

Annual Report on the National Action Plan  
on Women Peace and Security  
January-December, 2015

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Evaluation Committee of the National Action Plan  
on Women, Peace and Security



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## Foreword

In 2000, the United Nations Security Council adopted Resolution 1325, the first resolution to explicitly relate the issue of women with that of peace and security. In September 2015, Japan established the National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security (hereinafter referred to as the “NAP”) in order to implement this and other related resolutions. In 2016, it formulated the Evaluation Committee, which consists of experienced experts with sufficient knowledge and experience in the field of women, peace and security, and the Monitoring Working Group consisting of representatives of ministries and agencies, and commenced monitoring and evaluation. Given that this is the first occasion to monitor and evaluate the NAP and that the cases prior to the formulation of the NAP are also subject to the evaluation, this report is intended to grasp a comprehensive picture of projects by identifying their specific characteristics and outcomes so that the evaluation may contribute to future enhancement of the capacity to design, plan and implement policies and projects from the gender equality perspective in the field of women, peace and security. The Implementation Status Report containing the projects subject to evaluation was provided for the Evaluation Committee by the Monitoring Working Group. Additional information was provided upon the Committee member’s request. Two members of the Evaluation Committee as a pair were assigned to one major goal described in the Implementation Status Report to evaluate and draft each section in accordance with the objectives and standards agreed in the Committee.

The cases subject to evaluation are those selected and reported in the Implementation Status Report by the respective ministries and agencies, and are in principle cases implemented during January-December 2015. However, some ministries and agencies have taken up cases from the one year ending on June 1, 2016, and/or cases from the last three years or so. The total number of cases subject to evaluation is 164, with 36 for major goal I (goal 1: 9, goal 2: 1, goal 3: 14, and goal 4: 12), 27 for major goal II (goal 1: 1, goal 2: 5, goal 3: 2, goal 4: 14, goal 5: 5, and goal 6: 0), 45 for major goal III (goal 1: 13, goal 2: 7, goal 3: 10, goal 4: 8, and goal 5: 7), and 56 for major goal IV (goal 1: 11, goal 2: 6, goal 3: 14, goal 4: 23, and goal 5: 2).

The Evaluation Committee discussed the methodology of evaluating the cases implemented before the formulation of the NAP and decided that it would be appropriate to grasp the bird’s-eye view of the cases based on the classification by standards characteristic to Japanese government’s domestic and international assistance in the field of women, peace and

security prior to the formation of the NAP. The Committee found, the classification standards to be: the implementing entities (the Government of Japan, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), international organizations, etc.), objective (initiatives with gender equality as the main objective, initiatives that do not have gender equality as the main objective but incorporate the gender perspective), method and approach (utilization of Japan's knowledge and expertise, innovativeness, strategic nature of the selection of project partners, etc.), the type of Japan's engagement (direct support, indirect financial and/or personnel support, etc.), output of initiatives and impact (output/outcome), and the location for the initiatives (domestic/overseas). As the Implementation Status Report states major goal, goal and action based on the framework of the NAP, the indicators in the NAP and other applicable international standard were used as the evaluation standards. This annual report consists of "general comments" which evaluated all cases reported in the Implementing Status Report, and "cases" which are the evaluation on cases selected from the Implementing Status Report by the Evaluation Committee members in charge.

## Members of the Evaluation Committee

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# I . Participation

## General Comments

Initiatives by the Government of Japan mainly concern goal 3: -action 4 “In disaster responses in Japan, ensure women’s participation in decision-making and implementation...” and goal 4 “Introduce the gender equality perspective in decision-making in Japan... and increase women’s participation in these field including in decision-making.” Within Japan, multiple ministries including the Cabinet Office, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Defense, National Police Agency, prefectures, ordinance-designated cities, etc. have implemented the initiatives. The structure within Japan is relatively well established.

Many of JICA’s activities are mainly indirect activities (main purpose is not gender equality) that incorporate the gender perspective. In the future, it is desirable to increase activities that aim to promote gender equality as their main objective. There is a strong tendency for JICA’s indirect overseas assistance to be technology transfer.

Although much of the activities by international organizations (UN Women, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), etc.) have gender equality as their main purpose, Japanese contributions consist mainly of indirect financial assistance. In the future, it would perhaps be appropriate to consider direct contributions from Japan to international organizations such as having more Japanese participate in the activities of international organizations and having the activities of international organizations and those of Japan conducted in collaboration.

Dispatching female members of the Self-Defense Forces for UN peacekeeping operations is a good practice. However, since UN Security Council Resolution 1325 seeks to expand the role and contribution of women in United Nations military observer and civilian police, contributions to a broader range of areas is desirable.

Since this is the first fiscal year of the NAP, specific initiatives that have been conducted since before the formulation of the NAP but are related to the NAP are taken up as activities subject to evaluation. It is desirable in the future to have activities’ plans that are conscious of the kind of project designs that achieve the goals of the NAP and their implementation.

There is a lack of cases reported in the Implementation Status Report in goal 3, action 2 “Ensure women’s participation in activities for assisting democratization, including dispatch of election monitoring groups” and goal 4: -action 5 “Increase women’s participation into Japanese

delegations to peace-related conferences (including the conference on reconstruction assistance to conflict-affected regions).” They are both actions concerning the participation of women in the Japanese delegations participating in international conferences concerning women and security. It is desirable that similar cases will be forthcoming.

## Cases

### ● Integrating Gender in Peace Support Operations at International Peace Support Training Centre in Kenya (Assistance for UN Women by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs)

Training is being conducted directly for women at the International Peace Support Training Centre (IPSTC) on knowledge and skills for initiatives concerning peace and security, legal systems aimed at promoting participation of women in decision-making, the role of women at different stages in conflicts, issues concerning female leadership roles for women, etc.

IPSTC also conducts workshops for its staff concerning gender and gender mainstreaming. The results have led to the development of a gender action plan of IPSTC, provision of gender programs, and training, research, etc. that takes gender into consideration by IPSTC.

Due consideration for women and participation of women are being achieved through these activities at the planning stage of projects related to preventing conflicts and their recurrence.

In the future, it is preferable that the number of women and the gender ratio for staff members of IPSTC and participating trainees, and follow-up data concerning the state of the post-training activities of the trainees are presented for evaluation.

### ● Women, Peace and Security in Arab States (Assistance for UN Women by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs)

Ministry of Foreign Affairs supports UN Women to provide assistance in Arab states so that more women in these states will participate in decision-making at all levels of peacebuilding, mediation and diplomacy at the domestic and international levels. One example is the implementation of training of female mediators so that they could play the role in confirming the language that reflect the gender perspective be included in the agreed papers the outcome



documents of international conferences. In connection with the realization of the establishment of the regional action plan on women, peace and security by the Arab League, UN Women, which assists the development of action plans to implement UN Security Council Resolution 1325, aims to raise awareness about national action plans and collaboration between governments and NGOs linked to the regional action plan. Considering serious issues such as abduction of women and girls (teenage girls in their adolescence), sexual and gender-based violence, forced and early marriages while living under evacuation, and the increasing vulnerability of Syrian women who have become refugees, in the region that are under conflict or susceptible to acts of terror, it is a matter of urgency to formulate national action plans and to promote women's participation in peace and security. Thus, it is desirable to continue assistance in this area.

In the future, it is preferable to provide support documentation with the gender perspective as well as in constructing legal and institutional mechanisms toward practical women's access to judicial systems.

### ● **Afghanistan, Project for the Promotion and Enhancement of the Afghan Capacity for Effective Development (PEACE) (JICA, Ministry of Foreign Affairs)**

\* Based on data as of June 2016.

Administrative officials from Afghanistan are being accepted in Japan in order to assist the country, which has a major deficit in core human resources to promote development as the consequence of the long-term conflict. So far, they have undergone training in a total of 47 faculties in 34 universities.

From a peacebuilding perspective, the implementation of peace training in Hiroshima to learn about Japan's post-World-War-II reconstruction is considered as a good practice in the utilization of Japan's knowledge and expertise. Furthermore, introductory sessions for women are held in Afghanistan in order to invite as many female administrative officials as possible, and female leadership training is given to female trainees. The fact that female trainees are actively working as teachers and engineers after they return to Afghanistan shows that the results of the training are benefits to Afghanistan.

In this project, 480 men and 27 women for a total of 507 will receive training in Phase 1 (2011-2019). Women comprise 5% of the total, and training for women is being conducted once every six months. In the future, it is desirable to increase the number of female trainees since the

proportion of female participation is low. Since the objective of this project is not gender equality, a human resource development project to promote gender equality as the main objective is to be expected in the future.

### ● Dispatching Female Police Officers and Female Members of the Self-Defense Forces (National Police Agency, Ministry of Defense)

The police dispatched female police officers to Turkey to cooperate with the JICA's support for Turkish police to implement the training for new Afghan female police officers. This training provided the lecture on making a police force from women's perspective and on coping with crimes victimizing women.

Ministry of Defense sent 510 female members of the Self-Defense Forces to international peace cooperation activities such as UN peace keeping operations, international emergency disaster relief, etc.

These activities can be highly evaluated since the dispatch of female police officers and female members of the Self-Defense Forces is requested to Japan internationally in order to protect women who can only talk to women and to provide education and training on women's rights in countries where the large number of the population is Muslims.

Since the Government of Japan mainly provides only financial assistance for overseas activities with gender equality as the main objective, Japanese women going overseas and providing assistance directly to the local women is also desirable for expanding Japanese assistance in the field of peace and security. It is desirable to continue to actively dispatch female personnel in the future. It should be noted that mental care from gender perspective is needed, as there is a possibility for the dispatched personnel to suffer from mental problem such as PTSD (Post Traumatic Stress Disorder) due to the their work.

## II. Conflict Prevention

### General Comments

We could find the Government of Japan has been gradually increasing the number of assistance in the area of prevention, management and resolution of conflicts. Such initiatives include; addressing gender-based violence; securing safety and human rights of women and;

promotion of social participation and capacity development of women. In response to recent trends and characteristics of conflicts and terrorism, Japan has been extending its support to those regions facing serious proliferation of violence - such as Kenya and Sahel- by enhancing women's participation and leadership in Countering Violent Extremis (CVE) in collaboration with international organizations. Such initiatives are important as the ones which directly contribute to achieve the goal outlined in this chapter of 'Conflict Prevention' of National Action Plan.

Some programs are utilizing expertise in Japan, designed to produce a long-term preventive impact by paying a special attention to conflict affected victims and women. The capacity development of female police officers in Afghanistan and the prevention of human trafficking in Asia are among such initiatives. It is also important to note that a certain level of gender and human rights training is conducted to the military personnel being deployed to the peacekeeping operations.

While above mentioned initiatives are positively evaluated, the overall numbers and amount of assistance by Government of Japan in NAP, in particular the area of conflict prevention, is limited. In particular, there are almost no initiatives to promote women's participation and capacity development in the areas of conflict resolution and prevention such as early warning and early response mechanism development and trust building. In Japan, there has been a growing understanding on victimization and negative impact on women in conflicts among stakeholders for peacebuilding. However, it has been hardly recognized that women with multiple roles in the community can also play an active role in prevention, resolution, mediation and reconciliation of conflict and violent extremism. It is important for Japan to further focus on capacity development of women and advance their participation in prevention and resolution of conflict by also promoting gender responsive governance.

Another area requiring further improvement is strengthening collaboration between government and Japanese NGOs as well as supporting domestic initiatives by women's groups, the civil society and NGOs. The civil society play vital roles in promoting gender responsive peacebuilding through human resource development, awareness raising, research and international exchanges. It is essential to strengthen assistance to women's groups and civil society organizations active in promotion of gender equality, human rights and peace education at the grassroots level. Such efforts would further accumulate knowledge and expertise within the country, thus further strengthen interventions to promote gender equality and conflict prevention.

Furthermore, it is also important to strengthen alliances with men in order to achieve the

goal outlined in this chapter of National Action Plan. More Interventions should be implemented to raise awareness of men and to address existing gender norms, discriminatory social structures and cultural practices. To this end, in addition to supporting such initiatives by UN agencies, it is necessary to ensure that gender and diversity responsive conflict impact assessment and needs analysis to be conducted in every bilateral assistance programs as well as assistance through Japanese NGOs, and scale up the operations. By scaling up existing initiatives in such a way, initiative by Japan would further contribute to create effective outcomes and impacts towards the society which ensures gender equality, women's peace and security.

## Cases

### ● Engaging Women in Preventing and Countering Extremist Violence in Kenya (Assistance for UN Women by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs)

In addition to state-to-state conflict and civil wars, there has been a dramatic rise in the number and severity of violent extremism, most prominently in the form of terrorism. In Kenya, too, the spread of radical Islam and the rise of violence in coastal areas due to the influence of neighboring Somalia have become serious issues, and there are concerns that the violence will spread to other regions.

In the past, women were recognized merely as victims of conflict and violence. However it has been recognized that women play an important role in peacebuilding, conflict prevention, and responding to violent extremism. Within this context, Government of Japan's initiative to support this program through UN Women is highly relevant and effective to achieve the goal 2 "Encourage women to participate and take leadership roles in conflict management in conflict-affected societies". The program intends to analyze current state of violent extremism from gender perspectives and thus making the violence against women and human rights violations visible, with special focus on research and capacity building of civil societies in conflict prevention.

While there has been an increasing recognition on important roles of women and civil society organizations in eliminating violent extremism, a systematic and pragmatic approach for assistance has not yet been established in this area. In this sense, this program, which supports the enhancement of women's leadership including research and analysis on the role of women in eliminating violent extremism, could help solve the problem in other regions by investigating

insight and sharing lessons learnt. It is expected that Japan increase the number of assistance to support such initiative in wider range of conflict-affected countries.

**● Team of Experts (TOE)'s support to the consolidation of the implementation of Democratic Republic of the Congo Joint Communiqué on addressing sexual violence (Assistance from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the United Nations Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict)**

We tend to overlook assistance to address issues of prosecution of perpetrators as well as support to the victims of sexual violence in conflict and post-conflict settings. Therefore, it is important to highlight the fact that Japan is assisting development of a legal mechanism in Democratic Republic of the Congo through financial contribution to UN, thus promoting gender responsive peace processes. This program also undertakes advocacy for concerned legislative institutions so as to deepen understanding on the issue of sexual violence in conflict.

Many victims of sexual violence in conflict have limited access to legal support. In addition, It is often difficult to secure material evidence of sexual violence in conflict. A situation where the legal system does not function leads to a culture of impunity, which could provoke further violence and criminal activities. In this context, it is extremely important to take actions to promote initiatives to ensure legal system by also protecting eyewitnesses and prove criminal allegations for pursuing peace and rebuilding the society. As actual number of such assistance is still limited, It is expected that such assistance to be further strengthened.

**● Afghanistan, Training for Afghan Policewomen to Address the Gender Based Violence (JICA, Ministry of Foreign Affairs) \* Based on data as of June 2016.**

It is important that the police and other law enforcement authorities takes rights-based measures in responding to the special needs of female and child survivors of violence. In this context, it is welcomed that Japan is utilizing its domestic expertise and is supporting the capacity development of female police officers of Afghanistan. In this initiative, Japanese female police officers and female social workers conducted trainings jointly to enhance capacity of Afghan female police officers to effectively respond to sexual and gender based violence. The training also included sexual harassment countermeasures. Such initiative through collaboration and

cooperation with female experts with diverse technical background is considered to be effective and efficient especially in the region where gender segregation prevents most women and girls from approaching male police officers to report crimes against them. It is expected that Japan scales up this initiative further and strengthens institutional mechanisms and human resources development of police force in Afghanistan through strengthening collaboration with various stakeholders and experts both in Japan and overseas.

**● Thailand, Project on Capacity Development on Assisting Victims of Trafficking in the Greater Mekong Sub-regional Countries (JICA, Ministry of Foreign Affairs)** \* Based on data as of June 2016.

This project for anti-human trafficking in the Mekong region in Asia directly responds to the achievement of the goal outlined in this chapter of the NAP. Most of the victims of human trafficking are women and children vulnerable to violence and human rights violations. In this context, institutional capacity building and human resource development is crucial in order to ensure appropriate code of conduct with special attention to survivors during the process of prevention, protection and relief so that the survivors are not exposed to further threats.

This project has been providing a technical support to the concerned government institutions to enhance the protection and prevention mechanisms for the victims of trafficking and other forms of gender-based violence in close collaboration and network with a group of professionals coming from various agencies. The project has been supporting the activities of self-help group members of survivors of trafficking. The project has been promoting a survivor-centered approach and the empowerment of the victims with a long term perspectives by utilizing knowledge and experience of Japan experts. It is expected that such interventions are further expanded widely in other conflict affected regions.

## III. Protection

### General Comments

The active promotion of projects in the first year of the NAP concerning the establishment of basic systems and training to provide survivors of gender-based violence under humanitarian crisis with comprehensive support (goal 1) is to be commended. However, the

establishment of the various systems to ensure that the results of the training take root is a task for the future. For example, there is little activity – and in some cases no specific measures – in areas such as reporting systems, thorough dissemination of codes of conduct, properly investigating and punishing dispatched personnel, and reflection in personnel evaluations in the case of perpetration (goal 4) or disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) and Security Sector Reform (SSR) (goal 5). In addition, the analysis for reducing and preventing risks of gender-based violence (goal 2 and 3) and institutionalization of designing and implementation of the system based on the analysis are needed. Furthermore, there is no frontline assistance activity concerning arms regulation.

The implementation of comprehensive aid including the promotion of the participation of women and girls, etc. in decision-making and securing safety as support for refugees and displaced persons (goal 3) in fragile countries should be highly evaluated. However, there are no cases that match the actions regarding refugee support within Japan other than the assignment of female officials to detention centers. There is a need to more broadly grasp the needs and risks based on gender of refugees and those applying for refugee recognition, and to take measures including a reexamination of the detention system.

Some projects emphasize the development of women's leadership including the professions (police, etc.) and these are indispensable initiatives. However, exercising leadership is difficult unless there is progress in gender mainstreaming in the overall organizations and systems, as well as collaboration with related institutions. Furthermore, the main focus is on the empowerment of survivors, but an approach to the perpetrators and society in general is necessary at the same time.

It is important to concentrate assistance in vulnerable countries, but the response to domestic issues such as support for refugees within Japan, and assistance for disasters and reconstruction should also be enhanced. Many of the projects by the Government of Japan are indirect assistance (financial assistance), but it is also necessary to enhance the implementation capacity for direct support by the government in order to accelerate domestic initiatives. Furthermore, outside of Japan, the amount of assistance concerning disaster risk management and reconstruction is small compared to assistance concerning conflicts. It is desirable to strike an overall balance by taking these points into consideration.

## Cases

### ● **Promoting Social Cohesion through Women's Economic Empowerment and Protection Initiatives in Irbid and Zarqa (Assistance for UN Women by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs)**

In this project, the following initiatives are being implemented in Irbid and Zarqa in northern Jordan, where Syrian refugees have been accepted, to boost social cohesion through the women's economic empowerment and protection initiative: (1) establishing safe spaces where women and girls can participate actively in the decision-making process in the localities and conducting training, (2) strengthening collaboration with local women's groups and NGOs in order to create opportunities for women to engage in activities to make a living and earn money in their local communities, and (3) building mechanisms to improve access to social services in cooperation with local governments to eliminate difficulties for vulnerable women when they seek social services within their local communities such as the lack of female doctors.

Regarding support for economic and social empowerment targeting women, it is to be commended that it is being implemented not only for improving access and acquiring skills for earning a living and for access to healthcare services but also to include promoting participation in decision-making and securing safety. It is also to be commended that the improvement of public services for both the refugees and the host communities is being conducted from a gender equality perspective in collaboration with local NGOs, in terms of the sustainability of the results of the projects.

### ● **Sudan, The Project for Strengthening Peace through the Improvement of Public Services in Three Darfur States (JICA, Ministry of Foreign Affairs) \* Based on data as of June 2016.**

This project supports the provision of inclusive public services in order to build peace in three Sudanese states (North, South, and West Darfur) where conflict continues.

It is to be commended that a survey concerning the impact of conflict on women and their living circumstances in the region covered by the project is planned and that care for pregnancy, childbirth, and newborns is included, in addition to the repairmen and new construction of water supply facilities for assisting to provide basic infrastructure and service. The project deserves to be particularly commended for including efforts to enhance the capacity of



women's cooperatives in these projects such as providing support for the identification and training of women leaders by the state health ministries as coordinators for the implementation of health-related community activities, etc. under the initiative of women. Vocational training in each state is consigned to the women's cooperative there, which has implemented integrated business startup training for widows and other women who have been impacted by the conflict. Furthermore, the plan of this project is to have displaced persons and returnees participate in the well administration committees and healthcare committees so that fair use of the services can be ensured through consultation among the different groups, and participation of female representatives is expected so that the women's perspective will be included in the implementation of the plan.

● **Community Safety Project for Women and Youth in Kiambiu Informal Settlement, Nairobi (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)** \* Based on data as of June 2016.

In this project, the following initiatives are being implemented in the Kiambiu slums of the city of Nairobi, considering that women are the main victims of violence and many of them have concerns about the security there: (1) constructing an "early warning, early response" mechanism that prevents conflict and crime before they happen so that women and youths can live in peace, (2) providing support so that mental care for victims of violence and preventive counseling for residents who carry the risk of becoming perpetrators can be carried out by the residents themselves, and (3) implementing activities to enhance the quality and guarantee sustainable development of the activities.

It is to be commended that assistance is being conducted that is aimed at enabling residents to implement on their own activities for conflict prevention that take the gender perspective into consideration by such means as selecting and training security surveying team members from the women's perspective to survey, analyze, etc. the state of security in Kiambiu. There still seems to be strong resistance to psychological and sociological support for the residents, since it was the first time that such a project was implemented in the Kiambiu slums. However, the project should also be commended for the fact that support for their economic self-reliance is being conducted so that the support members would be able to conduct activities based on a stable income in view of sustainable development of the activities.

## ● Pre-deployment Training or Personnel of the Engineering Units to be dispatched to the UNMISS (United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan) and Others (Secretariat of the International Peace Cooperation Headquarters, Cabinet Office)

This project involves the implementation of pre-deployment training by Secretariat of the International Peace Cooperation Headquarters of the Cabinet Office for the engineer units, etc. to be dispatched to South Sudan. The education covers topics such as “sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA),” “action and discipline,” and “protection of women”. In 2015, 1,088 personnel scheduled to be dispatched as engineering unit or personnel to the United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) Headquarters, etc. received the training.

This training is one of few projects concerning Resolution 1325 in Japan and implemented directly by the Government of Japan. Content of the training is based on the United Nations Core Pre-Deployment Training Materials (CPTM) and consists of knowledge indispensable to all peacekeeping operations (PKO) personnel, military, police, and civilians.

It is commended that the definitions of “gender,” “gender mainstreaming,” and “sexual exploitation and abuse,” as well as the relevant UN Security Council Resolutions concerning “women, peace and security” are covered and that the educational content complies with international standards regarding the code of conduct that should be observed by UN PKO personnel.

For the number of female participants was only 38 of the 1,088 personnel, the challenge is to bring the gender balance of the dispatched personnel closer to international standards.

## IV. Humanitarian and Reconstruction Assistance

### General Comments

As for the implementation of goal 1 “[Emergency assistance phase] Planning and implementation assistance activities, while noting that women and girls, etc. are in an especially vulnerable situations in the emergency assistance phase such as in conflicts or immediately after conflicts or disasters,” emergency assistance that prioritizes these issues are of urgency. Disaster-immediate emergency assistances that have implemented such priorities have been reported, such as in refugee assistance (3 projects in the Democratic Republic of Congo, 2 in

Syria, 1 for Malian refugees, and 1 in Niger), enhancement of capacity for disaster management (1 project in the Philippines), and the Japan Disaster Relief Medical Team activities (3 cases). In terms of subsequent mid/long term-assistance, JICA has continued multi sectorial emergency response to support internally displaced persons in the DRC, assistance for Malian refugees, and enhancement of capacity for disaster management in the Philippines. Strengthening collaboration between the Japan Disaster Relief Medical Team and the subsequent mid/long-term assistance by JICA is desirable in terms of the seamless transition from the emergency humanitarian assistance phase to the reconstruction assistance phase, as well as the overall effectiveness and impact of the assistance.

Concerning goal 2 to goal 5, reconstruction and peacebuilding are areas in which Japan has a comparative advantage, having accumulated experience and expertise. Japan provides extensive assistance aimed specifically for women particularly during the reconstruction phase. Japan has also made efforts to promote “women’s participation” and to respond to “women’s voices” in its assistance in police reform, provision of public services, and infrastructure development (including disaster risk reduction). Taking note of such efforts, it is recommended that analysis and evaluation are conducted on: how women’s participation and their voices have actually impacted the overall planning, implementation, and outcome of the projects; what kind of obstacles existed in promoting women’s participation. Further, it is requested that, drawing on the above-said analysis and evaluation, there be a discussion on how to develop and implement a mechanism for ensuring women’s participation in decision-making and on how to make it an integral part of the planning and implementation processes. In addition, it is strongly recommended to categorize and recognize girls as a target group with special needs and provide support accordingly, as explicitly stated in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

International organizations have implemented a number of projects aiming for the dual goals of gender mainstreaming and empowerment of women and girls. There is much that Japan can learn from their strategies, methodologies, and outputs of such projects. When promoting participation of women, it is necessary to consider how to eliminate obstacles and how best to empower them. In particular, with regard to goal 5 “Each organization involved in the planning and implementation of humanitarian and reconstruction assistance makes efforts for gender mainstreaming such as through gender-balanced personnel arrangements and training, and develops systems for protection against gender-based violence, etc., thereby thoroughly introducing the gender equality perspective in projects,” it is explicitly commended that “giving due

consideration to gender” in the guidelines for application, guidance on subsidies, and project implementation. However, inclusion of women by these means alone is not sufficient. It is necessary to develop human resources and strengthen the capacity of supporting organizations and associations that are able to plan, implement, and evaluate projects on the basis of gender analysis. In order to do so, development of training program and training of trainers needs to be done promptly. These efforts should draw on the international standards as well as the knowledge of relevant international organizations and at the same time meet the needs of the Japanese aid system. Finally, it is strongly advised to share recognition in the Japanese development community that gender mainstreaming and empowerment of women and girls are not a mere checklist item but are essential ingredients of assistance in the emergency/recovery and reconstruction/peace-building, as well as a strategy for the build back better reconstruction (i.e., building a democratic and sustainable society).

## Case

### ● Japan Disaster Relief Medical Team (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, JICA)

\* Based on data as of June 2016.

During the Japan Disaster Relief Medical Team activities, electronic medical records are created for each patient so as to accurately grasp clinical information at any time, which enables prompt and accurate analysis of the medical assistance needs. In particular, all women are checked of their pregnancy at the reception, which is also registered on their medical records. The minimum set of data to be recorded (Minimum Data Set (MDS)) initiative is led by JICA to formulate an international standard for treatment information under the WHO (World Health Organization). The standardization of MDS will enable better implementation of assistance by making it possible for all medical teams to provide unified clinical data to the health authorities of the disaster affected countries.

It is necessary to take into consideration Children, Women, Aged people, and Patients/Poor people (CWAP) who are susceptible to direct impacts and shocks, secondary damages, and health disorders from disaster when providing emergency medical treatment. Furthermore, latent social problems are prone to surface in times of disaster, and the social vulnerability not only increases damage but also delays recovery as well as reconstruction.

Along with emergency medical assistance, swift and efficient collection, analysis, and

report of epidemiological data of the overall public health situation can be expected by utilizing electronic medical records created by the Japan Disaster Relief Medical Team, which leads to protection of children and women. Furthermore, effective public health assessment and increased beneficiaries can be expected from the international standardization of the MDS by WHO.

Issues that need to be addressed includes incorporating the concept of gender-specific medicine in disaster medical assistance from a more gender sensitive approach, ensuring that women and girls are not excluded from the reconstruction process, through efforts to provide seamless support from humanitarian assistance to reconstruction support.

### ● **Supporting the Community Initiatives for Reconciliation and Economic Empowerment of Women Affected by the Conflict in Mali (Assistance for UN Women by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs)**

In order to mainstream gender equality perspectives and promote women's full participation in all phases of conflict prevention and peace-building, there needs to be comprehensive initiatives at the local level. Such initiatives should aim to raise awareness amongst local decision makers and leaders, who are influential on the norms and actions of the local population, about the significance of women's participation in conflict prevention and peace-building, the criticality of building women's confidence and capacities to participate in decision-making, and the importance of raising their voice in solidarity.

This is a project that takes into consideration this need for a local level initiative. It is being conducted in parallel with a similar initiative at the central level to implement UN Security Council Resolution 1325. It is an empowerment project that aims to help women in evacuation rehabilitate from conflict and recover their livelihoods, in light of the fact that the majority of internally-displaced people are women and girls. Project activities aim at: supporting psychological and physical recovery from violence (i.e. sexual violence) and subsequent access to law enforcement; securing of a safe living environment; securing of livelihoods through the provision of entrepreneurial training and funding; acquiring of the mindset and skills to engage in local dialogues and peace-building processes with confidence; fostering of a sense of solidarity among women. These are all crucial and mutually complementary elements of women's empowerment. In addition, the project strategically uses radio broadcasting, which has a strong influence in shaping public opinions and social norms, to raise awareness amongst local leaders

and people. It is recommended that the content and the results of this project, as well as the knowledge and the lessons learned, be thoroughly disseminated as an example of a comprehensive initiative for the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325.

● **Philippines, The Project on Rehabilitation and Recovery from Typhoon Yolanda (JICA, Ministry of Foreign Affairs)** \*Based on data as of June 2016.

Women play an important role in the rebuilding of the livelihoods of people in disaster-affected communities and in the recovery and reconstruction of local economies. Promotion of economic empowerment from a long-term gender equality perspective not only brings benefits to the household and local economies, but it also enlarges women's rights and choices in life, and enhances their voice in the household and community. A "build back better" reconstruction may bring transformation to the unequal social structure in the pre-disaster community and leads to a fairer, disaster-resistant, and more resilient community.

This project aims to organize local women, including those who had not previously engaged in economic activities, by strengthening capacities of women's cooperatives. This is achieved through teaching milkfish aquaculture and processing skills, enhancing added value of the products through branding, and training women leaders with business negotiation skills to expand sales channels. Furthermore, strategic partnerships among local women's cooperatives in a number of regions have led to the securing of further public support and innovative collaboration. The results of this project are that: women developed self-confidence and improved their status in the household by gaining economic power; women advanced themselves in the community and built credibility vis-à-vis local authorities and private corporations by organizing themselves and engaging effectively in economic activities; and succeeded in creating a small but new local industry. This project is to be commended as a specific example of "build back better" as referred to above. It is expected that further reports on how the project plans to ensure sustainability and further developments will be delivered.

● **Democratic Republic of the Congo, The Project for Professionalization of the Police for the Population and Peace (JICA, Ministry of Foreign Affairs)** \*Based on data as of June 2016.

Security sector reform is aimed at achieving the maintenance of the overall public safety of the country and the enhancement of the people's standard of living by building administrative

and institutional capacities of relevant security institutions such as police, judiciary, and military organizations. It is important that gender equality perspectives are integrated into such security-related reform processes to ensure that the rights of women and girls are protected and their security needs are responded to. It is also important to recruit women and promote their participation in the security sector.

Women and girls suffered greatly from sexual violence in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, with profound effects both physically and psychologically. An environment in which they can live in safety, have access to the justice system, and maintains social intolerance against sexual violence is essential for the empowerment of women and girls, and this is achievable only through gender-mainstreamed security sector reform.

This project, aiming for police sector reform, contributes to the improvement of administrative capacities and democratic culture through capacity building activities including training, organizational management development, and human resource development. It is commended that the project implements “organizational management mechanism that reflects gender perspectives,” paying attention to the gender balance of the senior police officers involved in the management of the project as well as encouraging relevant Offices to give consideration to the gender balance of the trainees. Having said that, it is recommended that the project clarify the following and share with the public: the concrete definition and implications of “organizational management mechanism that reflects gender perspectives”; what kind of initiatives have been taken and what improvements have been achieved to date; how gender is mainstreamed in various trainings; if there is training specifically on gender issues and violence against women; how the project coordinates with organizations such as the UN, which has expertise and experience in gender. Gender mainstreaming in police sector reform is considered extremely important in the implementation of the UN Security Council Resolution 1325. Knowledge and lessons learned from this project should be accumulated and shared widely so that Japan can further strengthen its assistance in this area.

## V. Framework for Monitoring, Evaluation and Review

### General Comments

This review (the first year), at least during the planning stage, is of course a review of cases before the NAP was established. Although cases that were close to the intent of the actual NAP were selected, much work will be necessary in the future in order to conduct a full-fledged evaluation, including how to select projects whose appropriateness can be determined in light of their respective goals, actions, and indicators, with a view to the review of the NAP three years from now. Considering the difficulties for the Evaluation Committee members to evaluate the implementation status in detail for the entire NAP, with more than 100 various actions within the limited time available, a structure that enables as much communication as possible with the focal points in the monitoring working groups of each of the ministries and agencies is desirable, particularly next year.

Further improvement for the next two years, more substantial evaluation will become possible if, in addition to the projects on this occasion, there are reports on projects in more post-conflict and vulnerable countries where governance is not fully functioning and on larger projects where contributions have been made to humanitarian assistance organizations such as the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the World Food Programme (WFP), so that there is more variety in the Implementation Status Report.

Meanwhile, there are a few leading cases among the cases submitted by the ministries and agencies that the Evaluation Committee members in charge of the respective areas selected as “cases” in this report that are highly notable. The fact that such projects with gender mainstreaming at their core have actually been implemented under the initiative of Japan were clearly disclosed to the public through the eyes of many experts is highly significant in that even efforts in this first year are deserving of high praise for providing greater value than merely a “warm-up round.”

There are two difficulties in the scheme for monitoring and evaluation of the NAP. The first difficulty stems from the fact that “II. Conflict Prevention,” “III. Protection,” and “IV. Humanitarian and Reconstruction Assistance,” which are the substantive aspects of the plan, and “I. Participation,” which runs through the entire plan, are combined as formal requirements. Ideally, people involved in a plan should participate in the designing of the form of the plan and its implementation and its implementation together with the planners and implementers of the plan. However, this would require an enormous amount of time and effort in terms of coordinating opinions and conducting the work. This NAP should be commended from both the procedural and substantive perspectives, as it has been developed with due care given to effective participation



and consideration of the opinions of civil society. However, as the same time and effort will be required in future monitoring, evaluation, and review of the NAP, it is expected that that work will become difficult.

The cause of the second difficulty is the other important pillar of the plan: “V. Framework for Monitoring, Evaluation, and Review.” Monitoring, evaluation, and review are undertakings that should be included in all NAPs. On that point, this NAP is skillfully developed, and is ideal from an evaluation theory perspective. However, a problem arises from the fact that domestic ministries and a variety of experts (civil society, NGOs) join the monitoring and evaluation as parties related to the NAP. It will be necessary for the relevant parties to coordinate carefully with each other, but it is foreseen that it will take time to coordinate the sharing of view and skills related to monitoring, evaluation, and review of the NAP every time there are reassignments due to the fact that personnel reassignments are the norm in domestic ministries and agencies. Considering this point, it is required to prepare adjustment regarding regular revision of the NAP, and system of monitoring and evaluation.

There are two notable features outside of V. First is the existence of risk analysis in major goal II, goal 2, action 1 “Analyze risks of gender-based violence, etc. in conflict-affected societies and take measures to alleviate such risks.” and success in this analysis will lead to the success of the results in terms of prevention. Second is the utilization of existing Standard Operation Procedure (SOP), etc. concerning gender-based violence. in indicator 1 for major goal III, goal 1, action 1 “Strengthen a system to provide comprehensive support to victims of gender-based violence and ensure thorough reporting.” An SOP is a program that guides progress of a plan, and an important tool for monitoring and evaluating the NAP.

### ● Development of a Framework for Monitoring the Implementation Status of the NAP Appropriately

Establishing a focal point for the NAP stated in action 1 is indispensable, and is a good initiative in that respect. However, it is necessary to share the view and skills related to the monitoring, evaluation, and review work among these focal points as stated in the General Comments. To that end, regular training sessions and opportunities for capacity building will be necessary. It is also needed to have institutionalized guarantees for these opportunities.

## ● Development of a Framework for Evaluating the Implementation Status of the NAP Appropriately.

Selecting members representing civil society and NGOs for the Evaluation Committee stated in action 2 is to be commended in the sense that it incorporates the perspectives of citizens, gender, and various areas of expertise. Their continued participation also has an unexpected effect. Specifically, it has the benefit of avoiding degradation of monitoring and evaluation over time stemming from the frequent reassignments of the personnel in the ministries (the cumulative effect of poor understanding and knowledge obsolescence as the consequence of repeated turnover in the officials responsible), and institutional fatigue (evaluation degraded over time does not produce the necessary information, but it still entails costs, leading to fatigue on the part of the officials responsible).

## ● Development of a Framework for Evaluating the Implementation Status of the NAP Appropriately

Action 6 states that the “Committee may analyze the validity of goals, specific measures, and indicators of the NAP and major obstacles in its implementation...and present the direction of revision to the NAP.” This is extremely important because it provides the opportunity to give feedback on the results of the monitoring and evaluation of the NAP. However, it is necessary to give thought to the method of this feedback. Formal feedback is effective as a mechanism for identifying and correcting problems. However, there is the danger that it will sometimes be used as a means to pursue accountability and assign blame when progress in the NAP is lacking and stakeholders related to the NAP would avoid being evaluated in some cases. Informal feedback, on the other hand, does not ensure correction, but it has significance in terms of information sharing concerning the progress of the NAP. The way to formalize informal feedback is through transparency and disclosure.

## ● Appropriate Preview of the NAP for its Revision Three Years Later

It is meaningful from the perspective of the citizen and Japanese people that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is to create a working schedule for the review of the NAP three years after its establishment. However, three years may be too short from a practical point of view, since the evaluation of the NAP to date and the review aimed at the next plan will be conducted simultaneously in the third year, two years after the beginning. The NAP states “The government

of Japan respects the process of its establishment and ensures the participation of experts in review of the NAP such as hearing feedback of experts where necessary”, but this alone will generate a large burden. One feasible measure for improvement is to have experts participate not as advisors but as evaluators. However, this gives rise to another difficult problem, since it will be difficult to secure experts who can bear this burden.

As for dialogue with and involvement by civil society and NGOs, given that UN Security Council Resolution 1325 already calls for their guarantee and that civil society and NGOs played a huge role in the creation process of Japan’s NAP, it is desirable that there would be efforts particularly with regard to future review work such as creating opportunities by the Evaluation Committee to directly reflect the opinions of NGOs, NPOs, etc. who are closer to the frontlines and establishing a forum for a more open, constructive dialogue including the government. It is to be noted that there is one important premise concerning the participation of citizens. The evaluation will proceed smoothly if the citizens understand the professional work of the evaluation, i.e. data-gathering methods, data analysis, publication method of the evaluation results, and the objectives of the evaluation itself (e.g. pursuing accountability, assisting management, collecting expert knowledge), and have experience in evaluation. On the other hand, for citizens who are aware of their limited knowledge and expertise concerning the evaluation-related work, there needs to be the opportunity for empowerment and capacity building on evaluation as prerequisites. This is the reason why people say that “evaluation is a tool of democracy.” Of course it goes without saying that public disclosure of the record of discussions of the Evaluation Committee and the reference material is indispensable to ensuring the transparency and trust in the evaluation, empowering, and enhancing capacity building.

## Reference

### List of Cases Reported in the Implementation Status Report

#### I. Participation

Major goal: Ensure equal participation of women in all stages in the field of peace and security with the aim of achieving gender mainstreaming in this field.	
Goal 1 : Ensure women play an active role in decision-making concerning the prevention of occurrence and recurrence of conflicts and ensure that women's perspectives are reflected in such processes.	
Action 1 Give consideration to women's perspectives in each stage of planning, monitoring and evaluating projects relating to the prevention of occurrence and recurrence of conflicts, and ensure participation of women and girls, etc. in these processes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Integrating gender in peace support operations at International Peace Support Training Centre in Kenya (Supplementary budget in FY 2015: UN Women)</li> </ul>
Action 2 Offer cooperation in UN PKOs and other peacebuilding efforts with due consideration given to women's perspectives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ UN project for developing a training course to address the protection of women and girls, including from conflict-related sexual violence</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Intellectual support for UN Police regarding to an online working group to develop guidance materials and the Strategic Guidance Framework for International Peacekeeping</li> </ul>
Action 3 Offer support for the establishment and operation of laws and systems which give consideration to women's perspectives and for the improvement of access to justice.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Undisclosed project</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Women, peace and security in the Arab States (Supplementary budget in FY 2014: UN Women)</li> <li>○ Nepal, Strengthening community mediation capacity for peaceful and harmonious society project phase II (JICA, Technical cooperation)</li> </ul>

<p>Action 4</p> <p>Assist women in aid-recipient countries play an active role in peacebuilding activities.</p>	<p>○Support to transitional authorities in Central African Republic to strengthen women's participation in peace and security and assistance to women and girls affected by conflict (Supplementary budget in FY 2014:UN Women)</p> <p>○ Afghanistan, Project for the promotion and enhancement of the Afghan capacity for effective development (PEACE) (JICA, Technical cooperation)</p>
<p>Action 5</p> <p>Take the initiative as a major donor country so as to achieve the goal of ensuring allocation of 15% of the UN Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) to women-related projects.</p>	<p>○The United Nations Peacebuilding Fund (PBF): meeting the funding target of 15% on projects concerning gender equality and women's empowerment</p>
<p>Goal 2: Increase women's participation in peacebuilding processes.</p>	
<p>Action 1</p> <p>Assist women's groups in conflict-affected regions that can play a significant role in peacebuilding processes.</p>	<p>○Support to transitional authorities in Central African Republic to strengthen women's participation in peace and security and assistance to women and girls affected by conflict (Supplementary budget in FY 2014: UN Women)</p>
<p>Action 2</p> <p>Ensure participation of women representing conflict-affected regions in peace-related conferences in which Japan is involved (including conference on reconstruction assistance to conflict-affected regions).</p>	
<p>Goal 3: Reflect consideration for women's perspectives in decision-making concerning humanitarian and reconstruction assistance. Women can play an active role in this field.</p>	
<p>Action 1</p> <p>Ensure women's participation in drawing up plans for humanitarian and reconstruction assistance.</p>	<p>○Support to transitional authorities in Central African Republic to strengthen women's participation in peace and security and assistance to women and girls affected by conflict (Supplementary budget in FY</p>

	<p>2014: UN Women)</p> <p>○ Philippines, Project for capacity building for community development in conflict-affected areas in Mindanao (JICA, Technical cooperation)</p> <p>○ Philippines, Comprehensive capacity development project for the Bangsamoro ( JICA, Technical cooperation)</p> <p>○ Sudan, The project for strengthening peace through the improvement of public services in three Darfur states (JICA, Technical cooperation)</p> <p>○ Provide assistance to Malian refugees; develop resilience and fight malnutrition in host populations and support smallholder farmers (Supplementary budget in FY2014:WFP)</p>
<p>Action 2</p> <p>Ensure women's participation in activities for assisting democratization, including dispatch of election monitoring groups.</p>	
<p>Action 3</p> <p>Introduce the gender equality perspective in assistance projects for post-disaster reconstruction and disaster risk reduction and ensure women's participation in decision-making.</p>	<p>○ Nepal, Project on rehabilitation and recovery from Nepal earthquake (JICA, Technical cooperation)</p> <p>○ Philippines, Enhancement of capacity for participatory disaster management on prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery in the municipality of Tubigon, Bohol ( JICA, Partnership program)</p> <p>○ Philippines, The project on rehabilitation and recovery from typhoon Yolanda (JICA, Technical cooperation)</p> <p>○ Increased resilience and preparedness to response to disasters at municipal level in the Republic of Serbia (Supplementary Budget in FY2014 : UNDP)</p>

<p>Action 4</p> <p>In disaster responses in Japan, ensure women's participation in decision-making and implementation of projects while maintaining compatibility with Disaster Management Plans, the Basic Act on Disaster Control Measures, and the Basic Plan for Gender Equality.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Promoting women's participation in decision-making and the field of the disaster management.</li> <li>○Collecting, sharing and spreading of good practices of reconstruction policies with regard to the gender equality, which were learnt from the experiences after the Great East Japan Earthquake.</li> <li>○Promoting women's participation in the evacuation center management</li> <li>○ Promoting women's participation in Fire Departments</li> <li>○ Philippines, The project on rehabilitation and recovery from typhoon Yolanda (JICA, Technical cooperation)</li> </ul>
<p>Goal 4: Introduce the gender equality perspective in decision-making in Japan concerning foreign and security policies, and increase women's participation in these field including in decision-making.</p>	
<p>Action 1</p> <p>Positively assist Japanese women to assume posts in the UN or other international organizations or in UN missions, in particular, promoting their appointment as top officials.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○Conducting the Junior Professional Programme</li> <li>○Senior women talent pipeline project by the UN</li> <li>○ Program for human resource development for peacebuilding</li> </ul>
<p>Action 2</p> <p>Develop a system including the establishment of a new department for promoting gender mainstreaming and participation of women upon implementing SCR 1325 and other relevant resolutions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Established Gender Mainstreaming Division of Ministry of Foreign Affairs</li> <li>○Setting up gender equality promotion meetings in the National Police Agency</li> <li>○ Action of the gender-equality for Japan Self Defense Force</li> </ul>
<p>Action 3</p> <p>Foster personnel with the gender equality perspective.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○Pre-deployment training for engineering unit and other personnel to be dispatched to the UNMISS (United Nations Mission in South Sudan) and others</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○Implementing training for police personnel on realization of gender equality</li> <li>○Education and training for personnel of the Ministry of Defense/Self-Defense Forces</li> </ul>
<p>Action 4</p> <p>Publish and disseminate SCR 1325 and the NAP.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○Provide information in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs websites and organize seminars</li> </ul>
<p>Action 5</p> <p>Increase women’s participation into Japanese delegations to peace-related conferences (including the conference on reconstruction assistance to conflict-affected regions).</p>	
<p>Action 6</p> <p>Actively dispatch female staff to UN PKOs or bilateral cooperation missions based on individuals’ requests and the principle of “the right person in the right place”.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○Dispatching police officers to “Afghanistan, Training for Afghan policewomen to address the gender based violence (JICA, Technical cooperation)”</li> <li>○Dispatch female member of Japan Self Defense Force for PKO</li> </ul>

II. Conflict Prevention

<p>Major goal: Promote women’s participation and leadership roles in all processes of prevention, management, and resolution of conflicts and decision-making, and introduce and strengthen the gender equality perspective.</p>	
<p>Goal 1: Encourage women to participate in conflict prevention and introduce the gender equality perspective in the early warning and early response mechanism.</p>	
<p>Action 1</p> <p>Introduce statistics and analysis methods which consider gender issues in analysis of conflicts</p>	
<p>Action 2</p> <p>Give consideration to gender issues in</p>	



collecting, verifying and analyzing information on possible conflicts	
Action 3 Promote women's participation in the early warning and early response mechanism	
Action 4 Promote women's participation in confidence-building activities	○Timor-Leste, The project for unity building through tree planting and conservation of watershed areas in Maumeta village (JICA, Partnership program)
Goal 2: Encourage women to participate and take leadership roles in conflict management in conflict-affected societies.	
Action 1 Analyze risks of gender-based violence, etc. in conflict-affected societies and take measures to alleviate such risks.	○Engaging women in preventing and countering extremist violence in Kenya (Supplementary budget in FY 2015: UN Women)
	○Provision of women emergency kits to respond to the needs of vulnerable women and girls for dignity, hygiene and protection during the ongoing humanitarian emergency in Syria – accompanied by Community Based Health and First Aid (CBHFA) activities on Gender Based Violence (GBV) (Supplementary Budget in FY2015: IFRC)
Action 2 Encourage women to participate and take leadership roles in grass-roots activities to prevent expansion of conflicts and their impact.	○Reinforcing women's leadership to enhance peace and security in the Sahel region (Supplementary budget in FY 2015: UN Women)
	○Sri Lanka, Empowerment of the women in the recovery from the conflict-sari recycle project- (JICA, Partnership program)
	○Life empowerment project through acquiring high level cloth fabrication skills (Grant assistance for Japanese NGO projects, FY 2013-15)
Goal 3: Encourage women to participate in conflict resolution, assist them in taking leadership roles, and reflect the gender equality perspective in peacebuilding processes.	

<p>Action 1</p> <p>Encourage women to participate and take leadership roles in official and unofficial peace negotiations and decision-making that involve Japan.</p>	
<p>Action 2</p> <p>Reflect the gender equality perspective in peacebuilding processes that involve Japan, including measures for preventing gender-based violence, etc.</p>	<p>○ Team of Experts (TOE)'s support to the consolidation of the implementation of Democratic Republic of the Congo Joint Communiqué on addressing sexual violence (Supplementary budget in FY 2015: United Nations Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict )</p>
<p>Action 3</p> <p>Train women with advanced conflict resolution skills (negotiation, mediation and arbitration)</p>	<p>○ Reinforcing women's leadership to enhance peace and security in the Sahel region (Supplementary budget in FY 2015: UN Women)</p>
<p>Action 4</p> <p>Examine and study cases where women significantly contributed to conflict resolution, and extract lessons and success factors.</p>	
<p>Goal 4: Offer support for initiatives for preventing the recurrence of conflicts that incorporate the gender equality perspective.</p>	
<p>Action 1</p> <p>Offer support for police reform initiatives incorporating gender mainstreaming and the gender equality perspective (including gender analysis and responses to needs, etc. while ensuring women's participation).</p>	<p>○ Dispatching police officers to "Afghanistan, Training for Afghan policewomen to address the gender based violence" (JICA, Technical cooperation)</p> <p>○ Afghanistan, Training for Afghan policewomen to address the gender based violence (JICA, Technical cooperation)</p> <p>○ D.R. Congo, The project for professionalization of</p>

	the police for the population and peace (JICA, Technical cooperation)
Action 2 Offer support for the reinforcement of the capacity of the judiciary branch, which will facilitate the incorporation of the gender equality perspective and gender mainstreaming.	○ Workshop coordinated by UNAFEI at the 13 <sup>th</sup> Congress
	○ International training courses and seminars organized by UNAFEI
	○ Côte d'Ivoire, Legal adviser ( JICA, Technical cooperation)
Action 3 Assist the rehabilitation of communities incorporating the gender equality perspective and gender mainstreaming.	○ Philippines, Project for capacity building for community development in conflict-affected areas in Mindanao (JICA, Technical cooperation)
	○ Nepal, Strengthening community action through environmental education and community-based environment protection activities (JICA, Technical cooperation)
Action 4 Offer support for initiatives for the control of small arms incorporating the gender equality perspective.	○ United Nations Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects (PoA)
	○ Project for the support of entrepreneurship and employment for the household of demobilized ex-combatants and recipient communities
Action 5 Offer support for measures against human trafficking (protection of victims, prosecution of perpetrators, prevention of trafficking) incorporating the gender equality perspective.	○ Project to improve the ability of governments to identify and counter child sex offences and trafficking of children (Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam)
	○ Thailand, Project on capacity development on assisting victims of trafficking in the Greater Mekong sub-regional countries (JICA, Technical cooperation)
	○ Myanmar, Project on capacity development and promotion of networking on assisting victims of trafficking (JICA, Technical cooperation)
Action 6	○ Team of Experts (TOE)'s support to the government

<p>Offer support in the process of social reform for reconciliation from the perspective of gender analysis and implementation of SCR 1325.</p>	<p>of Somalia to implement national action plan to address conflict-related sexual violence (Supplementary budget in FY 2015: United Nations Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict )</p>
<p>Action 7</p> <p>Offer support overseas to enhance education that incorporates the perspectives of women's empowerment as well as gender equality.</p>	
<p>Goal 5: Encourage women to participate in peacekeeping operations, peace support activities and peacebuilding activities, assist them in taking leadership roles, and strengthen the capacity of PKO personnel and other peace support personnel to prevent and deal with sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) and gender-based violence, etc.</p>	
<p>Action 1</p> <p>Strengthen the capacity to prevent and respond to gender-based violence, etc. by PKO personnel, etc.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○Pre-deployment training for engineering unit and other personnel to be dispatched to the UNMISS (United Nations Mission in South Sudan) and others</li> <li>○Implementing international police cooperation training at the National Police Academy</li> <li>○UN e-learning programme on prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse for all categories of field personnel</li> <li>○UN project for developing a training course to address the protection of women and girls, including from conflict-related sexual violence</li> <li>○Education and training for personnel of the Ministry of Defense/Self-Defense Forces</li> </ul>
<p>Goal 6: Alleviate tension among countries and build friendly relations to facilitate conflict resolution without using force. Promote domestic activities of women, civil society, and NGOs for that purpose.</p>	
<p>Action 1</p> <p>Assist women's exchanges and research activities for achieving peace with the</p>	

aim of alleviating tensions and preventing conflicts.	
Action 2 Promote international cooperation for implementing SCR 1325.	
Action 3 Promote peace education in Japan.	

### III. Protection

Major goal: Prevent various aid-recipients including women and girls, etc. from being exposed to gender-based violence, etc. or other human rights infringement in or after a conflict or under humanitarian crisis such as a large-scale disaster.	
Goal 1: Provide victims of gender-based violence under humanitarian crisis with comprehensive support, including physical, medical, psychosocial, legal, and economic assistance.	
Action 1 Strengthen a system to provide comprehensive support to victims of gender-based violence and ensure thorough reporting.	○ Mainstreaming gender into humanitarian response and protection of women and girls affected by Boko Haram terrorism in the far north of Cameroon (Supplementary budget in FY 2015: UN Women)
	○ Afghanistan, Training for Afghan policewomen to address the gender based violence (JICA, Technical cooperation)
	○ D.R. Congo, The project for professionalization of the police for the population and peace (JICA, Technical cooperation)
	○ Protection and assistance for returnees and internally displaced persons in the eastern provinces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, (Supplementary budget in FY2015: UNHCR)
	○ Community safety project for women and youth in Kiambiu informal settlement, Nairobi (Grant assistance for Japanese NGO projects FY2015)

<p>Action 2</p> <p>Train officials and SDF personnel engaging in PKOs and other peacebuilding activities, disaster relief missions, and projects to assist developing countries.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Implementing international police cooperation training at the National Police Academy</li> <li>○ UN e-learning programme on prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse for all categories of field personnel</li> <li>○ Education in the curriculum of the National Defense Academy</li> </ul>
<p>Action 3</p> <p>Provide victims of gender-based violence with assistance during a transitional phase (or medium- to long-term assistance).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Mainstreaming gender into humanitarian response and protection of women and girls affected by Boko Haram terrorism in the far north of Cameroon (Supplementary budget in FY 2015: UN Women)</li> </ul>
<p>Action 4</p> <p>Prevent gender-based violence by civilian officials and SDF personnel engaging in PKOs and other peacebuilding activities and projects in developing countries.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ UN e-learning programme on prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse for all categories of field personnel</li> </ul>
<p>Action 5</p> <p>Offer support for activities relating to gender-based violence in a conflict carried out by the UN, etc.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Financial contribution to UN Women and United Nations Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict</li> <li>○ UN project for developing a training course to address the protection of women and girls, including from conflict-related sexual violence</li> <li>○ UN e-learning programme on prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse for all categories of field personnel</li> </ul>
<p>Goal 2: Reduce and prevent risks of gender-based violence, etc. under humanitarian crisis.</p>	
<p>Action 1</p> <p>Offer support for the development of systems for initial response, deployment and monitoring on site.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Provision of women emergency kits to respond to the needs of vulnerable women and girls for dignity, hygiene and protection during the ongoing humanitarian emergency in Syria – accompanied by Community Based Health and First Aid (CBHFA)</li> </ul>

	activities on Gender Based Violence (GBV), (Supplementary Budget in FY2015: IFRC)
Action 2 Analyze risks of gender-based violence in designing and planning projects relating to water sanitation and health (WASH) initiatives, food and nutrition, shelters, distribution of relief goods, healthcare, education and awareness-raising activities, etc.	○ Protection and assistance for returnees and internally displaced persons in the eastern provinces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, (Supplementary Budget in FY2015: UNHCR)
Action 3 Offer support for economic and social empowerment targeting women and girls (in particular, women belonging to minorities and widows).	○ Promoting social cohesion through women's economic empowerment and protection initiatives in Irbid and Zarqa (Jordan, Supplementary budget in FY 2014: UN Women) ○ Strengthening rule of law by supporting the establishment of Access to Justice Clinics (AJCs) in Timor-Leste (Regular budget in FY 2015: UNDP)
Action 4 Offer support for programs trying to eliminate gender-based violence and promoting gender equality based on participation and involvement of communities.	○ Nepal, Strengthening community mediation capacity for peaceful and harmonious society project phase II (JICA, Technical cooperation)
Action 5 Strengthen international regulations on illegal trade of small arms incorporating the gender equality perspective.	○ Adoption of UNGA resolution on Small Arms and Light Weapons ○ Implementation of Arms Trade Treaty
Goal 3: Reflect the gender equality perspective upon protection and support for refugees and displaced persons and prevent gender-based violence.	
Action 1 Train personnel engaging in support for	○ Program for human resource development for peacebuilding

refugees and displaced persons.	
<p>Action 2</p> <p>Identify and record various needs of highly vulnerable people, mainly women and girls, etc. in registering refugees and displaced persons upon offering emergency assistance.</p>	<p>○ Protection and assistance for returnees and internally displaced persons in the eastern provinces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, (Supplementary Budget in FY2015: UNHCR)</p>
<p>Action 3</p> <p>Ensure the perspective of preventing and responding to gender-based violence when designing and planning projects relating to water sanitation and health (WASH) initiatives, food and nutrition, shelters, distribution of relief goods, healthcare, education and awareness-raising activities, etc.</p>	<p>○ Multi-sectoral emergency response to assist children and women in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (Supplementary budget in FY 2014: UN Women)</p> <p>○ Protection and assistance for returnees and internally displaced persons in the eastern provinces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, (Supplementary Budget in FY2015: UNHCR)</p>
<p>Action 4</p> <p>Carry out assistance activities targeting not only refugees and displaced persons but also host communities, thereby alleviating tensions between them, and provide inclusive support for improving the living environment of women and girls, etc. through involvement of communities.</p>	<p>○ Responding to emergency needs of displaced women and host communities impacted by conflict in four internally displaced people camps in South Sudan (Supplementary budget in FY 2014: UN Women)</p> <p>○ Sudan, The project for strengthening peace through the improvement of public services in three Darfur states (JICA, Technical cooperation)</p> <p>○ Durable solutions for Chadian returnees from the Central African Republic (Supplementary Budget in FY2015: IOM)</p> <p>○ Protection, Empowerment, recovery support for the internally displaced persons (IDPs) and host communities in Iraq (Supplementary Budget in FY 2014: UNDP)</p>



<p>Action 5</p> <p>Consider the establishment of a comprehensive protection system for refugees seeking asylum in Japan.</p>	<p>○ Measures regarding the treatments of female detainees</p> <p>○ Implementation of the “trainings regarding gender-based violence, etc” in the trainings of refugee inquirers</p>
<p>Goal 4 : Properly investigate and punish dispatched personnel and others who perpetrate gender-based violence.</p>	
<p>Action 1</p> <p>Prevent gender-based violence by personnel dispatched for PKO activities.</p>	<p>○Pre-deployment training for engineering unit and other personnel to be dispatched to the UNMISS (United Nations Mission in South Sudan) and others</p> <p>○UN e-learning programme on prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse for all categories of field personnel</p> <p>○Pre-deployment training for engineering unit and other personnel to be dispatched to the UNMISS (United Nations Mission in South Sudan) and others</p> <p>○Undisclosed project</p> <p>○Attendance Swedint Gender advisor course .etc</p>
<p>Action 2</p> <p>Offer support for training for PKO personnel.</p>	
<p>Action 3</p> <p>Establish a mechanism of prosecution and punishment in the event of any gender-based violence during dispatch of personnel.</p>	
<p>Action 4</p> <p>Positively participate in initiatives by the international community for ending non-punishment of gender-based violence.</p>	
<p>Action 5</p> <p>Make personnel and financial contributions</p>	<p>○Financial contribution to UN Women and United Nations Office of the Special Representative of the</p>

<p>to UN Women, UN Secretary General's Special Envoy on Sexual Violence in Conflict, International Criminal Court (ICC), etc.</p>	<p>Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Secondment of a Ministry of Foreign Affairs official to UN Women Japan Liaison Office</li> <li>○ Support to the Trust Fund for Victims (TFV), International Criminal Court through chairmanship of the TFV Board of Directors and financial contribution</li> </ul>
<p>Goal 5: Offer support for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) in or after a conflict and for Security Sector Reform (SSR) including judicial system reform.</p>	
<p>Action 1</p> <p>Introduce the perspective of the protection of women and girls in efforts for disarmament of former soldiers (including child soldiers) after a conflict; Introduce the gender equality perspective in projects for their reintegration after discharge.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Support to inclusive disarmament, demobilization, reintegration (DDR) and gender responsive humanitarian response in Central African Republic (Supplementary budget in FY 2015: UN Women)</li> </ul>
<p>Action 2</p> <p>Offer support for the establishment and operation of laws and systems from the gender equality perspective and improve access to justice.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Côte d'Ivoire, Legal adviser ( JICA, Technical cooperation)</li> </ul>
<p>Action 3</p> <p>Offer support for training and awareness-raising projects for ending non-punishment.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Dispatching police officers to “Afghanistan, Training for Afghan policewomen to address the gender based violence (JICA, Technical cooperation)”</li> <li>○ D.R. Congo, The Project for professionalization of the police for the population and peace (JICA, Technical cooperation)</li> <li>○ Afghanistan, Training for Afghan policewomen to address the gender based violence (JICA, Technical cooperation)</li> <li>○ Nepal, Strengthening community mediation capacity for peaceful and harmonious society project</li> </ul>

	phase II (JICA, Technical cooperation)
Action 4 Offer support for building a system for reporting gender-based violence after a humanitarian crisis.	○ Côte d'Ivoire, Legal adviser ( JICA, Technical cooperation)

IV. Humanitarian and Reconstruction Assistance

Major goal: Provide humanitarian and reconstruction assistance while reflecting circumstances and needs unique to women and girls, etc. promoting women's empowerment, and ensuring women's participation.	
Goal 1 : [Emergency assistance phase] Planning and implement assistance activities, while noting that women and girls, etc. are in especially vulnerable situations in the emergency assistance phase such as in conflicts or immediately after conflicts or disasters.	
Action 1 [Initial investigation] When planning and providing emergency or humanitarian assistance, collect sex and age disaggregated data to the greatest extent possible, and ascertain circumstances and needs unique to women and girls, etc.	○ Philippines, Enhancement of capacity for participatory disaster management on prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery in the municipality of Tubigon, Bohol (JICA, Partnership program)
Action 2 [Planning] Develop projects reflecting circumstances and needs unique to women and girls, etc.	○ Multisectoral response to support internally displaced and refugees women in South-Kivu, North-Kivu, Katanga, East-Kasai, and Maniema province (Democratic Republic of the Congo, Supplementary budget in FY 2015: UN Women)
	○ Multi-sectoral emergency response to assist children and women in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (Supplementary budget in FY 2014: UN Women)
	○ Japan Disaster Relief Medical Team

	<p>○Cyclone damage in Vanuatu: Dispatch of the Japan Disaster Relief Medical Team, 2015</p>
	<p>○Provision of women emergency kits to respond to the needs of vulnerable women and girls for dignity, hygiene and protection during the ongoing humanitarian emergency in Syria – accompanied by Community Based Health and First Aid (CBHFA) activities on gender based violence (GBV) (Supplementary Budget in FY2015: IFRC)</p>
<p>Action 3 [Implementation/building of a system] Establish a mechanism to ensure protection and equal access to assistance for women and girls, etc., who are apt to be marginalized in projects to deliver food/water, to provide shelters, and to provide health services, etc.</p>	<p>○Provide Assistance to Malian Refugees; Develop Resilience and Fight Malnutrition in Host Populations and Support Smallholder Farmers (Supplementary Budget in FY2014: WFP)</p>
<p>Action 4 [Registration] Identify and record various needs of highly vulnerable people, mainly women and girls, in registration of recipients of emergency assistance.</p>	<p>○Japan Disaster Relief Medical Team</p> <p>○Provision of women emergency kits to respond to the needs of vulnerable women and girls for dignity, hygiene and protection during the ongoing humanitarian emergency in Syria – accompanied by Community Based Health and First Aid (CBHFA) activities on Gender Based Violence (GBV), (Supplementary Budget in FY2015: IFRC)</p>
<p>Action 5 [Prevention and measures against gender-based violence, etc. and protection] Offer support for prevention efforts and protection measures against gender-based violence, etc. toward women and girls, etc.</p>	<p>○ Gender responsive humanitarian action and assistance of women and girls affected by Boko Haram terrorism in Diffa, Niger (Supplementary budget in FY 2015: UN Women)</p> <p>○ Protection and assistance for returnees and internally displaced persons in the eastern provinces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo,</p>

	(Supplementary Budget in FY2015: UNHCR)
<p>Goal 2: [Transitional phase] Pay attention to the significance of seamless assistance in the transitional phase, from emergency humanitarian assistance to reconstruction assistance, being provided so as to ensure that women and girls, etc. will not be left out from assistance. Make efforts to enhance women's empowerment and support their financial independence, while giving due consideration to circumstances and needs unique to women and girls, etc. and ensuring their safety. Ensure that women and girls, etc. will not be left out from reconstruction processes due to any gap in procurement and allocation of funds.</p>	
<p>Action 1 [Securing of funds] Offer support for projects to assist vulnerable people, such as women and girls, etc., and promote gender mainstreaming.</p>	<p>○ Supporting the community initiatives for reconciliation and economic empowerment of women affected by the conflict in Mali (Supplementary budget in FY 2014: UN Women)</p>
	<p>○ Philippines, Project for capacity building for community development in conflict-affected areas in Mindanao (JICA, Technical cooperation)</p>
	<p>○ Conflict prevention and social stabilization through gender sensitive Bosasso market rehabilitation and entrepreneur development (Sub-Sahara, Supplementary budget in FY 2014: UNOPS)</p>
<p>Action 2 [Reflection of specific circumstances and needs] Reflect circumstances and needs unique to women and girls, etc. in designing, planning and implementing projects.</p>	<p>○ Supporting the community initiatives for reconciliation and economic empowerment of women affected by the conflict in Mali (Supplementary budget in FY 2014: UN Women)</p>
	<p>○ Philippines, Project for capacity building for community development in conflict-affected areas in Mindanao (JICA, Technical cooperation)</p>
	<p>○ Nepal, Project on rehabilitation and recovery from Nepal earthquake (JICA, Technical cooperation)</p>
<p>Goal 3: [Reconstruction phase] Introduce the gender equality perspective in a series of processes of planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of reconstruction assistance projects including assistance for returning and reintegration of refugees and displaced persons after a conflict or a</p>	

disaster, thereby promoting the rights of women and girls, etc. and achieving gender equality and fairness, which further increases the effects of assistance.	
<p>Action 1</p> <p>[Planning]</p> <p>Introduce the gender equality perspective in planning of projects.</p>	<p>○ Supporting the community initiatives for reconciliation and economic empowerment of women affected by the conflict in Mali (Supplementary budget in FY 2014:UN Women)</p>
	<p>○ Sudan, The project for strengthening peace through the improvement of public services in three Darfur states (JICA, Technical cooperation)</p>
	<p>○Timor-leste, Project for promoting agribusiness by rural women (JICA, Partnership program)</p>
	<p>○ Philippines, A simple and community friendly independent floods observation system for the Laguna lake district and national capital region in the Republic of Philippines (JICA, Partnership program)</p>
<p>Action 2</p> <p>[Women's participation]</p> <p>Ensure women's participation in implementation of projects.</p>	<p>○ Sudan, The project for strengthening peace through the improvement of public services in three Darfur states (JICA, Technical cooperation)</p>
	<p>○Timor-Leste, Project for promoting agribusiness by rural women (JICA, Partnership program)</p>
	<p>○Fiji, Project for the planning of the Nadi river flood control structures (JICA, Technical cooperation)</p>
<p>Action 3</p> <p>[Monitoring]</p> <p>Introduce the gender equality perspective in monitoring and evaluation of projects.</p>	
<p>Action 4</p> <p>[Implementation/building of a system]</p> <p>Build a mechanism to enable women to actively participate in projects as a whole (development of a system and promotion of</p>	<p>○ Supporting the community initiatives for reconciliation and economic empowerment of women affected by the conflict in Mali (Supplementary budget in FY 2014: UN Women)</p>
	<p>○Sri Lanka, Empowerment of the women in the</p>

<p>empowerment).</p>	<p>recovery from the conflict-sari recycle project- (JICA, Partnership program)</p>
	<p>○ Bangladesh, Preparatory survey on capacity enhancement on disaster risk reduction, emergency response and recovery project (JICA, Official development assistance loans)</p>
<p>Action 5 [Involvement of men and boys] Offer support for surveys on problems faced by men and boys in society in the reconstruction phase after a conflict or a disaster and on impact of such problems on gender relations and the occurrence of gender-based violence, etc. and offer support for projects in which men and boys contribute to the prevention of gender-based violence, etc. and assistance for women and girls. etc.</p>	<p>○ Responding to emergency needs of displaced women and host communities impacted by conflict in four internally displaced people camps in South Sudan (Supplementary budget in FY 2014: UN Women)</p>
	<p>○ D.R. Congo, The Project for professionalization of the police for the population and peace (JICA, Technical cooperation)</p>
	<p>○ Nepal, Strengthening community mediation capacity for peaceful and harmonious society project phase II (JICA, Technical cooperation)</p>
	<p>○ Bangladesh, Community capacity development project for disaster risk reduction by community radio (JICA, Partnership program)</p>
<p>Goal 4: [Focal issues] In providing humanitarian and reconstruction assistance give top priority to the resolution of focal issues, such as support projects for healthcare, education, agriculture, infrastructure development, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR), and judicial systems etc. that are directly linked to human security. In that process, strengthen assistance in fields especially needed by women and girls, etc.</p>	
<p>Action 1 [Healthcare] Assist women and girls, etc. so that they can receive basic medical services; Ensure sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) in particular; Also assist with the</p>	<p>○ Nepal, Early rehabilitation support project for patients with respiratory disease in the Kathmandu valley - Wide-area development of respiratory rehabilitation services- (JICA, Partnership program)</p>
	<p>○ Nepal, Maternal and child health project for safe and secure delivery (JICA, Partnership program)</p>

<p>cooperation of men and boys, which is indispensable for ensuring SRHR of women and girls.</p>	<p>○ Timor-Leste, Enhance community health workers'(CHW) activities through SISCa in Hatolia sub-district (JICA, Partnership program)</p>
<p>Action 2 [Education1] Offer support for the continuation of school education and non-formal education even in a conflict; Offer support for the provision of education opportunity to children and young people who could not receive education during a conflict.</p>	<p>○ Sudan, The project for strengthening peace through the improvement of public services in three Darfur states (JICA, Technical cooperation)</p> <p>○ Humanitarian assistance to Syrian refugees and host communities – Peace education for a no lost generation (Supplementary Budget in FY 2014: UNICEF)</p>
<p>Action 3 [Education 2] Offer support for equal education for women and girls.</p>	<p>○ Prioritizing education of girls and young women as a key to empowerment, inclusive growth and social transformation in Egypt (Supplementary budget in FY 2015: UN Women)</p> <p>○ Nepal, Support for improvement of primary school management (SISM) phase- 2 (JICA, Technical cooperation)</p> <p>○ Philippines, Community based adaptation and resilience against disasters-II:Iloilo-Yokohama partnership on enhancing preparedness to reduce risks (JICA, Partnership program)</p> <p>○ Viet Nam, Project for building disaster resilient societies in Vietnam (Phase 2) (JICA, Technical assistance related to Japanese ODA Loan)</p>
<p>Action 4 [Agriculture] Incorporate the gender equality perspective in assistance for the development of agriculture and rural areas for reconstruction.</p>	<p>○ Nepal, The project for improvement of living through circulated agriculture and protection of landscape giving sufficient consideration to natural environment in hill district in Nepal (JICA, Partnership program)</p>
<p>Action 5</p>	<p>○ Community mobilization and economic</p>



<p>[Livelihood assistance, increase of income]</p> <p>Incorporate the gender equality perspective in support of projects to increase earnings and income required for reconstruction.</p>	<p>empowerment of women and youth in crisis-affected areas in Lebanon (Supplementary budget in FY 2015: UN Women)</p> <p>○ Palestinian Authority, Project for sustainable tourism development through public private partnership (Phase 2) (JICA, Technical cooperation)</p> <p>○ Timor-Leste, Project for promoting agribusiness by rural women (JICA, Partnership program)</p> <p>○ Philippines, The project on rehabilitation and recovery from typhoon Yolanda (JICA, Technical cooperation)</p>
<p>Action 6</p> <p>[Infrastructure development]</p> <p>Incorporate protection of women and girls and the gender equality perspective in infrastructure development for reconstruction.</p>	<p>○ Sudan, The project for strengthening peace through the improvement of public services in three Darfur states (JICA, Technical cooperation)</p> <p>○ Côte d'Ivoire, Project on the reinforcement of communities for promoting social cohesion in Greater Abidjan (JICA, Technical cooperation)</p> <p>○ Philippines, Preparatory survey for industrial area (Cavite province) Flood management project (JICA, Preparatory survey)</p> <p>○ Philippines, The project on rehabilitation and recovery from typhoon Yolanda (JICA, Technical cooperation)</p> <p>○ Nepal, The program for rehabilitation and recovery from Nepal earthquake (JICA, Official development assistance grants)</p>
<p>Action 7</p> <p>[DDR-SSR]</p> <p>Give due consideration to the needs of women and girls in DDR of former soldiers</p>	<p>○ Support to inclusive disarmament, demobilization, reintegration (DDR) and gender responsive humanitarian response in Central African Republic (Supplementary budget in FY 2015: UN Women)</p>

<p>(including child soldiers) after a conflict; Incorporate the gender equality perspective in projects to assist their reintegration after discharge.</p>	<p>○ Côte d'Ivoire, Project on human resource development for strengthening local administration in central and northern areas of Cote d'Ivoire (JICA, Technical cooperation)</p>
<p>Action 8 [Support for judicial systems] Incorporate the gender equality perspective in projects to support judicial reform after a conflict.</p>	<p>○ Côte d'Ivoire, Legal adviser ( JICA, Technical cooperation)</p>
<p>Goal 5: Each organization involved in the planning and implementation of humanitarian and reconstruction assistance makes efforts for gender mainstreaming such as through gender-balanced personnel arrangements and training, and develops systems for protection against gender-based violence, etc., thereby thoroughly introducing the gender equality perspective in projects.</p>	
<p>Action 1 Ensure that the gender equality perspective is incorporated in planning and implementing projects so that women and girls, etc. are surely protected even in subsidized organizations and outsourced contractors.</p>	<p>○ Stipulated in the Implementation guidelines of grant assistance for Japanese NGO projects and the guidelines of Japan Platform (JPF) (an organization established through cooperation among NGOs, business communities, and the Government of Japan to provide international emergency humanitarian aid)</p> <p>○ Sri Lanka, Sustainable early childhood care and development (ECCD) management project in northern Sri Lanka (JICA, Partnership program)</p>

#### V. Framework for Monitoring, Evaluation and Review

<p>Major goal: Build a framework for effectively monitoring, evaluating, and reviewing the NAP at an appropriate time and revise the NAP regularly.</p>	
<p>Goal 1: Develop a framework for appropriately monitoring the implementation status of the NAP.</p>	
<p>Action 1 Establish a focal point (a department playing</p>	<p>○ Established a focal point for the NAP in each ministry and agency in April, 2016</p>

<p>a central role) for the NAP in each ministry and agency.</p>	
<p>Action2 Establish The Monitoring Working Group (hereinafter referred to as the “Working Group”) consisting of focal points of all relevant ministries and agencies (the Ministry of Foreign Affairs [Gender Mainstreaming Division, Foreign Policy Bureau] serves as the secretariat of the Working Group).</p>	<p>○ Established the Monitoring Working Group consisting of focal points of all relevant ministries and agencies in April, 2016</p>
<p>Action3 The Ministry of Foreign Affairs makes public English and Japanese versions of the annual report reflecting the implementation status of the NAP on its website.</p>	<p>○Planned to publish annual report in March, 2017</p>
<p>Goal 2: Develop a framework for appropriately evaluating the implementation status of the NAP</p>	
<p>Action 1 Establish the Evaluation Committee. (the Ministry of Foreign Affairs [Gender Mainstreaming Division, Foreign Policy Bureau] serves as the point of contact on the government side.)</p>	<p>○ Established the Evaluation Committee in April, 2016</p>
<p>Action 2 The Committee consists of experts with sufficient knowledge and experience in the fields of women, peace and security. Members representing civil society and NGOs are selected while also referring to recommendations from civil society organizations engaged in activities in line with SCR 1325.</p>	<p>○Selected members of the Evaluation Committee in 2016</p>

<p>Action 3</p> <p>The Committee may request information related to the implementation status of the NAP from relevant ministries and agencies via the point of contact. Upon receiving a request, ministries and agencies may make a report to the Committee via the point of contact.</p>	<p>○ Gender Mainstreaming Division of Ministry of Foreign Affairs served as the point of contact and provided information from relevant ministries and agencies to the Evaluation Committee</p>
<p>Action 4</p> <p>The Committee can state its opinions on a draft of an annual report on the implementation status based on the Working Group explanation.</p>	<p>○The Evaluation Committee will state its opinions on a draft of an annual report in 2017</p>
<p>Action 5</p> <p>Experts can provide necessary information for monitoring and evaluation to the Committee.</p>	
<p>Action 6</p> <p>The Committee may analyze the validity of goals, specific measures, and indicators of the NAP and major obstacles in its implementation, and compile and present the direction of revision to the NAP approximately by the completion of the second annual report.</p>	<p>○The Evaluation Committee will present the direction of revision to the NAP after completion of the second annual report.</p>
<p>Action 7</p> <p>The government of Japan reports the implementation status of the NAP in its periodic reports concerning the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the UN</p>	<p>○ The government of Japan would report in appropriate occasion</p>

Human Rights Council's Universal Periodic Review (UPR).	
Goal 3: Preview the NAP appropriately for its revision three years later.	
<p>Action 1</p> <p>The government of Japan reviews the NAP based also on the recommendations of the Committee.</p>	<p>○The government of Japan will preview the NAP for its revision three years later.</p>
<p>Action 2</p> <p>The government of Japan respects the process of its establishment and ensures the participation of experts in review of the NAP such as hearing feedback of experts where necessary.</p>	<p>○ The government of Japan will ensure the participation of experts in review of the NAP when necessary.</p>
<p>Action 3</p> <p>After the establishment of this plan, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs will publish the working schedule for the review to be conducted three years later.</p>	<p>○Ministry of Foreign Affairs will publish the working schedule for the review to be conducted in 2017</p>

## ● Official Development Assistance for Fragile States Scored as Principal or Significant by Gender Equality Policy Marker

While total amount of the official development assistance (ODA) in January-December, 2015, is 11973.24 million USD, ODA for fragile states scored as principal or significant in DAC (Development Assistance Committee) gender equality policy marker is 780.49 million USD. “Principal” means that the main objective of the program is gender equality and “significant” means that the program does not aim to promote gender equality as main objective but incorporates some component of gender equality.

The following list of fragile states is based on World Bank list of Fragile Situation in 2014 and countries scoring 90 or above on the Fragile States Index of the Fund for Peace.

Afghanistan	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Palestinian Authority
Yemen	Sierra Leone	Bangladesh
Iraq	Syrian Arab Republic	Timor-Leste
Uganda	Zimbabwe	Burundi
Egypt	Sudan	Bosnia and Herzegovina
Ethiopia	Sri Lanka	Marshall Islands
Eritrea	Somalia	Madagascar
Cameroon	Solomon	Malawi
North Korea	Chad	Mali
Guinea	Central African Republic	Micronesia
Guinea - Bissau	Tuvalu	South Sudan
Kiribati	Togo	Myanmar
Kenya	Nigeria	Mauritania
Cote d'Ivoire	Niger	Libya
Kosovo	Nepal	Liberia
Comoros	Haiti	Rwanda
Republic of Congo	Pakistan	

(Million USD)

Description	Grant Aid		ODA Loans		Technical Cooperation		Total	
	Principal	Significant	Principal	Significant	Principal	Significant	Principal	Significant
Education policy and administrative management	0.00	0.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.28	0.00	2.59
Education facilities and training	0.28	3.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.28	3.11
Primary education	0.00	1.32	0.00	0.00	0.28	2.78	0.28	4.10
Early childhood education	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.06
Lower secondary education	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.40
Vocational training	0.08	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.08	0.48
Higher education	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.41	0.00	7.41
Health policy and administrative management	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.37	2.25	1.37	2.25
Basic health care	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.20	0.04	0.20
Basic health infrastructure	7.90	8.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.90	8.60
Basic nutrition	0.00	2.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.30
Infectious disease control	0.00	11.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	12.07
Health education	0.28	0.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.28	0.89
Reproductive health care	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.00	3.71	0.41	3.71	0.58
STD control including HIV/AIDS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.33	0.00	1.33
Personnel development for population and reproductive health	0.00	0.00	10.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.73	0.00
Water sector policy and administrative management	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09
Water resources conservation (including data collection)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.11
Water supply - large systems	0.00	7.04	0.00	6.70	0.00	0.76	0.00	14.51
Sanitation - large systems	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.44	0.00	0.44
Basic drinking water supply and basic sanitation	0.78	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.78	0.08
Basic drinking water supply	0.00	10.06	0.00	5.29	0.00	0.68	0.00	16.02
Basic sanitation	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08
River basins' development	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.08
Waste management/disposal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.83	0.00	0.83
Public sector policy and administrative management	0.00	61.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.86	0.00	65.29
Decentralisation and support to subnational government	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.47	0.00	1.47
Legal and judicial development	0.00	130.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	130.07
Human rights	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.00
Women's equality organisations and institutions	12.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.30	0.00
Security system management and reform	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.91	0.00	3.91
Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution	0.00	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.52
Participation in international peacekeeping operations	0.00	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.38
Social/welfare services	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.00	1.18	1.74	1.18	1.82
Social protection and welfare services policy, planning and administration	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.35	0.00	0.35
Statistical capacity building	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.00	0.22
Transport policy and administrative management	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.12
Road transport	0.00	0.00	0.00	38.30	0.00	3.61	0.00	41.91
Rail transport	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.27	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.29
Water transport	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.14
Air transport	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.06
Telecommunications	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.08
Radio/television/print media	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.03
Energy policy and administrative management	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.42	0.00	0.42
Energy generation, renewable sources - multiple technologies	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.54
Financial policy and administrative management	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.11
Business support services and institutions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.07	0.00
Agricultural policy and administrative management	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.27	7.82	0.27	7.82
Agricultural development	0.43	1.15	0.00	0.00	0.44	11.17	0.88	12.31
Agricultural land resources	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.14	0.00	4.20
Agricultural water resources	0.11	0.00	0.00	28.81	0.00	0.00	0.11	28.81
Livestock	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.77	0.00	1.77
Agricultural financial services	0.00	0.00	0.00	27.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	27.69
Forestry policy and administrative management	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.08	0.00	2.08
Forestry development	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.02	0.00	2.02
Fishing policy and administrative management	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.15
Fishery development	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.22	0.03	0.22
Industrial policy and administrative management	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.10
Small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) development	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.95	0.00	2.95
Agro-industries	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.44	0.00	1.44
Textiles, leather and substitutes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.13	0.00
Mineral mining policy and administrative management	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.00	0.21
Trade policy and administrative management	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.05
Tourism policy and administrative management	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.90	0.00	0.90
Environmental policy and administrative management	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.20
Biosphere protection	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.07
Biodiversity	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.14
Multisector aid	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.15	0.59	0.07	0.59	11.22
Urban development and management	0.00	0.00	0.00	23.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	23.12
Rural development	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.17	0.00	2.12	0.00	18.28
Material relief assistance and services	0.00	4.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.75
Emergency food aid	0.00	103.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	103.30
Relief coordination; protection and support services	0.00	179.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	179.37
Disaster prevention and preparedness	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.99	0.07	0.99
Total	22.33	527.46	10.73	178.04	8.11	75.00	41.16	780.49

## Members of the Evaluation Committee

Chairperson	Yoriko Meguro	Professor Emeritus, Sophia University
Members	Hiroko Akizuki	Professor, Faculty of International Relations, Asia University
	Keio Ikeda	Professor, Faculty of Education, and Faculty of Education Center for Integrated Research and Education of Natural Hazards, Shizuoka University  Co-representative, Training Center for Gender & Disaster Risk Reduction
	Hiroaki Ishii	Executive Director, Japan Association for Refugees  Part-time lecturer, School of International and Public Policy, Hitotsubashi University
	Mieko Ishii	Associate Professor, Faculty of Nursing, Tokyo Healthcare University
	Asako Osaki	Visiting Professor, School of Policy Studies, Kwansei Gakuin University
	Makiko Kubota	Senior Advisor, Japan International Cooperation Agency
	Fumika Sato	Professor, Graduate School of Social Sciences, Hitotsubashi University
	Rumiko Seya	President, Japan Center for Conflict Prevention  Director, JCCP M Co. Ltd.
	Kiyoshi Yamaya	Professor, Faculty of Policy Studies, Doshisha University