

With the historically highest number of IDPs, development support with focus on \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ which ultimately \_\_\_\_\_ (whichever in the places of displacement or places of origin) is of paramount importance. As articulated in “the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement”, \_\_\_\_\_ to provide support to IDPs within their jurisdiction. Therefore, \_\_\_\_\_ 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.

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, \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ covering both humanitarian and development aspects will \_\_\_\_\_ and enhance sustainable approach. JICA, Japan’s \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ good lessons learned from its own engagement with IDPs \_\_\_\_\_ 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.

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  
(2) small-scale  
infrastructure pr

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 of