

- < Participants also identified the need for such a Forum or Platform to ensure that different stakeholders be meaningfully involved and not sidelined into parallel structures.
- < A number of lessons learned as well as risks assessments can be derived from studying past and current international governance and mechanism. For instance, with the Global Refugee Forum in 2019, many of the pledges made by different actors including donors perpetuated short-term funding for short-term response and short-term visions.
- < Looking at a possible Forum, some participants highlighted the importance of ensuring that it does not perpetuate hierarchical (top-down) approaches, by ensuring that it is driven by demand from IDPs, host communities and governments at the national level.
- < The Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) process is a probably a good example at regional level because it emerged from the community level with localization approach at humanitarian and development sides.

incorporated into the national development plan, with more local level engagement through district level development plans. This helped with a whole of government approach and addressed some of the Nexus challenges. This example is often shared.

- ◁ A balance in ensuring national-driven protection and solution is key as well as looking at locally-led and area-based approach involving IDPs and host communities and civil society organizations roles. Community-based planning for IDPs and host communities is important.
- ◁ Some participants noted that on the financing aspect, it is more difficult to have discussion at global level and it fits more at regional level.

- 1) Focus on solutions and protection, including prevention is key. This is where accountability of States is core.
- 2) The forum(s) should not be purely humanitarian but engage across humanitarian and development issues.
- 3) The forum(s) should be directed towards national issues, not so much mainly looking at international policies, nor as a 'donor market' or a 'talk-shop'.
- 4) The forum (s) should not look at internal displacement as a siloed issue. For instance, internal displacement, climate change and DRR should be an important component considered.
- 5) The forum(s) should be seen as part of a puzzle of protection and solutions, connect with other mechanisms and platforms where it should complement and/or reinforce existing mechanisms and platforms. Regarding the existing mechanisms, it was argued that the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights could be also emphasized, for instance within the Universal Periodic Review of the Human Rights Council.
- 6) The forum(s) should adopt a multi-stakeholder approach involving IDPs and CSOs, in which they are an integral part of decision-making.

- ◁ Several major aspects were identified by the participants in relation to the idea of creating an SRSG position. One of them is associated with the mandate of the SRSG and how the SRSG would be able to push/influence States to be more accountable about internal displacement within their own countries.
 - ◁ Similar to the creation of a global and/or regional forum(s), the mandate of an SRSG should be driven by prevention, protection and solutions perspectives with an equal focus on humanitarian and development sides. One participant warned that solutions are political and can lead to very sensitive political conversations.
 - ◁ The SRSG mandate should be a leadership position.
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- ◁ Various participants proposed the idea that the SRSG should complement the roles of the Emergency Resident Coordinators and the Special Rapporteur on Human Rights of IDPs (SRHR). It will be important to have a past analysis to be clear on what the SRSG would be mandated for and whom he/she should reach out to. In addition, the SRSG in relation to ERC and SRHR, should be accompanied with the tools to make his/her work effective.
 - ◁ Other interventions emphasized that the SRSG position is much more about engaging with States first and foremost and not necessarily with the UN system, so the concern around duplications risks with the ERC role is not an issue if the mandate of the SRSG is well framed, clearly defined. One participant expressed the idea that such a position could not cover everything related to internal displacement.
 - ◁ There is a risk with an UN-led aspect of the position to undermine the leadership of Member States. It can also be used as an excuse for certain countries (and also regional processes) to just defer to the SRSG position.
 - ◁ It was then argued that a UN approach to Solutions could be challenging from the perspective of NGOs to understand, navigate and operate with, as it is currently with the Resident Coordinator.
 - ◁ Engagement with States by the SRSG should not be at global level only but also and importantly at national and local levels, for instance with cities and mayors.
 - ◁ While a SRSG can keep the momentum on internal displacement, such function should be fully resourced to be meaningful, in addition to the existing mechanisms.
 - ◁ For several participants, its function would have to entail development aspects and a longer-term approach.