



of the principles. Germany further offers to support countries in their efforts to include IDPs and other displaced persons in SDG monitoring as well as in national development plans.

Where the respective government is not able, or unwilling, to protect and assist those who are displaced, the UN, inter alia through its humanitarian cluster system, should be in a position to ensure predictable and reliable protection and assistance to internally displaced persons in need. This may also require intensified efforts in the field of humanitarian diplomacy, to ensure access to persons in need and to uphold humanitarian space.

The Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) should further intensify its efforts to facilitate and drive collaboration and synergies between UN agencies with a humanitarian mandate in situations of internal displacement. An update of IASC

and technical expertise, the Panel is in an excellent position to take such a comprehensive approach.

It is crucial that the High-Level Panel listens to what IDPs want and what solutions they themselves envision. We therefore ask the Panel to give sufficient space to those affected by internal displacement to partake meaningfully and to include recommendations for IDP-inclusive approaches towards achieving durable solutions. This could include creating a dedicated mechanism for consultation and participation of IDPs that can persist beyond the panel.

Recommendations must be, above all, in the best interest of IDPs and, at the same time, be supported and sufficiently feasible to be put into action by governments of countries with IDPs. As more research is becoming available on the relationships between IDPs, refugees and migrants and the entire displacement continuum, new approaches need to also be mindful of the often close connections between internal

