gagnon, Head of Skills and Migration, OECD Development Centre</p> <p><b>Panellists:</b> <b>Mr. Jean Patrice Koe Jr.</b>, Director of Communication, Documentation and Diplomatic Archives, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Cameroon</p> <p><b>Anila Noor</b>, ‘Action Network on Forced Displacement – Women as Agents of Change’</p> <p><b>Ana Uzelac</b>, Senior Policy Officer Development Approaches to Forced Displacement, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Netherlands</p> <p><b>Michel Botzung</b>, Head of the IFC-UNHCR Joint initiative</p> <p><b>Freddy Carver</b>, Regional Manager East and Horn of Africa, Regional Durable Solutions Secretariat (ReDSS)</p> <p><b>Background documents:</b></p> <p>2: <a href="#">UNHCR, “From Dialogue to Action, 2022 High Commissioner’s Dialogue on Protection Challenges: Development Cooperation”</a></p> <p>3: <i>OECD Development Policy Paper (with UNHCR), “No-one left behind? The forcibly displaced in development planning”</i></p> <p>4: <i>OECD Development Policy Paper, “No longer a blind spot: Forced displacement in climate change adaptation”</i></p> <p>5: <a href="#">BMZ, “Analysis Report: Inclusion of Displaced Persons in National Systems. Experiences from German Development Cooperation, Special Initiative “Displaced Persons and Host Countries”</a></p>

<p>14:45 – 15:45</p>	<p>6: UN, "<a href="#">United Nations Secretary-General's Action Agenda on Internal Displacement</a>"</p> <p><b>4. Roundtable 2: Implications of a HDP nexus approach in forced displacement contexts for coordination, appeals, and financing</b></p> <p>Guiding questions for the participatory session:  <i>What does it mean to coordinate, plan and finance with an HDP nexus approach in refugee and IDP forced displacement situations, and towards their solution?</i>  <i>How can a more integrated approach between humanitarian, development and peace support in forced displacement contexts be ensured, linking with existing appeals and coordination processes (HRPs, RRP, country-level coordination of development partners) at regional, national and sub-national level?</i>  <i>How can development finance providers better support the implementation of an HDP nexus approach?</i></p> <p><u>Moderator:</u> Yonatan Araya, Chief of Development Partnerships, UNHCR HQ Division for Resilience and Solutions</p> <p><u>Panellists:</u> <b>Ambassador Neveen Elhusseiny</b>, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs for Migration, Refugees and Combatting Human Trafficking, Egypt  <b>Louise Aubin</b>, UN Resident Coordinator / Humanitarian Coordinator in Niger  <b>Mona Folkesson</b>, Senior Adviser, Office of the Special Adviser on Solutions to Internal Displacement, Executive Office of the UN Secretary-General  <b>Alejandra Cordero</b>, Principal, Gender and Economic Inclusion, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), on behalf of the <i>Multilateral Development Bank Platform on Forced Displacement</i>  <b>Anna Ropers Bergeot</b>, INTPA, European Commission  <b>Cyprien Fabre</b>, Head of Conflict and Fragility Team, OECD Development Co-operation Directorate (DCD)</p> <p><b><u>Background documents:</u></b></p> <p>7: OECD, "<a href="#">A modernised crisis response model</a>"</p> <p>8: UNDP, "<a href="#">Turning the Tide on Internal Displacement: A Development Approach to Solutions</a>"</p> <p>9: UNHCR, "<a href="#">Ten years of the Regional Refugee Response Plans</a>"</p>
<p>15.45- 16.00</p>	<p><b>Preview Day 2</b></p>
<p><b><i>In-person segment</i></b></p>	

16.00 -19.00	<i>Coffee and networking opportunity</i>
	<i>Option 1: History of Displacement (Documentation Centre for Displacement, Expulsion, Reconciliation)</i> <i>Option 2: Co-working</i>
19.00- 21.00	<i>Joint networking and discussion dinner at Mindspace</i>
<b>DAY 2 – 17 October 2023</b>	
<b>Time</b>	<b>Session</b>
<i>In-person segment</i>	
9.30 - 10.00	<b>Coffee and arrival of onsite participants</b>
10.00 -11.45	<p><b>Welcome and agenda</b></p> <p><u>Moderator(s):</u> Organisation of breakout sessions</p> <p><b>5. Breakout sessions – interactive small group discussions</b></p> <p><i>Each breakout group will identify a rapporteur to present findings in the plenary session</i></p> <p><b>Breakout session 1: The initial mitigation of shocks caused by new displacement situations.</b></p> <p><i>What role, and feasibility, for development and peace interventions in practice?</i></p> <p><u>Facilitator:</u> Hisham Esper, Lead Researcher, OECD-UNHCR consultant <u>Rapporteur support:</u> Lisa Meiser, Partnership Officer – Development, Division for Resilience and Solutions, UNHCR</p> <p><b>Breakout session 2: Inclusion of the forcibly displaced in national development plans, development co-operation and climate change adaptation, and support for their solution.</b></p> <p><i>What are entry points, incentives, and dis-incentives in practice?</i></p> <p><u>Facilitator:</u> Catherine Osborne, Policy Advisor - Forced Displacement, Crisis Bureau, UNDP <u>Rapporteur support:</u> Jason Gagnon, Head of Skills and Migration, OECD Development Centre</p>

	<p><b>Breakout session 3: Preparedness to cope with rising forced displacement trends.</b></p> <p><i>More efficiency and lasting impact with development approaches?</i></p> <p><u>Facilitator:</u> Jens Hesemann, Senior Policy Advisor, OECD Development Co-operation Directorate  <u>Rapporteur support:</u> Dr. Tania Fabricius, Head of Division, G 21 Displaced Persons and Host Countries, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)</p> <p><b><u>Background documents:</u></b></p> <p><i>10: OECD INCAF, “Draft Common Position on addressing forced displacement with an HDP nexus approach”</i></p>
11.45 - 12.00	<b>BREAK AND LIGHT LUNCH</b>
<b>Hybrid segment (in-person and online)</b>	
12.00 – 15:00	<p><b>6. Common Position: Towards the Global Refugee Forum and the UN Action Agenda on Internal Displacement</b></p> <p><b>Presentation of the draft DAC INCAF Common Position</b></p> <p><u>Speaker:</u> Jens Hesemann, Senior Policy Advisor, OECD INCAF Secretariat</p> <p><b>Facilitated discussion on the content of the Common Position</b></p> <p><u>Moderator:</u> Heaven Crawley, Head of Equitable Development and Migration, UNU-CPR</p> <p><b>7. Reporting back from breakout sessions (by rapporteurs identified among participants)</b></p> <p><i>Facilitation: Moderator</i></p> <p><i>Participant Rapporteur session 1</i></p> <p><i>Participant Rapporteur session 2</i></p> <p><i>Participant Rapporteur session 3</i></p> <p><b><u>Background documents:</u></b></p> <p><i>10: OECD INCAF, “Draft Common Position on addressing forced displacement with an HDP nexus approach”</i></p>
	<b>8. Closing session</b>

	<p><b>Closing remarks:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Ragga Arnadottir, Director of the OECD Development Centre</li> <li>○ Gülcan Duran Dölek, Ministry of Labour and Social Security of Türkiye, member of PDMD Governance Committee</li> <li>○ Ryutaro Murotani, Senior Director and Head, Office for Peacebuilding, JICA, Japan, on behalf of INCAF</li> </ul>
<i><b>In-person segment</b></i>	
15:00 – 16:00	<i><b>Coffee and refreshments, opportunity networking</b></i>