

IV. Consolidation of Peace/ Good Governance

African countries and institutions, with the support of the international community, continue to be engaged in the consolidation of peace and good governance. Japan welcomes the positive outcomes of each country's efforts. At the same time, it appreciates the increasingly active role of the AU and the RECs in this area. However, as recent political situations in some parts of the continent have shown, challenges to peace and good governance remain a grave concern.

In this respect, Japan remains committed to supporting African efforts toward peace and good governance. As the consolidation of peace requires seamless and continuous support to make it irreversible, Japan's assistance covers conflict prevention, humanitarian assistance, reconstruction assistance, restoration and maintenance of security, and promotion of good governance. This assistance is provided in close coordination with a wide range of TICAD partners throughout the TICAD process.

The Status of Japanese Assistance (April 2008 - March 2011 [provisional])

Total amount of committed ODA projects in the consolidation of peace and the promotion of good governance (April 2008-March 2011)

(100 million yen)

	Conflict Prevention	Humanitarian and Reconstruction Assistance	Restoration and Maintenance of Security	Promotion of Good Governance
Grant Aid & Tech. Coop.	1.2	988.9	68.8	24.2
Non-ODA	—	—	22.9	—

Conflict Prevention

Year of peace and security in Africa

Under the initiative of the African Union, 2011 marked the "Year of peace and security in Africa (YoPS)". Japan supported the African Union Commission to hold a meeting to advance the project to build

a memorial to the victims of human rights violations. Japan's support was also utilised for the materials for the promotion of peace and security.



T-shirt made by Japanese assistance

(Photo: MOFA)

Humanitarian and Reconstruction Assistance

Training of national police in the DRC



(Photo: JICA)

To restore and maintain security in the DRC, where long-lasting conflict still persists, JICA has been engaged in the re-training of the

national police and the induction training of new police officers is being held in the Eastern region. This training course is provided in collaboration with the National Police of the DRC and MONUSCO*.

*United Nations Organisation Stabilisation Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Community Empowerment and Peace-Building in Ituri, DRC

With United Nations Funds for Human Security, to which Japan is one of major contributors, UNDP, FAO, UNICEF, and UNHCR jointly designed and implemented a project for economic reconstruction and peace-building in vulnerable and high-risk area of the war-torn Ituri district. This project has not only improved security at

large, but also has contributed to ensuring human security in local communities through a variety of economic and social activities.



Local market constructed by the Project
(Photo: JICA)



Restoration and Maintenance of Security

Improving The Protection Of Vulnerable Migrants

Every year, tens of thousands of migrants and asylum seekers make the hazardous journey through the North East region of Somalia, Djibouti and onwards across the Gulf of Aden in makeshift boats, operated by smugglers. In order to enhance the protection of those migrants, Japan and IOM have implemented projects including capacity building of the institutions concerned, direct assistance to vulnerable migrants and strengthening livelihoods in source communities, including through vocational training, working closely with government ministries and NGOs.



Business training for potential migrants in Somaliland



Beauty training for potential female migrants in Somaliland

(Photos: IOM)

Enhancement of Governance for Building Peace in Francophone Africa



(Photo: JICA)

In order to facilitate the restoration of order and justice in post conflict countries, Japan supports human resource development in security sector, which is essential to nation building. In this context, Japan invites police officers as well as public officers in charge of justice in French-speaking African countries, for the training course, which provides them with the opportunity to learn from Japan's post-war reconstruction experience as well as to learn about Japanese security system.

Support for the Somalia Security Institutions and for the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM)

Taking into account vital importance of the stability in Somalia, Japan has disbursed US\$24 million to support TFG police as well as US\$ 9 million to the UN Trust Fund in support of AMISOM in 2009 to enhance AU peace-keeping operations deployed in Somalia.



(Photo: AMISOM)

Enhancement of Peacekeeping Capabilities in Africa



JSDF instructor at CCCPA in Cairo
(Photo: MOFA)

Japan started supporting five peacekeeping training centres in 2008 (Egypt, Ghana, Kenya, Mali and Rwanda) and expanded support to three other centres in 2009 (Benin, Nigeria, South Africa) through UNDP. In 2010, the support was further expanded to another centre in Cameroon and additional support was provided to three centres (Egypt, Ghana and Mali). Japan has also dispatched 17 Self-Defense Force (JSDF) personnel and civilian experts as instructors or resource-personnel to centres in Egypt, Ghana, Mali and Kenya. As of March 2011, the total number of trainees who have attended training courses funded by Japan is over 1,809. Japan intends to continue such support in 2011.

Promotion of Good Governance

Project for Electoral Technical Assistance (PACE) in Burundi

The UNDP-led Project for Electoral Technical Assistance (PACE), set up in September 2009, has successfully coordinated a Basket Fund of US\$ 28 million from 15 different international donors, including Japan, to support the newly established National Electoral Commission (NEC) in organising the entire 2010 electoral cycle. The direct result consists of the organisation of 5 elections within less than 4 months in 2010 (Communal, Presidential, Legislative, Senatorial, and Hill (subcommunal)) with some 35,000 polling agents deployed in 6,969 polling stations.



(Photos: UNDP)

IV. Consolidation of Peace/ Good Governance

Japan's support toward consolidation of peace in Sudan

In Sudan, the implementation process of the CPA (Comprehensive Peace Agreement), signed in January 2005 to bring an end to "the longest lasting civil war in Africa" over twenty years, is now at a crucial moment. In Darfur region, deteriorating humanitarian situation from around 2003 resulted in a crisis. Although the Darfur Peace Agreement (DPA) has been signed in May 2006, the situation there remains unstable. Under these circumstances, Japan has extended support for the consolidation of peace in Sudan both in the implementation of CPA process and the stabilisation of Darfur region.

History of CPA implementation and Darfur peace process

January 2005	Signing of CPA
July 2005	Formation of Government of National Unity
May 2006	Signing of DPA
December 2009	Southern Sudan Referendum Act and the Abyei Referendum Act
April 2010	General Elections (legislative and executive elections)
January 2011	Southern Sudan Referendum
February 2011	Announcement of the final result of the Southern Sudan Referendum
July 2011	Expiry of CPA

Support for General Elections (legislative and executive elections)

Japan extended emergency grant aid amounting to approximately US\$10 million through UNDP to support the general elections. Japan's assistance was used for the procurement of ballot papers and boxes, and the women awareness campaign for political participation, etc.

Support for the Southern Sudan Referendum

Japan dispatched a Referendum Observation Mission consisting of 15 members under the International Peace Cooperation Law. Japan has also provided, through UNDP, an emergency grant of approximately US\$8.17 million, to assist the realisation of a free and fair referendum for the people of Southern Sudan. Japan's assistance was used for voter education, media training and the procurement of voter registration and voting materials, etc.



Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration (DDR) Programme

As stipulated in CPA, the DDR programme for armed forces in Southern and Northern Sudan has started in 2009. This programme is supposed to assist reintegration of the discharged ex-combatants into society. Through UNDP, Japan started to assist the DDR from 2005, and provided US\$10.7 million in January 2011 as the second tranche.

Moreover, through JICA's technical cooperation, Japan delivered training materials and provided training for teachers at vocational training centres and local NGOs who provide vocational training for ex-combatants.



Grant Aid to DDR (through UNDP)

Support for the Reintegration of ex-combatants (area: agriculture, vocational training, new business start-ups)

Technical Cooperation Project on Human Resources Development (JICA)

Example of efforts toward stability of the Southern Sudan

As the postwar recovery proceeds, the cargo handling volume has increased drastically in the island waterway transport from North to South. The expansion of Juba River Port is essential to facilitate efficient and safe economic activities in the region. Japan aims to promote consolidation of peace through supporting the improvement of the river port.

Juba River Port (Photo: JICA)

