



## **DRAFT Programme**

### **2024 ECOSOC Meeting on the Transition from Relief to Development**

**24 June 2024, New York**

**As of 20 June 2024**

***Overarching Theme: Transition from relief to development: transformative actions to build resilience, promote sustainable solutions and address challenges and gaps for the most vulnerable in crisis contexts.***

**Monday, 24 June 2024**

Opening Remarks of the Co-chairs: H.E. Ambassador Ivan Šimonović, Permanent Representative of Croatia to the United Nations in New York & Vice-President of ECOSOC responsible for the Humanitarian Affairs Segment, and H.E. Ambassador Tarek Ladeb, Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations in New York & Vice-President of ECOSOC responsible for the Operational Affairs for Development Segment

Keynote Statement:

1. Ms. Amina J. Mohammed, United Nations Deputy Secretary-General [TBC]

#### **10:00-13:00: Panel 1: *Durable Solutions for Internal Displacement***

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development references internally displaced persons as one of the most vulnerable groups of people. Yet, for internally displaced people facing protracted displacement, the promise of the 2030 Agenda to leave no one behind is still a long way off in some contexts. The number of people displaced within their own countries by conflict and violence or by disasters is the highest it has ever been, standing at 75.9 million people as of the end of 2023. The Secretary-General's Action Agenda on Internal Displacement (2022) set out the UN's commitment to work in close partnership with key stakeholders to help IDPs find durable solutions to their displacement, prevent new displacement crises, and improve protection and assistance to people in displacement. Since then a number of Governments, UN agencies and partners – including international financing institutions – have worked together to advance development-anchored, solutions and actions and to bring in greater development investments that can help support the smooth transition from relief to development. Systematic inclusion of displaced

persons in development planning, in complement to humanitarian planning, helps ensure that they are not left behind. Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its promise to leave no-one behind could help address root causes of internal displacement, advancing solutions through government-led approaches while strengthening prevention and protection for those whose lives have been uprooted.

The first panel discussion will provide insights on durable solutions for internally displaced persons. This session will provide a platform for Governments with IDPs, the United Nations and international partners to take stock and share experiences and good practices on mobilizing greater development, climate, disaster risk reduction and peacebuilding investments alongside humanitarian assistance and protection. It will explore what it takes to deliver sustainable development-anchored solutions to internal displacement, in consultation with, and co-created by, displaced communities themselves and what type of strategies and tools can support communities, and local and national governments on making progress towards delivering durable solutions.

Moderator: Ms. Helena Fraser, Director, Policy, and Programming Branch, DCO

Speakers (TBC):

1. Ms. Patricia Tobón Yagarí, Director of the Victim's Unit of Colombia
2. Mr. Maciej Popowski, Director-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO)
3. Ms. Paula Gaviria Betancur, Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons
4. Ms. Beth Bechdol, Deputy Director-General, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
5. Ms. Ugochi Daniels, Deputy Director General for Operations, IOM
6. Mr. Raouf Mazou, Assistant High Commissioner for Refugees for Operations, UNHCR
7. Mr. Robert Piper, Assistant Secretary-General on Solutions to Internal Displacement
8. Ms. Shoko Noda, Assistant Secretary-General, Assistant Administrator and Director of the Crisis Bureau, UNDP
9. Mr. Ramesh Rajasingham, Director, Coordination Division, OCHA
10. Ms. Patricia Donli, Director, Gender Equality, Peace, and Development Centre (GEPaDC), Nigeria

Guiding Questions:

1. *What are priority actions needed for successful sustainable development initiatives for IDPs? What are the notable gaps and limitations in current strategies?*
2. *What are some successes and best practices in delivering solutions for internally displaced persons? How can these successful practices be replicated or adapted to benefit other countries and regions facing similar challenges?*
3. *What strategies can be effectively employed to mobilize greater development investment to communities affected by internal displacement? How can International Financing*

*Institutions, Multi-lateral Development Banks, bilateral donors and private sectors better support these efforts?*

4. *From the viewpoint of local and national non-governmental organizations, what practices can be considered effective in prompting Member States and the United Nations to address internal displacement more effectively and support durable solutions where opportunities exist? How can national policy and financing decisions better incorporate affected community perspectives?*
5. *What are lessons can we draw to increase the impact across humanitarian, development, and peace-building efforts towards sustainable solutions and what are the key challenges requiring attention going forward?*

**15:00-17:30: Panel 2: *The need for humanitarian, development and peace collaboration in Haiti, South Sudan, and the Sahel***

The number of displaced persons more than doubled in the past ten years and as of last year exceeded 118 million. This includes a record 75.9 million internally displaced persons, including 68.3 million internally displaced due to conflict and 7.7 million by disasters. Once displaced, IDPs – the majority of whom are women and children – are left without assets, cut off from their social networks, and struggle to access secure housing and basic services. They face high levels of food insecurity and experience social exclusion and discrimination. One in five children globally lived in or fled conflict zones. Millions of children lost access to education and the protective environments of schools for prolonged periods. Millions of women and children lost access to health care, suffering from increased disease risks, loss of maternal and child health care and shocking levels of malnutrition. Displacement exposes people, particularly the most vulnerable, to protection risks including sexual violence, exploitation, and harmful coping mechanisms. Displacement can also have a severe impact on local communities, as well as entire regions, straining local services and availability of housing, and accelerating unplanned urbanization. Although IDPs have been identified as one of the groups most at risk of being left behind in the 2030 Agenda, they are insufficiently considered in national and local development plans and programming, and in development financing efforts. Moreover, financing to address the root causes of these problems arrives, too late, inaccurately targeted or in insufficient amounts.

Participants, including representatives from the international financial institutions (IFIs) will focus on ways that development financing could be used earlier and more effectively to help people and communities out of crises sooner and develop durable solutions.

This year's discussions will center on addressing forced displacement, hunger, education, and health, with a particular emphasis on women and children, through the prism of three geographic contexts. Discussions will delve into the specific challenges and transformative solutions unique to each region or country, to explore how to strengthen development investments for marginalized groups.

The panel discussions will consider efforts to work more effectively across humanitarian, development and peacebuilding action and to guide coordinated support at regional and country levels. They will also aim to highlight concrete examples of successful programming that delivers development outcomes for the most vulnerable; fosters closer collaboration among international actors, relevant authorities and local partners; and will identify options for scaling up these efforts.

Moderator: Mr. Ramesh Rajasingham, Director, Coordination Division, OCHA

Speakers (TBC):

1. H.E. Ambassador Sérgio França Danese, Permanent Representative of Brazil to the United Nations and Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC)
2. The Sahel
  - Ms. Nandy Some/Diallo, Minister of Solidarity, Humanitarian Action, National Reconciliation, Gender and Family, Burkina Faso
  - Mr. Ted Chaiban, Deputy Executive Director, UNICEF
3. Haiti
  - Mr. Ricard Pierre, Minister of Planning and External Cooperation of Haiti [TBC]
  - H.E. Ambassador Robert Keith Rae, Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations, Chair of the ECOSOC Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti and ECOSOC Vice-President
  - Ms. Ulrika Richardson, Deputy Special Representative for the Secretary-General, Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator (DSRSG/RC/HC) for Haiti
  - Mr. Andrew Saberton, Deputy Executive Director, UNFPA
  - Mr. Jean-Martin Bauer, Country Director for Haiti, WFP
  - Ms. Guerda Prévilon, President and Executive Director, Initiative pour le Développement des Jeunes (IDEJEN)
4. South Sudan
  - Mr. Manenji Mangundu, Country Director, Oxfam International, South Sudan

Guiding Questions:

1. *With over 280 million people in 59 countries facing acute food insecurity, what strategic actions can be implemented to build resilience and effectively reduce emergency food needs? What strategies could development actors adopt to support greater development investments in marginalized communities, to improve their resilience to climate-induced shocks?*
2. *What are good examples of attracting and implementing development financing to address the root causes behind forced displacement, poor health and insufficient education for those left furthest behind?*

3. *What alternative or innovative models could be adopted to ensure that affected children receive the necessary education in times of crisis? And what strategies could development actors adopt to support these?*
4. *What strategies could development partners adopt to maintain or increase investments in health system strengthening initiatives that foster sustainable access to health services for vulnerable communities, including women and children who face particular protection risks?*
5. *What are some opportunities to strengthen partnerships with local actors, and invest in support for systems, services and solutions that are community-led?*

**17:30-18:00: Conclusions and closing remarks from co-Chairs**

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