

**Executive Committee of the
High Commissioner's Programme**

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Summary record*, Wednesday, 18 June 2025, at 10.00 a.m.

Chairperson: Mr. Marcelo Vázquez Bermúdez.....(Ecuador)

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The meeting was called to order at 10:07 a.m.

2. International protection (resumed)

(b) Durable solutions and complementary pathways, including implementation of the ExCom conclusion (EC/76/SC/CRP.12) (resumed)

1. The representative of **Chad** thanked the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) for its presence in refugee camps and proximity to affected populations. He noted that Chad has hosted over one million refugees since 2003, mainly from the Sudan, Cameroon, and the Central African Republic, many of whom have remained for over a decade. He highlighted Chad's open border policy and legal framework, which grants refugees access to land, education, and employment. The recent conflict in the Sudan has brought over 850,000 additional refugees, with more than 300,000 still at the border. Camps near conflict zones remain operational but are under strain. Chad, facing limited resources and climate-related challenges, has continued to host displaced populations. The delegate called for increased support, fair burden-sharing, and international cooperation to address the impact of displacement. He reiterated Chad's support for UNHCR and underlined the need for peace in the Sudan.

2. The representative of the **Bondeko Refugee Livelihoods Centre, speaking on behalf of a group of NGOs**, welcomed the adoption of UNHCR Executive Committee Conclusion No. 117. He stressed the need to expand resettlement and complementary pathways, and mentioned family reunification, labour mobility, education, and humanitarian admission as essential but underused tools. He urged States to reduce administrative barriers and costs associated with family reunification and to broaden family definitions. He called for better implementation of the 2023 Global Refugee Forum (GRF) pledge to reunite one million refugees by 2030 and improved support to refugees.

3. The representative of the **Philippines** reaffirmed her country's support for the Global Compact on Refugees and UNHCR Executive Committee Conclusion 117. She highlighted her country's complementary pathways programme, developed together with UNHCR and civil society, which included six universities and provided access to higher education and potential residency or naturalization. The representative also pointed out her country's support for efforts to end statelessness and legal identity initiatives. Recognizing the funding challenges of UNHCR, she called for continued international solidarity, including financial contributions and programmatic engagement, to uphold protection standards.

4. In her reply, the **Director of the Division of International Protection (UNHCR)** welcomed the interventions and noted that while returns to the Syrian Arab Republic are not promoted, growing numbers of refugees express interest in returning. She encouraged investment in early recovery, legal aid, and peacebuilding to enable sustainable returns. On third-country solutions, she noted contributions by Canada, Spain, Brazil, the Republic of Korea, Ethiopia, and the Philippines in expanding resettlement and complementary pathways. She raised concerns over the decrease in available resettlement places and supported the inclusion of host countries in planning.

5. The **Deputy Director of the Division of Resilience and Solutions (UNHCR)** highlighted the importance of host countries' inclusion policies. Access to education, employment, and services allowed refugees to contribute to host communities and supported their future return or integration. She stressed the need for development financing and private sector engagement to reinforce self-reliance and reduce aid dependency.

(c) Leveraging community-based protection in evolving operational environments (EC/76/SC/CRP.13)

6. Opening the session, the **Director of the Division of International Protection (UNHCR)** emphasized that despite the mounting challenges faced by forcibly displaced and stateless persons, empowered communities remain one of the strongest sources of protection and hope. Presenting the conference room paper on community-based protection (CBP), she

highlighted the long-standing shift of UNHCR from viewing communities as passive recipients of aid to recognizing them as active agents in their own protection. In the face of complex and overlapping crises, ranging from protracted displacement and armed conflict to climate shocks and funding cuts, CBP is more critical than ever. The approach is grounded in local realities, fosters community ownership and promotes inclusive and sustainable solutions, all while acknowledging internal complexities such as power imbalances and harmful norms. Drawing on field experiences from Nigeria and Colombia, she provided examples of how displaced and host communities have led outreach, psychosocial support and social cohesion efforts. However, these initiatives are now under serious threat due to declining resources, affecting community- and refugee-led organizations that are central to protection efforts. She called for predictable, flexible funding and reaffirmed that CBP is not a peripheral activity but a core pillar of humanitarian response and one that is not only ethically imperative but also more sustainable and effective when adequately supported.

7. The representative of **Switzerland** expressed strong support for the CBP approach, emphasizing its consistency with the Global Compact on Refugees, durable response guidelines, and the principle of subsidiarity. Acknowledging the encouraging examples included in the report, including those observed during a visit to UNHCR operations in Mauritania, the representative noted that although CBP has been widely practised, its implementation is often strained in situations involving insecurity, armed conflict, trafficking, or harmful influences from social media. The representative stressed the importance of conducting contextual analyses in advance, identifying and strengthening community partners, and establishing clearly defined roles through regularly updated contingency plans. Given the current financial constraints, the representative asked how UNHCR intends to ensure continued progress in this area.

8. The representative of **Uganda** underlined the importance of CBP, stating that Uganda's refugee policies are only possible because host communities, particularly at the village level, have agreed to share their limited resources. However, the representative cautioned that deep funding cuts to sectors such as education, health, and water are placing social cohesion at serious risk, especially with a refugee population exceeding two million, 80 per cent of whom are women and children. The representative insisted that sustainable community-based protection requires investment in host communities and refugee self-reliance, cautioning that without such support, the rhetoric of inclusion will remain theoretical and disconnected from realities on the ground.

9. The representative of **Oxfam, speaking on behalf of the International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA)**, affirmed the urgency of CBP in today's humanitarian landscape marked by protracted crises, rising impunity, shrinking civic space and funding shortfalls. The representative described CBP as both survivor- and community-led, recognizing affected populations as agents in their own protection. While affirming CBP as both ethically essential and operationally effective, she cautioned against tokenism and replacing the responsibilities of States and international actors under international refugee law. The representative called for CBP to be fully integrated into protection strategies, supported by flexible, multi-year funding, and linked to long-term development and peacebuilding. Additionally, she urged the removal of bureaucratic barriers, the establishment of equitable partnerships grounded in mutual learning, and the recognition of community actors as human rights defenders. Across all three interventions, the representatives emphasized that CBP must be upheld not as an optional or symbolic approach but as a strategic, inclusive and sustainable pillar of protection with concrete and continued support.

10. In her reply, the **Director of the Division of International Protection (UNHCR)** thanked the delegations who intervened during this segment and the previous discussion on international protection, where CBP was widely referenced. Welcoming the strong support expressed, she reaffirmed the organization's commitment to CBP despite mounting challenges, emphasizing that protection cannot be effective without the active engagement of refugee, internally displaced, returnee, and stateless communities. Acknowledging concerns over the impact of funding cuts, she noted the difficulty of pursuing genuine community engagement when essential services were being reduced. She further emphasized the need to continue working closely with both displaced and host communities, particularly

in contexts of climate-related stress and resource scarcity, as highlighted by the representative of Uganda. She described CBP as a continuous process that must inform all humanitarian, development, and peace interventions. The Director called for sustained support to community-based, women-led, and refugee-led organizations, which carry a heavy responsibility in protecting their own communities and supporting peaceful coexistence. Maintaining trust with communities through inclusive dialogue, transparent information-sharing, and participatory prioritization was essential, especially with rapid reductions in funding and staff presence. CBP was a core component of the route-based approach, with an emphasis on leveraging technology to communicate and assess protection risks in remote or underserved areas. In conclusion, she reaffirmed that CBP remains a foundational element of the protection response of UNHCR and is central to sustaining social cohesion and enabling host governments to support forcibly displaced and stateless populations.

(d) Asylum capacity development (EC/76/SC/CRP.14)

11. The Director of the Division of International Protection (UNHCR) presented the organization's reinforced approach to strengthening national asylum systems, underscoring its importance in ensuring protection for refugees, returnees, and stateless persons. Developed in response to the growing number of asylum applications, driven by both new and protracted crises, as well as the increasing use of asylum procedures by individuals without protection needs, the approach seeks to support States in delivering fair, effective, and sustainable responses. She emphasized that strong asylum systems are central to the UNHCR mandate and supervisory role under the 1951 Refugee Convention and highlighted both the progress achieved in collaboration with governments and the persistent institutional and structural challenges many systems still face. UNHCR was shifting towards a more holistic and strategic model that promotes integrated, resilient, and adaptable asylum systems, grounded in evidence and designed for long-term impact. At the heart of this model was an expanded capacity development framework that fosters broad partnerships, including with regional organizations and initiatives such as the Asylum Capacity Support Group under the Global Compact on Refugees. UNHCR support would focus on five core areas: legal and policy frameworks, institutional performance, differentiated case processing, workforce capacities, and effective participation of asylum-seekers through access to information and legal representation. A new strategy, shaped through partner consultations and drawing on development best practices, was being finalized to guide this shift. To operationalize it, UNHCR would enhance its thought leadership, provide structured, context-specific support, leverage technology for early data and innovation, and promote multi-stakeholder advocacy and knowledge exchange. She concluded by calling on governments, civil society, development partners, and international organizations to join UNHCR in building asylum systems that were fair, efficient, resilient and future-ready.

12. The representative of **Canada** supported the focus on sustainability and national ownership. She welcomed the paper's emphasis on multi-stakeholder cooperation and regional coordination and reaffirmed her country's support for the Asylum Capacity Support Group and the Comprehensive Regional Protection and Solutions Framework (MIRPS) Support Platform. She highlighted Canada's investment of CAD 75 million over six years in capacity-building initiatives in the Americas.

13. The representative of **Mexico** welcomed the approach and emphasized national ownership, transparency, and participation. She reported progress in Mexico's asylum system, noting a 60 per cent increase in application processing in 2024. She further highlighted the collaboration with UNHCR and civil society to establish multi-service centres, the initiative to incorporate sexual and gender-based persecution in refugee law and her country's commitment to the Cartagena Declaration and regional coordination through the MIRPS.

14. The representative of the **United States of America** reiterated the importance of functioning national asylum systems as a safeguard against system abuse and as a tool for protecting legitimate asylum-seekers. He stressed that returns of individuals not in need of protection are essential for maintaining credible asylum procedures.

15. The representative of **Switzerland** supported the strategic and structured approach of UNHCR. She highlighted the importance of legal foundations, access to legal assistance, and

efficient case processing. She highlighted Switzerland's fast-track procedures and post-decision prioritization of either integration or return and emphasized the value of international cooperation and shared lessons from collaboration with countries like Egypt, Ethiopia, and the Republic of Moldova. The delegate called for maintaining funding for asylum capacity support despite global budget constraints.

16. The representative of **the Sudan** called attention to challenges facing Sudanese asylum-seekers. She noted that many faced closed borders, legal uncertainty, delays in processing, limited legal aid, and the risk of irregular status. The representative urged UNHCR to focus support on countries receiving large numbers of Sudanese refugees and to strengthen fair and inclusive asylum systems amid mixed migration flows.

17. The representative of **Brazil** outlined her country's efforts to streamline procedures through technology, partnerships, and prima facie recognition. In 2024, Brazil issued approximately 70,000 decisions. Prima facie recognition was extended to certain profiles, including women from countries practicing female genital mutilation and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and queer individuals from countries with criminalization laws. The representative also highlighted partnerships with universities to strengthen case processing and affirmed Brazil's role as a champion State on asylum systems at the Global Refugee Forum.

18. The representative of **Colombia** thanked UNHCR for its support in improving refugee status determination processes. The country had received over 60,000 asylum applications since 2021, with 23,000 still under review. She noted the adoption of Decree 89, which removes administrative barriers and allows asylum-seekers to work during the application process. The government was working on a new administrative procedure standard, expected in late 2025. She also highlighted the implementation of the HIT+ information system, launched in July 2024 with UNHCR support, to enhance prioritization and decision-making based on real-time data.

19. In her concluding remarks, the **Director of the Division of International Protection (UNHCR)** thanked delegations for their engagement and reiterated that strengthening asylum system is central to the UNHCR protection mandate. She noted the importance of national legal and policy reforms, data systems, and regional cooperation in responding to mixed movements and mass influxes. She underlined that humanitarian assistance alone is not sufficient for long-term asylum capacity development and called for broader financing and stakeholder partnerships through mechanisms like the Asylum Capacity Support Group. She confirmed the organization's readiness to support States in developing tailored responses.

(e) Oral update on the Executive Committee conclusion

20. The **UNHCR Executive Committee Rapporteur** provided an oral update on the conclusion process. She reported that due to rising humanitarian needs and the ongoing financial crisis, the Committee agreed not to pursue a conclusion on climate action in 2025 as originally scheduled in the 2024-2026 workplan. Instead, the timeline for the workplan was extended to 2027, with the climate action theme deferred to that year. The decision, adopted by referendum following a silence procedure, will be formally presented at the October plenary session. The Rapporteur noted that member States requested regular updates on the internal review and restructuring of UNHCR. In response, the High Commissioner held a briefing in May 2025, followed by a dedicated Executive Committee session in June. Further updates would be scheduled.

21. The representative of the **United States of America** exercised its right of reply to comments made by the delegation of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela during the first day of the meeting. The representative reaffirmed the position of the United States on immigration enforcement and the return of individuals in violation of immigration laws, including Venezuelan nationals. She also rejected the claims of Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) on sanctions, emphasizing that humanitarian assistance and commercial sales of essential goods were authorized and not impeded by the sanctions policy.

22. The representative of **Morocco** exercised its right of reply and condemned the statements made by the representative of Algeria, describing the language used as inappropriate and unacceptable. The representative stated that the Algerian representative

overlooked recent mass expulsions from the Sahara, citing that in April 2025, 1,800 migrants and refugees, including pregnant women and children, were abandoned in extreme conditions. He also recalled the unresolved situation of 3,500 Moroccans unfairly deported and still seeking justice. Criticizing using the meeting as a platform for propaganda, the representative emphasized that the figures presented were manipulated and that no separatist movement existed prior to Algeria's involvement. He stated that the population in the Tindouf camps has been held for over 50 years in conditions of extreme poverty.

23. The representative of the **Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela** responded to the earlier United States intervention, rejecting the claim that unilateral sanctions did not affect humanitarian access. The delegate cited documented impacts, including a 2020 instance where COVID-19 vaccines were delayed due to blocked payments. Venezuela called for serious, fact-based diplomatic dialogue and denounced the politicization of humanitarian forums.

24. The representative of **Algeria** exercised his right of reply, requesting that Morocco use official country names and avoid inflammatory remarks. He challenged Morocco's claims about refugee protection, accused it of mistreatment of sub-Saharan migrants, and reaffirmed that Sahrawi refugees are entitled to self-determination. Algeria stated that the Tindouf camps are open to external visits, unlike the territories in Western Sahara under Moroccan control.

3. Regional activities and global programmes

25. The **Principal Advisor on Internal Displacement (UNHCR)** reaffirmed the organization's commitment to the protection and support of internally displaced persons, describing them as one of the most vulnerable yet often overlooked populations. Referencing the UNHCR 2024 Global Trends report, he noted that the number of internally displaced persons had reached 73.5 million by the end of the year, which was a 9 per cent increase compared to the previous year and was now outnumbering refugees at a ratio of two to one. In 2024, 20 million people were newly displaced, with the largest movements seen in the Sudan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Myanmar, Ukraine, and Haiti. The Sudan alone hosted 11.6 million internally displaced persons, making it the country with the highest number of internally displaced persons globally.

26. On a positive note, the Adviser highlighted the return of 8 million internally displaced persons to their places of origin, notably in Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic, Ethiopia, and Ukraine. UNHCR, working closely with the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) and under the Secretary-General's Action Agenda on Internal Displacement, had supported protection, assistance, and solutions efforts in more than 30 countries, while continuing to lead the Protection, Shelter and Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCCM) clusters. As a solutions champion alongside the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), UNHCR contributed to the global mechanism established after the conclusion of the Special Adviser's mandate, supporting durable solutions working groups at both global and country levels. With partners, UNHCR had backed government-led solutions in countries such as Colombia, Ethiopia, Nigeria, and Yemen, and had piloted a new protection risk assessment tool in Afghanistan, Chad, and Mozambique. The Adviser emphasized that this work was grounded in the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement and aligned with the Kampala Convention, promoting inclusive, rights-based approaches and amplifying displaced voices in national decision-making. The field engagement of UNHCR was framed by its 2030 Strategic Plan on Internal Displacement, aiming to secure internally displaced persons' access to legal protection, essential services, and dignified living conditions.

27. In 2024, UNHCR supported 25 countries to improve legal and policy frameworks, launched the internally displaced persons law and policy dashboard and published the second edition of the global report on law and policy on internal displacement. The organization co-led the Protection Expert Group with the Special Rapporteur on Internally Displaced Persons, facilitated field missions and regional forums and supported the establishment of an Internally Displaced Persons Advisory Group to ensure affected communities are actively

involved in planning. Through leadership in humanitarian reform across 17 priority countries and engagement in 28 protection clusters, the CCCM cluster supported 21 million internally displaced persons across 27 countries, and the Global Shelter Cluster, co-led with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), coordinated assistance to 93 million people. Approximately 25 per cent of the total needs-based budget of UNHCR in 2024, around \$670 million, was dedicated to work related to internally displaced persons. Looking ahead, the Adviser called for deeper partnerships across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus, stressing that success must be measured not only in numbers but in achieving durable solutions. The Adviser concluded by cautioning that the risks of internal displacement escalating into cross-border movement require continued coordination, recalling that those who are now internally displaced persons can become the refugees of tomorrow, and urging all actors to uphold their shared responsibility to protect and support displaced populations with the dignity and solutions they deserve.

28. The representative of the **Republic of the Congo, speaking on behalf of the Africa Group**, expressed deep concern over the continued rise in internal displacement. The representative cited 73.5 million internally displaced persons globally in 2024 and stressed the disproportionate burden on African countries. The Group welcomed the role of UNHCR as a champion for solutions and praised the technical support provided to countries drafting national laws and strategies relating to internally displaced persons. He called for predictable funding, national planning, and greater inclusion of local actors and reaffirmed the Group's support for the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement and the Kampala Convention.

29. The representative of the **European Union**, speaking on behalf of its member States, noted that displacement has more than doubled in the past six years. She called for increased international coordination, government engagement, and the use of the Global Solutions Hub. She welcomed the strategic positioning of UNHCR on protection and encouraged regular joint reporting by UNHCR, IOM, and UNDP on sustainable solutions in pilot countries. She also requested updates on the implementation of the Strategic Plan and recommendations from the 2024 internal displacement review.

30. The representative of **Australia** emphasized the growing scale of internal displacement, including in the Indo-Pacific region. He commended UNHCR leadership in facilitating legal and policy frameworks and encouraged further engagement with a range of stakeholders to advance durable solutions. He stressed the importance of sustainable development over prolonged humanitarian assistance and welcomed progress on implementing the IASC internal displacement review. He encouraged support for local solutions and the role of internally displaced persons as agents of change.

31. The representative of **Ethiopia** said her country aligned with the statement delivered by the representative of the Republic of the Congo on behalf of the Africa Group and reaffirmed its commitment to the Secretary-General's Action Agenda on Internal Displacement and the Kampala Convention. The representative announced that a national strategy for durable solutions to internal displacement would be launched in November 2024. A national steering committee and an inter-ministerial coordination body led by the Deputy Prime Minister have been established. She emphasized ongoing work in several regions to support safe returns, local integration, and relocation, while calling for increased international support to address resource, data and infrastructure gaps.

32. The representative of the **United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland** welcomed the update and emphasized the need to maintain momentum following the end of the mandate of the United Nations Special Adviser on Solutions to Internal Displacement. He encouraged cooperation between UNHCR, IOM, UNDP and national governments, stressing the importance of comparative advantage, coordinated approaches and smooth transitions from relief to development.

33. The representative of **Ukraine** expressed concern over rising global displacement and highlighted its co-launch with Norway and UNHCR of the 2024–2030 Strategic Plan on Internally Displaced Persons. The representative detailed ongoing displacement in his country due to the invasion by the Russian Federation, noting that 740,000 were newly displaced in 2024, while the reintegration of 4.2 million returnees remained a challenge. He called on UNHCR to sustain support for legal reform, localization and continued engagement

with internally displaced persons' councils to promote participation, integration and social cohesion.

34. The representative of **Switzerland** acknowledged the UNHCR strategic plan and called for continued improvement in data collection and integration with national policies. He underscored the need for the effective participation of internally displaced persons in decision-making and for reinforcing partnerships with host countries and civil society. The representative reiterated Switzerland's support for the role of UNHCR in implementing the Secretary-General's Action Agenda on Internal Displacement and emphasized maintaining strong coordination amid declining funding.

35. The representative of **Mexico** welcomed the support of UNHCR and highlighted national and local actions addressing internal displacement. At the state level, she cited Oaxaca's legislative initiative developed with UNHCR support through broad community consultations and at the federal level, the publication of a judicial handbook on the rights of internally displaced persons and efforts to improve national data through the 2024 intercensal survey. She reaffirmed Mexico's commitment to strengthening its legal framework and maintaining close collaboration with UNHCR.

36. The representative of **Germany** said his country aligned itself with the statement delivered by the European Union and commended the work of UNHCR in hard-to-reach settings. He emphasized the need for integrated protection and solutions, greater visibility for issues relating to internally displaced persons, and coordination with development and peacebuilding partners. The representative welcomed the strengthened UNHCR-UNDP partnership and called for private sector involvement and market-based approaches, and also stressed the need for system-wide integration of programming for internally displaced persons and close collaboration between UNHCR and IOM.

37. The representative of the **Democratic Republic of the Congo** said her country aligned itself with the statement delivered by the representative of the Republic of the Congo on behalf of the Africa Group and highlighted national contributions, including a \$12 million envelope to support UNHCR operations and \$5.7 million allocated to refugee support in border areas. She stated that her country faced increasing displacement due to armed conflict and natural disasters, particularly in its eastern provinces. The government reported over 7.3 million internally displaced persons, and the representative called for greater humanitarian support amid rising needs and reduced funding. The representative stressed the urgency of addressing the root causes of displacement and achieving lasting peace.

38. The representative of **Norway** reaffirmed her country's support for the leadership role in protection of UNHCR and welcomed its role in the Global Solutions Hub. She called for more inclusive responses that address the reality that many internally displaced persons do not live in camps and urged a shift from crisis response to longer-term solutions integrating humanitarian, development, and peacebuilding approaches. Expressing support for continued evaluation of the new institutional setup, the representative asked how UNHCR is embedding global initiatives at the national level through United Nations Country Teams and development coordination offices.

39. The representative of **Chile** welcomed the report and emphasized the importance of efficiency and coherence through the triple nexus approach. Referencing the 2024 Guidance on Solutions to Internal Displacement, she urged stronger integration of protection and assistance in the face of natural disasters and climate change. The representative raised questions about regional coordination mechanisms and suggested aligning UNHCR country-level engagement with United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks, as outlined in United Nations General Assembly Resolution 72/279.

40. The representative of **the Sudan** emphasized that her country faces the world's largest internal displacement crisis and noted severe funding shortfalls undermining protection, shelter and essential services. She called for the reactivation of the Secretary-General's Action Agenda on Internal Displacement in areas now considered safer and under government control. The representative urged stronger international support to reinforce resilience, develop national capacities, and prevent further displacement.

41. The representative of **Colombia** expressed appreciation for the longstanding support provided by UNHCR to address the situation of the nearly 7.3 million internally displaced persons in her country. Highlighting Colombia's commitment to comprehensive and transformative reparations for victims of armed conflict, the representative explained that one of the core pillars of the national development plan is the strategy for lasting solutions, aimed at transforming territories and creating conditions for voluntary return. These interventions also benefit impoverished communities more broadly. The representative noted that, in 2023, 91,000 Colombians were newly displaced due to natural disasters, and referenced the sharp increase in disaster-induced displacement across the Americas, from 2 million in 2023 to 13.1 million in 2024, underscoring that climate-related displacement is a growing challenge globally, regardless of a country's gross domestic product. In this context, the representative welcomed a recent ruling by Colombia's Constitutional Court that expanded legal protection to internally displaced persons displaced by natural disasters, marking a significant step towards an integrated, rights-based approach that recognizes displacement not only as a result of conflict but also of environmental and climate emergencies. Emphasizing the need for preventive, sustainable and tailored responses, the representative called for the development of innovative, predictable and sustainable funding mechanisms, including through international financial institutions and existing global funds. Colombia reaffirmed its commitment to multilateral engagement, including through its presidency of the MIRPS for 2024–2025, co-chairing the Group of Friends on Solutions to Internal Displacement alongside Canada, and its continued support to the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons. The representative concluded by stressing the urgency of better understanding internal displacement trends and catalysing concrete solutions through strengthened partnerships and informed action.

42. In his concluding remarks, the **Principal Advisor on Internal Displacement (UNHCR)** acknowledged recurring themes raised by member States, including sustained commitment to the Secretary-General's Action Agenda on Internal Displacement, the importance of the humanitarian, development and peace (HDP) nexus and the need for more robust financing. He reported that inter-agency coordination mechanisms and regular updates to the Secretary-General and the Group of Friends on Solutions to Internal Displacement continue. UNHCR was engaged in the Humanitarian Reset initiative spearheaded by the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, ensuring protection remains central in emergencies, supported by a new inter-agency protection policy developed through the IASC. On financing, he stressed the importance of engaging with international financial institutions and the private sector. He referenced a recent event in Nigeria that demonstrated private sector interest in investing in stability for internally displaced persons. He also highlighted the growing link between climate-related disasters and internal displacement, reaffirming that the Solutions Hub is addressing this issue.

43. Regarding the Sudan, the Advisor acknowledged the magnitude of the crisis and reiterated the commitment of UNHCR to re-engage as soon as conditions allow. He thanked several delegations, including Ethiopia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Ukraine, Switzerland, Mexico, Germany, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Norway, Chile, and Colombia, for their initiatives, policy advancements and partnership. He concluded by outlining five key principles guiding UNHCR engagement on internal displacement: support to and cooperation with States in finding solutions; inter-agency coordination and collaboration with local actors; prioritization of protection and human rights; promotion of durable solutions from the outset; and strengthening of data systems to inform planning and implementation.

44. The **Director of the Division of International Protection (UNHCR)** confirmed that the UNHCR internal restructuring would preserve and strengthen its focus on internally displaced persons. A new dedicated section on internal displacement will be housed within the Division of International Protection and Solutions. The division will continue to lead on protection coordination at the global level and drive the solutions agenda in partnership with IOM and UNDP. She underlined that regional and country operations remain central to implementing the engagement of UNHCR with internally displaced persons and welcomed continued collaboration with States.

The meeting rose at 12:54 p.m.
