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Submitted: 8<sup>th</sup> May 2020

This submission is divided into four thematic chapters, each in turn responding to most relevant questions.

1. [Housing Land and Property](#)
2. [Returns and Durable Solutions](#)
3. [Humanitarian Financing](#)
4. [Disaster Displacement and Displacement in the Context of Climate Change](#)

NRCs invites the Panel for further consultation on areas presented in this Submission which would further enhance their depth of knowledge on the matter.

The Norwegian Refugee Council has signed on to the following Submissions:

1. Written Submission from The Platform on Disaster Displacement
2. Written Submission 'Leaving no-one behind: Ensuring an Age, Gender and Diversity (AGD) Inclusive Approach to Internal Displacement'

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The key issues, problems or imperative which, as you see it, should be prioritised by the Panel in its analysis of the crisis of internal displacement today and **how prevention, response at large and solutions can be effectively advanced.**

- ◁ Recognise the importance of Housing, Land and Property (HLP) rights throughout the displacement cycle.

- ◁ Strategies need to analyse and identify what are the realistic incentives for national political actors if HLP issues are addressed adequately. Covid-19 offers a good example of how these incentives can be formulated. i.e. without adequate housing promoting social distancing as a measure to hinder the further spread of the disease is not realistic.
- ◁ National political will, responsibility, and capacity are not homogeneous nor always clearly allocated. Several government entities may have overlapping jurisdiction/control over an issue like HLP. As such, HLP response to internal displacement requires consulting and getting buy-in from Land registries, Housing and land ministries, planning departments, and municipalities and local government units as well.

The relevance and role of humanitarian, development, peace, climate change and disaster reduction action and **how a more integrated approach in these respects can be fostered.** Submissions can in these respects also address the role of the Private Sector, Regional or International Financial Institutions and other development partners and actors.

- ◁ Funding for projects that rely on access to HLP resources should require that implementers meaningfully integrate due diligence and security of tenure into project design and implementation. As long as donors do not require this within their projects, HLP will remain a 'residual' issue.
- ◁ Actors involved in negotiating peace agreements and other peacebuilding activities need to systematically incorporate HLP issues into negotiations. They need to understand how they have been a driver of conflict, the effects of the conflict on the HLP rights of the population and design strategies that address these issues in a sustainable manner. Recent experiences (e.g. Colombia) show that formally addressing HLP issues in peace processes and not following through commitments with concrete policies and actions can derail peace processes.

Focusing on solutions, your perspectives on **what has led to many situations of internal displacement remaining stalled for many years and how effective solutions can be catalysed, driven forward and supported.**

- ◁ Environmental degradation has increased competition for increasingly scarce resources – leading to increased conflict. Rural livelihoods solutions must also take environmental restoration into account (akin to rebuilding adequate shelters so that people can return to their homes), which must also address resource rights and governance.
- ◁ Solutions toward land restitution often do not take collective rights to land and natural resources into account – the resources that women (in general) and pastoralists rely upon for their livelihoods.
- ◁ **Promote the right to restitution of HLP, including for displaced women, as a key element to achieving durable solutions.** Advocating for the inclusion of the protection of HLP resources and the right to restitution in peace agreements is pivotal to ensure long-lasting outcomes for displaced populations. Concretely, this translates in the analysis of relevant legal frameworks, documenting of HLP resources, and estimating the current destruction and damage of HLP resources. Many countries may not have official and comprehensive HLP registries (Myanmar). Documenting HLP at the onset of the emergency or conflict is therefore crucial to facilitate the protection of such resources and, subsequently, enable future sustainable restitution processes and prevent HLP disputes and secondary displacement. Information about the current HLP status and the procedures for restitution in the area of origin/return is as well critical in facilitating return and durable return of displaced persons.

- ◁ **Find alternative or complementary solutions to the right to restitution.** Considering that the limits of restitution in certain situations, return might not be an option or solution for all IDPs, for example, there is a need to find alternative or complementary solutions to it. HLP issues should not only be considered in the perspective of restitution and return but also in the context of other durable solutions such as local integration and relocation (Myanmar). In such situations, the focus could be on the issue of compensation for the loss of HLP resources, for example, or on the obligation for Governments to provide adequate housing to their citizens including IDPs.
- ◁ **The existence of effective mechanisms for conflict resolution plays an important role in achieving durable solutions.** Strengthen and/or enable dispute resolution mechanisms to settle HLP disputes and ensure that these mechanisms are accessible for and non-discriminatory to women and other disadvantaged groups.

Critical issues or questions as you see them in respect to data and evidence in the response

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The key issues, problems or imperative which, as you see it, should be prioritised by the Panel in its analysis of the crisis of internal displacement today and **how prevention, response at large and solutions can be effectively**







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**New or creative financing solutions** which can be built up or better utilized in enabling more effective responses to displacement and the achievement of durable solutions.

## **Introduction**

NRC is committed to improving the effectiveness and efficiency of humanitarian action. The current system is far from fit for purpose, and NRC has conducted multiple research projects, designed innovative solutions and consistently advocates to improve the system and to get more aid into the hands of people in need.

This section looks at the future humanitarian financing structure in light of the Covid-19 pandemic, and its five pillars for success. Each pillar draws on existing research and examples and identifies where the High-Level Panel has a vantage point in advocating for positive change to ultimately allow agencies to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of their operations for Internally Displaced Populations.

## **The future humanitarian financing structure**

Humanitarian financing is at a turning point and the search for financing solutions to enable more effective responses to displacement is very timely. The Covid-19 response has accelerated some of the processes initiated by the [Grand Bargain](#) on efficiency. This is also the moment to implement the other two main recommendations from the High-Level Panel on Humanitarian Financing issued in 2016: 1) broadening up the

While the five pillars outlined below draw on existing research and best practices, NRC is further informing its approach to the future of humanitarian financing through a study to assess trends and best practices, including deep dive on protection financing. This study will be of use to the Panel and can be provided once completed at the end of July.





space for humanitarian action is placed at the centre of the search for financing solutions to enable more effective responses to displacement.

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The key issues, problems or imperative which, as you see it, should be prioritized by the Panel in its analysis of the crisis of internal displacement today and how prevention, response at large and solutions can be effectively advanced.

**Be better prepared, invest more in prevention,**

disaster risk.<sup>2</sup> The Sendai Framework Target (B) sets the goal of substantially reducing the number of people affected by disasters globally by 2030. “ are those who have suffered injury, illness or other health effects; who were evacuated, displaced,

commit to



the WiA on Disaster Displacement (described in response to question 2) directly responds to this

Governments report on their progress toward the seven global targets of the Sendai Framework, as well as related dimensions reflected in SDGs 1, 11 and 13, through the [Sendai Monitor](#). Progress is self-measured according to 38 indicators established by the Open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology