

While in Uganda, I also had the opportunity to observe the work being carried out by Japanese NGOs and Japan's development agency, JICA. Their work is targeted at both refugees and the local community and also at local governments in refugee host communities. Since July, JICA has begun conducting a survey on basic infrastructure. The information gathered through this survey will provide an overview of the needs of the region as a whole, including the settlements where refugees are living. We hope that this initiative will contribute to the implementation of the CRRF.

Madam Chair,

Lasting solutions for the refugee issue cannot be achieved solely through life-saving humanitarian assistance. Education and livelihood assistance is necessary for the self-reliance of refugees for the day when the time comes for them to repatriate or resettle. Development assistance for host communities is necessary to ensure that refugee flows do not result in new crises. Also, when refugees repatriate, reconstruction and peace building assistance for stabilization need to be in place. Furthermore, in order to prevent the occurrence of conflict, which is one of the root causes of the refugee crisis, poverty reduction and economic development assistance is essential. Japan will provide appropriate responses, bearing in mind the specificity of each situation, based on this approach of the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus.

Madam Chair,

The Syrian crisis is now in its seventh year and host countries have been left with a huge burden. It goes without saying that the international community's role in addressing the situation is crucial. As part of our commitment announced last year, 28 Syrian students were welcomed to Japan for postgraduate level education. We expect that such educational opportunities will not only serve as a complementary pathway for the vulnerable population, but will also contribute to building the capacities of the youth of today who will be rebuilding Syria tomorrow.