

Global Report on Law and Policy on Internal Displacement: Implementing National Responsibility

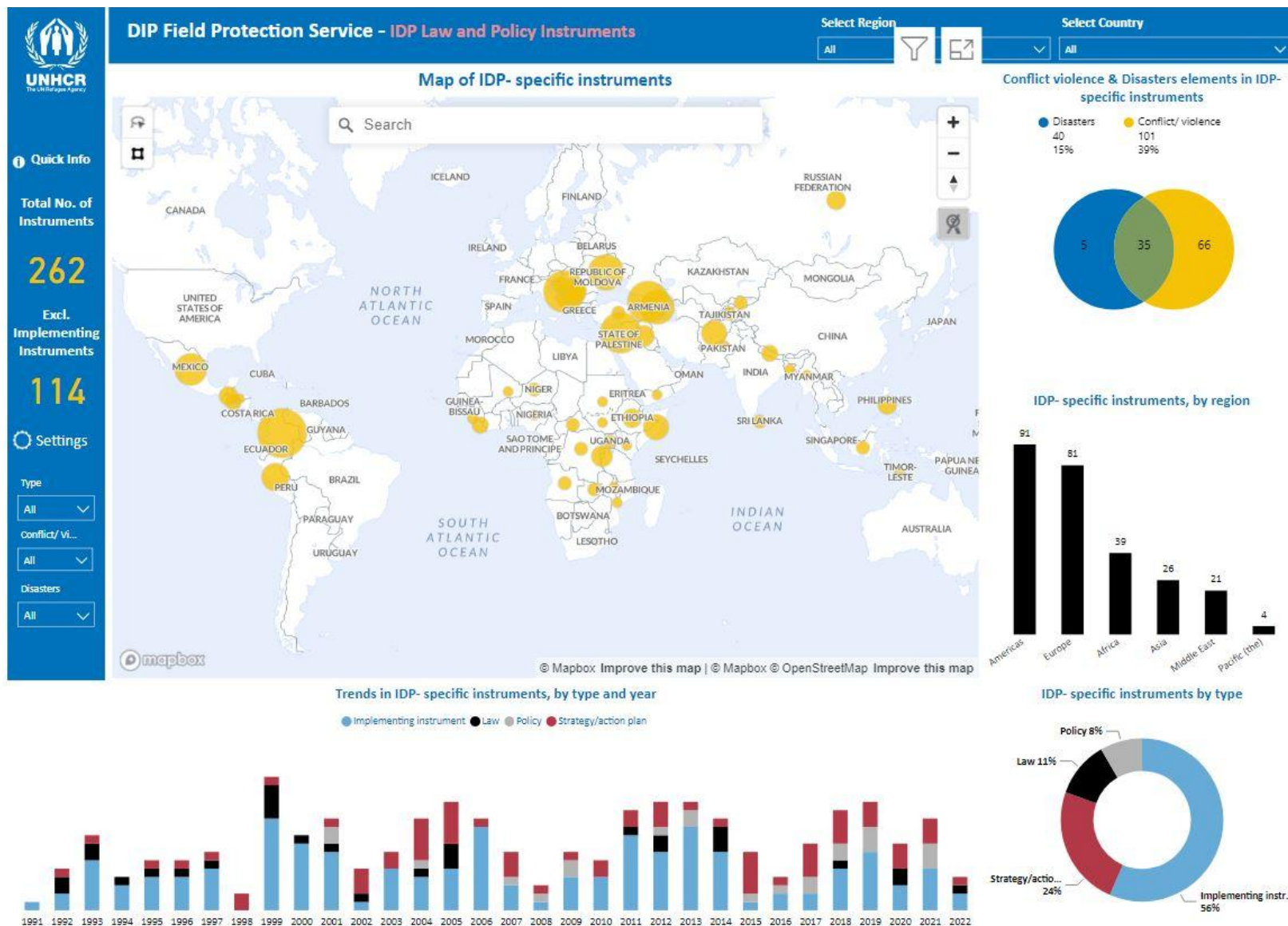


IDP Honduras Voices



Report: Key takeaways

Methodology



Key takeaways: content

No one-size-fits-all: States' legal and policy responses have been articulated differently (content, format, scope) reflecting context, particularities of displacement situation, political opportunities.

Options:

- **Stand-alone displacement-specific instruments;**
- **Amendment or alteration of existing laws and sectoral regulations**
- **Combination of the two approaches often necessary, hence importance of comprehensive legal and policy reviews of national legislation relating to the protection of IDPs**

Key takeaways: process

- Importance of participatory processes to:
 - Create awareness & common understanding
 - Build national ownership
 - Agree on roles, responsibilities, priorities

Evidence from regional/country analysis shows:

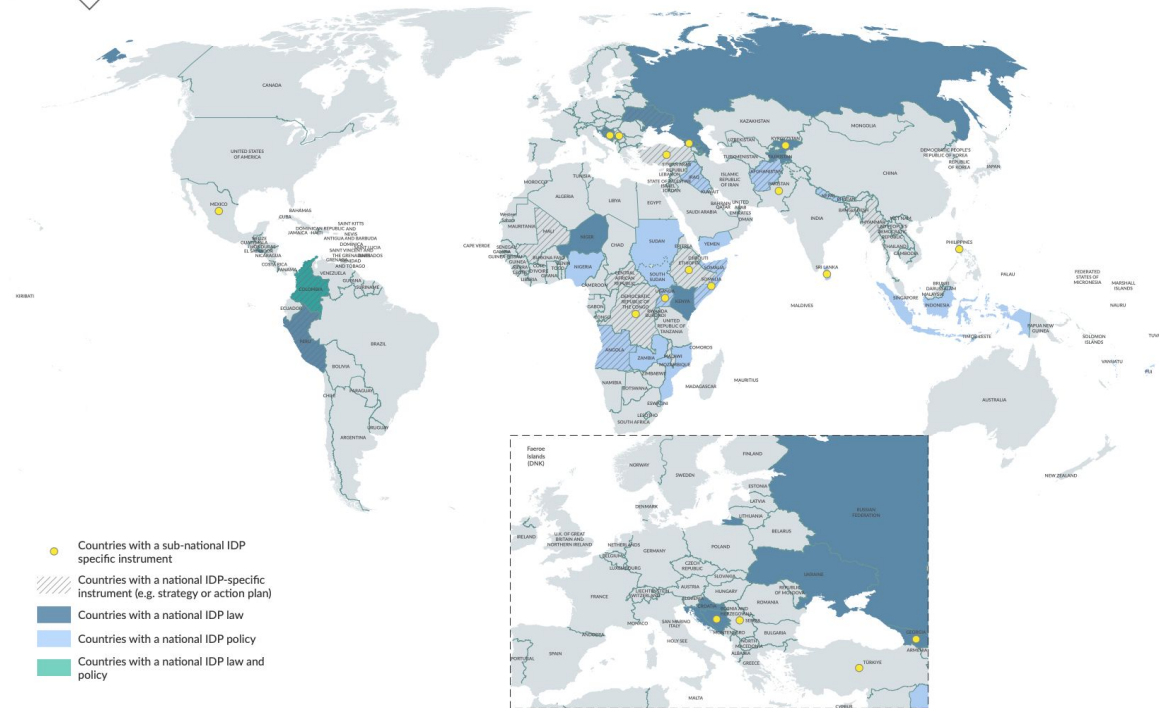
- Bottom-up approaches: from local to national (e.g. Somalia, Honduras, Mexico, Philippines)
- A policy to law approach: e.g. Kenya, Somalia, Nigeria
- Often long time passes between development of a draft instrument and its final adoption → Importance of sustained legislative advocacy!

Global Trends

As of October 2022,



WORLD MAP
Laws and Policies on Internal Displacement
as of 31 Oct 2022



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Printing date: 26 Sep 2022 Sources: UNCS, UNHCR, UNHCR-GPC database on Law and Policy on Internal Displacement Author: UNHCR - HQ Copenhagen Feedback: mapping@unhcr.org Filename: A4L_geoservices

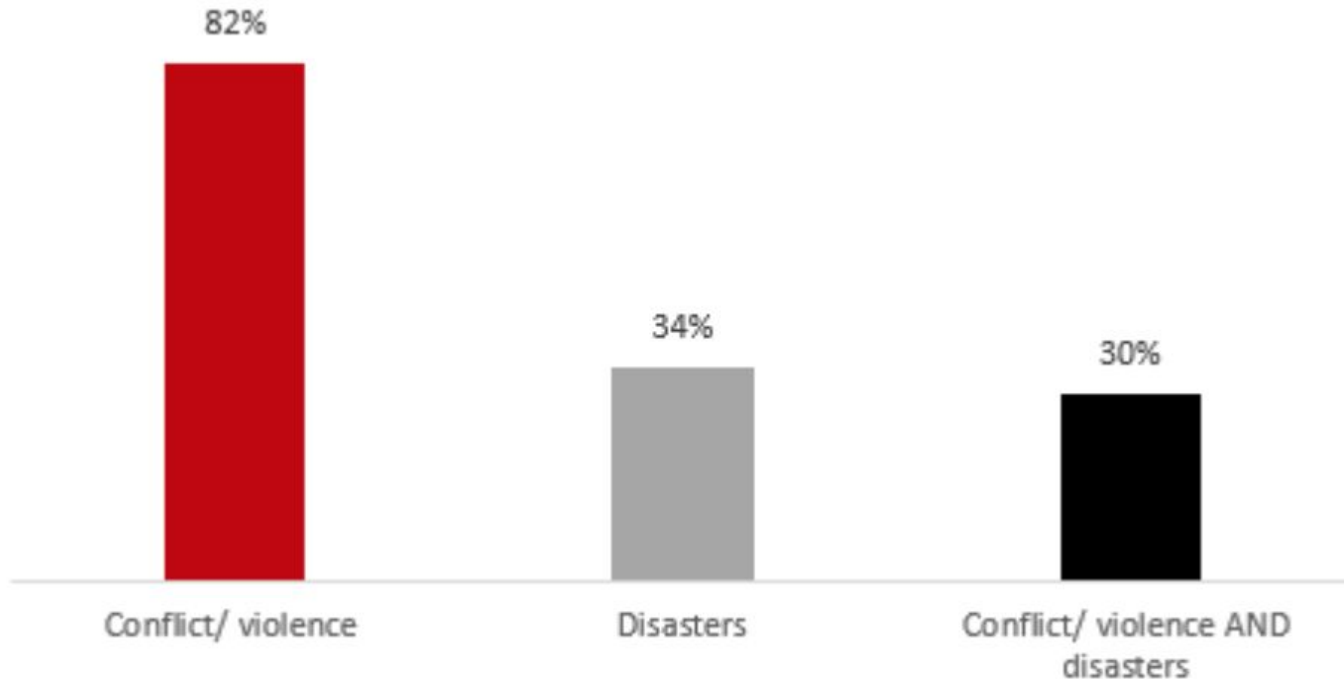
- **29 Laws**
- **22 Policies**
- **62 Strategies/Action plans**
- **In total, 113 IDP-specific instruments adopted across 46 countries**
- **At least 17 ongoing national IDP-specific normative processes worldwide**

Regional trends

- **Africa:** (33 out of 55 AU Member States ratified the Kampala Convention)
 - **2 laws**
 - **10 national policies**
 - **17 strategies/action plans**
- **Americas:**
 - **8 laws** (4 at the national level and 4 at the sub-national level)
 - **1 national policy**
 - **9 strategies/action plans**
- **Pacific:**
 - **2 national policies**
- **Europe:**
 - **17 laws**
 - **26 strategies/action plans**
- **Middle East:**
 - **2 national policies**
 - **1 strategy/action plan**
- **Asia:**
 - **2 laws**
 - **7 policies** (6 at the national level and 1 at the sub-national level)
 - **9 strategies/action plans**

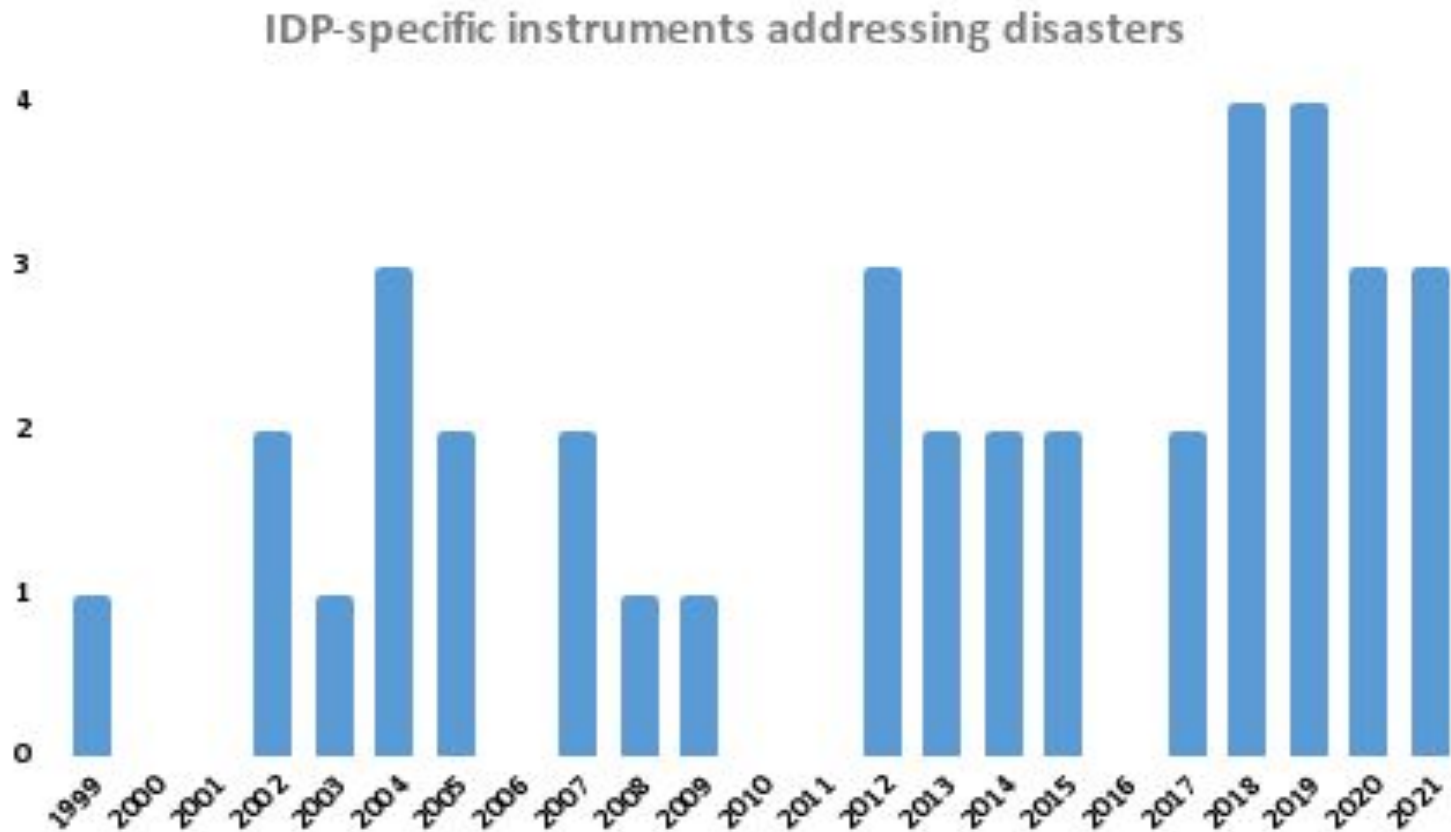
By cause of displacement

Elements of IDP-specific instruments- Global



Out of the 34 IDP-specific instruments addressing both conflict and disaster displacement, more than half (18) were developed in Africa

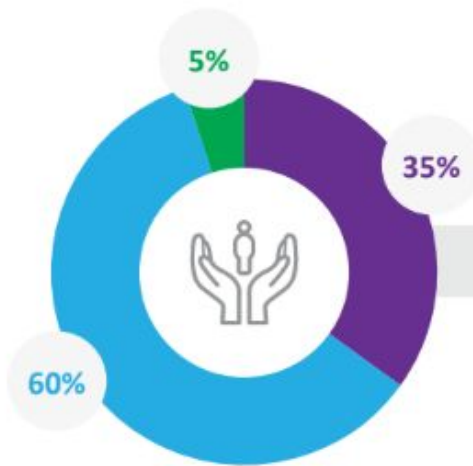
Instruments addressing disasters



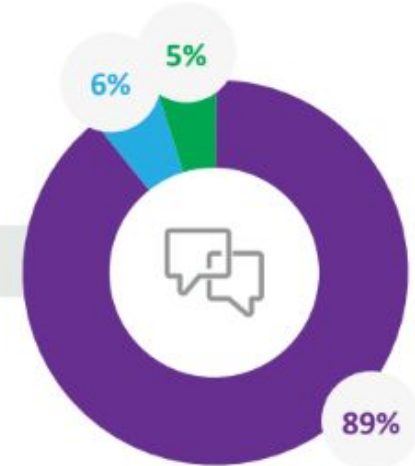
Increasing recognition of importance of addressing causes of displacement other than conflict (5 instruments exclusively on disaster displacement between 2015 and 2020)

By phase of displacement

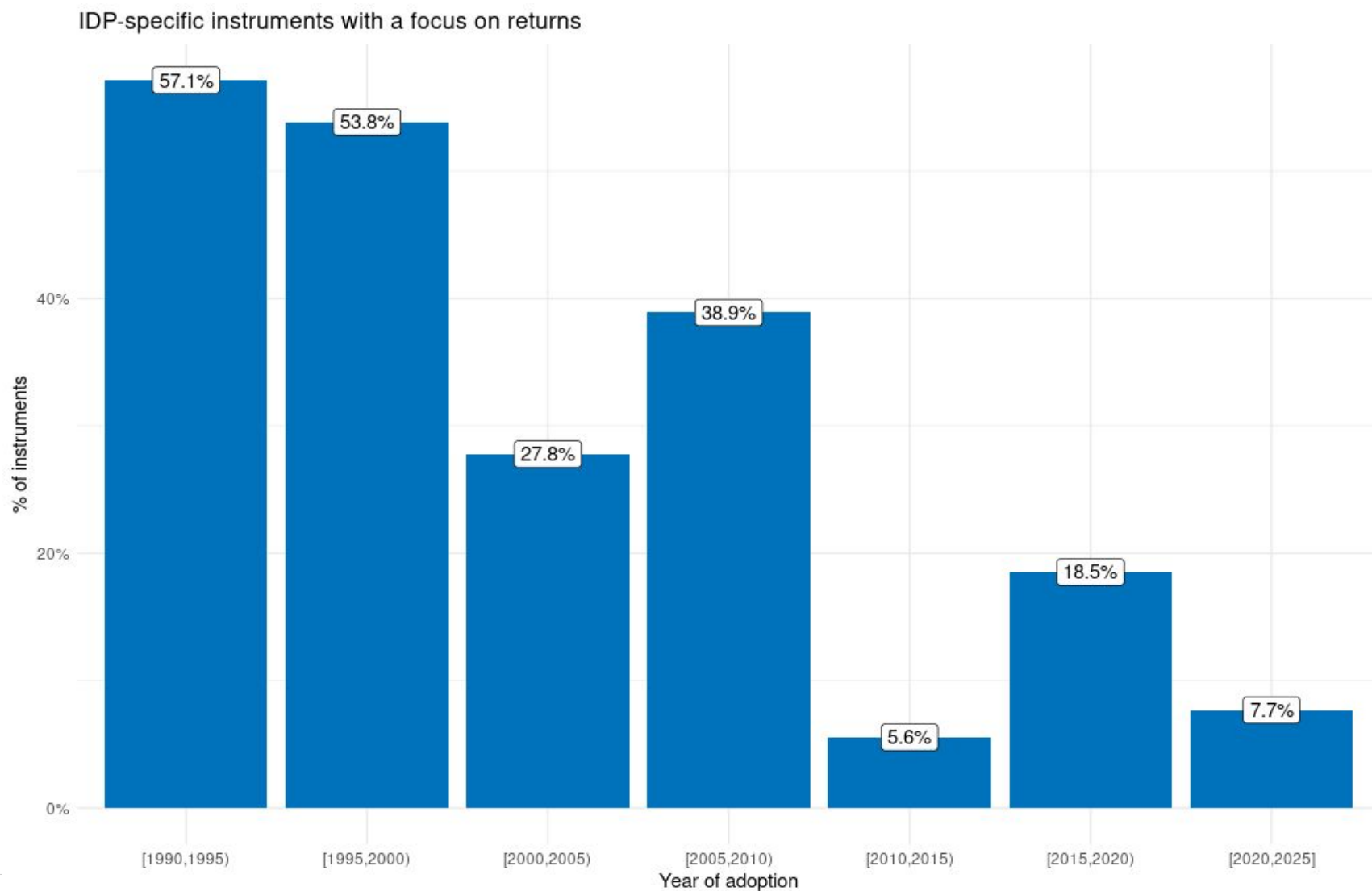
Overall Share of IDP-specific Instruments Addressing Prevention:



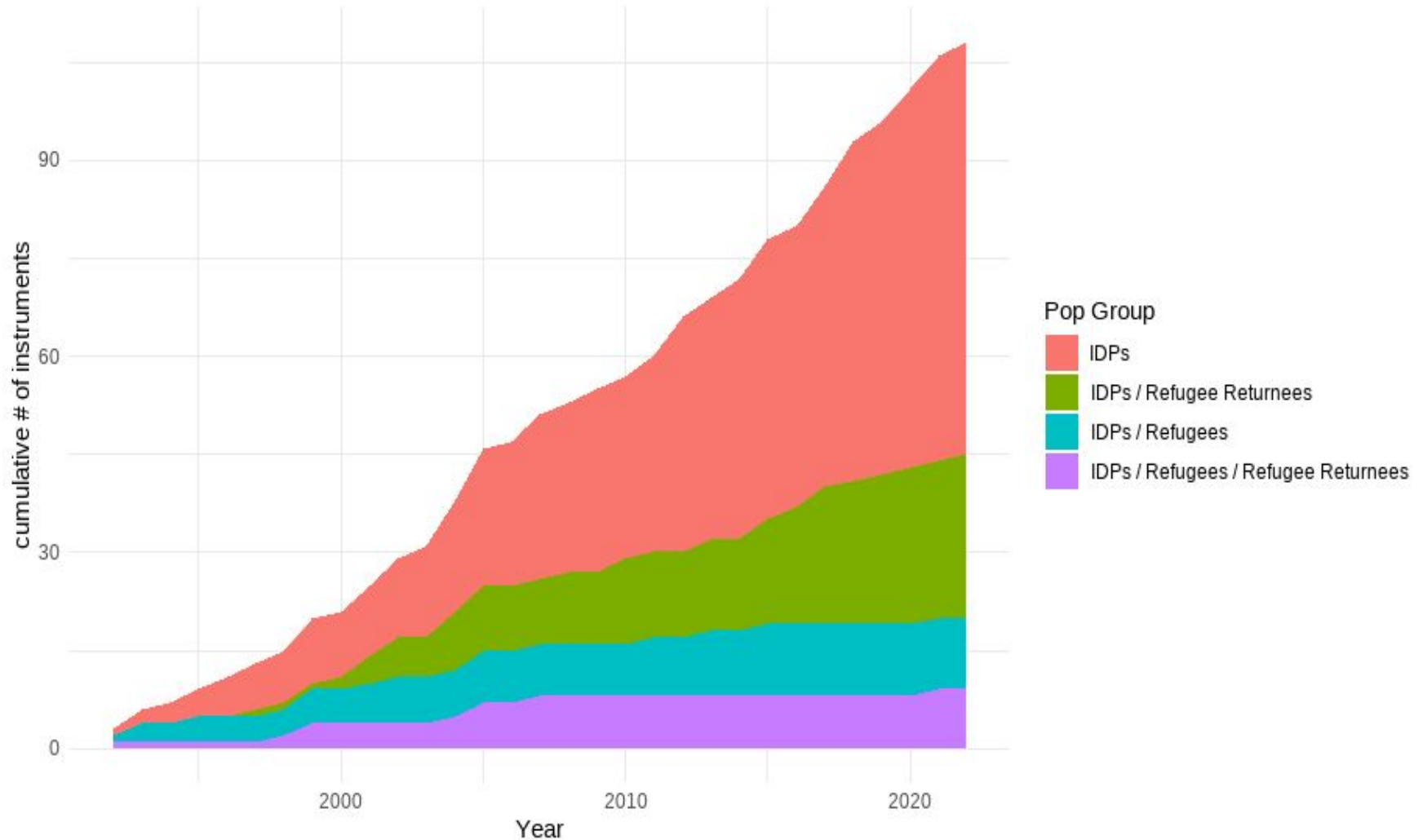
Overall Share of IDP-specific Instruments Addressing Durable Solutions:



Focus on returns?



By population group



Governance Structures for internal displacement

INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS

A BOUQUET OF OPTIONS:

Designation of single Ministry for displaced populations E.g. Ministry for Refugees and Repatriation (Afghanistan)

Creation of new Government body E.g. Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs (Nigeria), Ministry of Planning (Somalia)

Use of existing Government body with relevant mandate E.g. Department of Disaster Preparedness and Refugees (Uganda)

Establishment of coordinated multi-body entities E.g. 19-member Presidential Task Force (Sri Lanka)

Combination: Use of existing Government body with coordinated entity E.g. Ministry with inter-ministerial committee (Kenya)



What does a designated focal entity need?

- Expertise to implement the designated roles and responsibilities (incl. policy/strategic level, operational level, coordination level).
 - Given the the vast set of expertise required, a coordinated multi-body set up can help (e.g. disaster response and conflict response partly requires a different set of expertise.)
- Sufficient human capacity and reliable funding to execute responsibilities
- Access to top leadership and other Government bodies involved in the response (e.g. line Ministries)

Issue in focus: The role of local governments

Thanks!

