

With the historically highest number of IDPs, development support with focus on **ownership of countries concerned** and **capacity building of central and local governments** which ultimately **enhance service delivery capacity** (whichever in the places of displacement or places of origin) is of paramount importance. As articulated in “the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement”, **national authorities have the primary duty and responsibility** to provide support to IDPs within their jurisdiction. Therefore, **resilient state building** through building responsive and inclusive government is crucial particularly in order to prevent further displacement. Japan is actively promoting the “Humanitarian-Development–Peace Nexus” approach as well as disaster risk reduction (DRR) in the belief that working on those will address the causes of forced displacements, and prevent and resolve humanitarian disasters.

Humanitarian-Development–Peace Nexus

In addition to the ownership and capacity building of governments, particular attention needs to be paid to well-balanced support targeting IDPs as well as their host communities in order to enhance co-existence and avoid creating any tensions between them. Furthermore, **evidence-based approach** covering both humanitarian and development aspects will contribute to integrated planning and enhance sustainable approach. JICA, Japan’s development aid agency, can present good lessons learned from its own engagement with IDPs and host communities adopting above-mentioned approach. Followings are lessons regarding conflict-induced displacement.

1. An exemplary initiative is the ones in Colombia where JICA introduced phased approach according to the stage of displacement, starting with strengthening institutional capacity of local governments to deliver services to IDPs in which JICA enhanced planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation capacity of relevant government authorities. When return prospect raised as a durable solution, JICA supported the Government to promote land restitution policy with capacity building on information security management of land information system. After the Government and FARC signed a peace agreement, JICA supported enhancement of livelihoods and improvement of lives of IDP returnees. This example highlights the importance of continuous support to the Governments toward achieving a durable solution.
2. Another example of JICA operation in Acholi sub-region in Uganda illustrates the comprehensive approach addressing both hard and soft intervention needs at the timing of transition from humanitarian to development. While JICA supported community development including rehabilitation of basic infrastructure and strengthening community

structure on one hand, it has focused on capacity building of local governments who played critical roles to support IDP returnees for setting up lives after decades of displacement. This experience, which was found to be very effective, was later replicated to refugee settings in nearby region.

3. Good practices from other regions/countries include (1) Improvement of public services in three Darfur States enhancing of inclusive approach, with particular attention to vulnerable groups including IDPs. Through this capacity building process, awareness and willingness of the authorities toward inclusive approach was strengthened and the trust between authorities and community was also enhanced; and (2) small-scale infrastructure projects in Mindanao, the Philippines, to support IDP hosting communities, which also contributed to harmony and co-existence of IDPs and host communities.

In summary, (1) **good service delivery by local government to displaced people**, (2) **confidence-building among them**, and (3) **co-existence between displaced people and host community** are indispensable elements for durable solutions on displacement.

Disaster risk reduction

More than half of the displacements worldwide are, on the other hand, said to be currently caused by natural disasters. It is pointed out that some of the extreme climate and large-scale natural disasters that are occurring worldwide in recent years relate to climate change. The above-mentioned approach is also useful in cases of disaster-induced and climate-change related displacement. However, in case of disaster and climate-change, further attention should be paid for preparedness, and international society should support the countries which have limited capacity to do so.

Japan is rich in knowledge and technology on DRR, and it has been leading the discussion and promotion of DRR by hosting World Conferences on Disaster Risk Reduction. At the third UN World Conference on DRR in 2015, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 was adopted by UN member states. The Sendai Framework for DRR incorporates the importance of **investment in disaster risk reduction, participation of diverse stakeholders**, and the **“Build Back Better” approach** -to overcome the vulnerabilities based on the lessons learned from the disaster and reconstruct towards a society which is more resilient-, which Japan reiterated during the formulation process of the framework.

Following this, over the four-year period from 2015 to 2018, Japan contributed in this domain worldwide 5 billion US dollars in total and training of 70,000 government officials and local leaders. In 2019, Japan announced "Sendai Cooperation Initiative for Disaster Risk Reduction Phase 2" where Japan committed to provide DRR assistance including flood prevention to at least 5 million people and train 85,000 government officials, local leaders and young generations etc, and assist 80 countries in formulating DRR plan. Examples of our disaster risk reduction efforts are as follows.

1. In order to achieve the Global Targets of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR), it is necessary to enhance investment in Disaster Risk Reduction to reduce negative impacts when disasters hit. In this regard, development of an Investment Plan (= Disaster Risk Reduction Plan) is crucial. JICA has developed the "8 Steps" as a practical guideline to formulate local DRR plans/strategies for local governments of developing countries, and has been providing training programs (Knowledge Co-Creation Program) in Japan for capacity development for formulation of local DRR Plans/Strategies. At the same time, JICA has been supporting local governments in developing countries to develop actual local DRR plans through technical cooperation projects.
2. Nepal "Project for Assessment of Earthquake Disaster Risk for the Kathmandu Valley"
The 7.8 magnitude earthquake that hit Nepal in 2015 caused devastating damage in the country and surrounding areas. It killed 8,790 people, injured 22,300, and destroyed 510,000 houses. There were hardly any earthquake resistant structures, or restrictions on land usage, or building regulations in Nepal, despite the fact that large earthquakes have repeatedly struck Kathmandu Valley in the past. This project carried out a hazard assessment of the Kathmandu Valley using the most advanced academic knowledge available and a risk assessment based on knowledge and damage estimates using multiple occurrence scenarios. These risk assessments helped to organize the project models in the local government. Examples are the creation of local disaster risk reduction plans and earthquake resistance plans for public infrastructure.

Japan believes that **investment in disaster risk reduction** as well as **mainstreaming of DRR** by introducing the DRR perspective in all development policy are of paramount importance for DRR and for the solution and prevention of forced displacements.