

2. Sharing Universal Values and Realizing a Peaceful and Secure Society

A society where the rights of individuals are guaranteed, where people can engage in socio-economic activities with a sense of safety, and where these activities are managed equitably and stably forms the foundation of stable development through “quality growth” of developing countries. From the standpoint of solidifying

this foundation, the sharing of universal values such as freedom, democracy, respect for basic human rights, and the rule of law, as well as the ensuring of peace, stability, and security constitute the prerequisites of nation-building and development.

2-1 Assistance for Realizing an Equitable and Inclusive Society

(1) Assistance for the Development of Legal and Judicial Systems, and Socio-Economic Systems

“Quality growth” of developing countries requires improvement of fundamental conditions for their effective, efficient, and stable socio-economic activities. The development of socio-economic infrastructure, coupled with the establishment of the rule of law, the realization of good governance, the promotion and consolidation of democratization, and respect for basic human rights including women’s rights, will be key to laying the foundation for developing a nation through self-help

efforts. In this regard, the cooperation for rule of law promotion is required to develop laws and train legal and judicial experts including experts in the correction and rehabilitation of offenders, as well as to assist the development of economic systems that involves the establishment of tax systems; appropriate collection, management and execution of taxes; strengthening of audit functions of the public sector; and human resources development for improving financial systems.

<Japan’s Efforts>

As part of the assistance for legal and economic systems, Japan provides assistance that addresses legal and judicial system reform, local administration, capacity-building of civil servants, operationalizing internal audits, and human resources development serves to establish civil codes, competition law, tax, internal audit, and public investment systems in countries such as Cambodia, Viet Nam, Myanmar, Laos, Indonesia, Bangladesh, Nepal, Iran, and Cote d’Ivoire. Assistance for this sector is a typical

example of “person-to-person cooperation” between Japan and the recipient countries, and Japan implements such assistance as part of Japan’s visible contribution.

In addition, the improvement of the legal and economic systems in developing countries through such measures leads to improvement of the business environment that allows Japanese companies to do their business in these countries. Japan’s assistance for the improvement of legal and economic systems draws on Japan’s “soft power.” The



A workshop on establishment of an intellectual property litigation system was conducted for judges of the Supreme Court of Myanmar in May 2016. (Photo: Kazunori Nose /Research and Training Institute, Ministry of Justice)

assistance promotes and underpins the economic growth of the world, including Asia.

Every year, the Ministry of Justice (MOJ) holds an international training course (twice a year) and an international senior seminar (once a year) for criminal justice practitioners from developing countries, mainly in the Asia-Pacific region, in collaboration with the United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (UNAFEI). Each course and seminar have focused on the identified key issues among the UN and the international community, and adapted to the changing agenda in the global society. The main topic of the spring international training course in spring session is the treatment of offenders, and the one in the autumn session is crime prevention and anticrime measures. The international seminar for senior officials covers a wide range of criminal justice issues.

MOJ also conducts international training courses on the Rule of Law Promotion, as well as studies on the legal systems in other countries and seminars in developing

countries through dispatching experts. These activities are aimed at supporting the drafting of basic laws and regulations as well as economic laws and regulations in developing countries, establishing the basis for the proper operation and execution of legal systems, and strengthening the training of legal professionals. Specifically, MOJ invited legal practitioners and lawmaking professionals, such as justice ministry officials, judges, and prosecutors, from Asian countries including Viet Nam, Myanmar, and Cambodia, and held trainings on themes such as the drafting of legislation and the development of legal human resources tailored to the needs of each country. Additionally, MOJ dispatched experts from Japan to recipient countries to hold seminars and other activities.

In order to earnestly and proactively promote assistance that is aligned with the needs of developing countries, MOJ works to continuously implement effective assistance by conducting broad and basic studies regarding the legal systems of the countries and their interpretations and operations.

(2) Assistance for Governance (Including Anti-Corruption)

In parallel with economic development, corruption, including bribery of civil servants has become a factor impedes the sound economic growth in developing countries. Equitable and stable management of socio-

economic activities is the prerequisite of “quality growth.” It is necessary that assistance to ensure good governance including anti-corruption realizes an equitable and stable society in developing countries.

<Japan’s Efforts>

In 2016, as Chair of the G7, Japan took the lead in developing “G7 Action to Fight Corruption” and G7 leaders reaffirmed the importance of cooperation in the area of law enforcement related to corruption and support for capacity building for countries vulnerable to corruption, etc. Furthermore, Japan contributed approximately \$90,000 in FY2015 and approximately \$100,000 in FY2016 to the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund (CPCJF). This assistance contributed to strengthening the efforts to fight corruption, including support for promoting the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC).

Through UNAFEI, MOJ held an International Training Course on the Criminal Justice Response to Corruption, on the theme of “Effective Investigation and Prosecution of Corruption in Government Procurement” for criminal justice professionals in developing countries, mainly in the

Asia-Pacific region. This training course selects themes from the key issues of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) and the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC), and contributes to the sound development of the criminal justice system and the strengthening of cooperative relationships in each country.

As regards other efforts, Japan has held an annual seminar called Regional Seminar on Good Governance for Southeast Asian Countries since 2007, with the objective of supporting efforts to establish “rule of law” and “good governance” in Southeast Asian countries and contributing to human resources development in the area of criminal justice and corruption response. In 2016, a seminar was held in Yogyakarta, Indonesia on the theme of “Contemporary Measures for Effective International Cooperation.”

(3) Assistance for Democratization

Strengthening the foundation for democracy in developing countries leads to the people's participation in governance and development, and to the protection and promotion of human rights. In this regard, it is a critical component of encouraging medium- to long-term stability and development. In particular, based also on the

principles of the Development Cooperation Charter, it is important that Japan actively assists developing countries which take proactive steps towards democratization, and supports their efforts to shift to democratic systems that include electoral assistance.

<Japan's Efforts>

At the Japan-Cambodia Summit Meeting held in December 2013, Prime Minister Hun Sen requested electoral reform assistance to Prime Minister Shinzo Abe. In response to this request, since May 2014, Japan has undertaken activities, including dispatching a study team to determine the specific assistance needs and identify the concrete scope of the cooperation, and inviting members of the Cambodian ruling and opposition parties to Japan for providing opportunities to observe the House of Representatives elections. At the Japan-Cambodia Summit Meeting held on July 4, 2015, Prime Minister Abe announced that Japan would continue to support Cambodia's electoral reforms through: (i) Provision of technical advice; (ii) Dispatch of experts; and (iii) Supply of equipment. Prime Minister Hun Sen expressed strong expectations. On this basis, since September 2015, Japan has dispatched experts and proceeded with concrete cooperation for electoral reforms.

For implementing the Assembly of the Union General Election in Myanmar in November 2015 in a peaceful and calm manner, Japan provided ¥111 million in grant aid

for "The Programme for Supporting the 2015 Myanmar General Elections (through UNDP)" to provide supplies necessary for holding the elections. An election observer mission headed by Mr. Yohei Sasakawa, Special Envoy of the Government of Japan for National Reconciliation in Myanmar, was dispatched to monitor the elections. With respect to Timor-Leste, Japan signed The Project for Electoral Assistance for Social Inclusion, Multi-Tier Governance and Strengthening of Rule of Law (in cooperation with UNDP) with UNDP in August 2016, and is providing training, technology support, and equipment to Electoral Management Bodies, journalism, the judiciary, and police for the democratic and peaceful implementation of elections in the country going forward, including the presidential election and National Parliament elections planned for 2017.

These types of assistance are expected to contribute to holding smooth elections in a fair and transparent manner and to consolidating peace and democracy in the recipient countries, along with bringing about the peace and stability of the international community.

Ukraine

Seminar on Knowledge and Experience Sharing (Assistance for Ukraine's Democratization)

Technical cooperation project (March 2015 – September 2015)

As the situation in Ukraine worsened in November 2013, Japan set out the following three new basic assistance policies to support the domestic reform by and stabilization of Ukraine, (i) improvement of the economic situation, (ii) restoration of democracy, and (iii) promotion of domestic dialogue and unification. As a member of the G7, Japan has played a proactive role in finding solutions to the various issues surrounding Ukraine. In July 2014, Minister for Foreign Affairs Fumio Kishida visited Ukraine and announced that Japan would enhance its technical cooperation so as to contribute to legal system reform and corruption prevention. Following the announcement, JICA organized country-focused training for Ukraine, the "Seminar on knowledge and Experience Sharing (Assistance for Ukraine's Democratization)," as a new measure to contribute to the "restoration of democracy".

As part of the "Seminar on Knowledge and Experience Sharing (Assistance for Ukraine's Democratization)", training courses including "Support for Public Broadcasting Institution",

"three courses for Support for Legislative Body", and "Support for Administrative and Financial Reform" were offered in Japan. Members of the media, Supreme Council (the parliament of Ukraine), Supreme Council Anti-Corruption Commission and Central Election Commission visited Japan from Ukraine as JICA trainees. With the objective of sharing Japan's knowledge and experience, trainees deepened their knowledge through lectures, visits and discussions on Japan's Parliamentary system, election system, work of local government, mass media coverage and broadcasting.

In addition to the training in Japan, an Anti-Corruption Workshop in Kiev for Ukrainians engaged in the ODA loan project was offered. Furthermore, Japan invited experts on anti-corruption measures from Poland, Germany and the EU as lecturers, allowing donors to make presentations on their initiatives and providing opportunities for donor coordination.

The knowledge gained by the trainees is expected to contribute to the democratization and stabilization of Ukraine.

● Media Assistance

In many cases, the media is utilized for political purposes in countries affected by conflict around the world. A major challenge for preventing conflict is to

foster an impartial, neutral, and accurate media that is not utilized by politicians.

Kosovo

The Project for Capacity Development of Radio Television of Kosovo (RTK) Technical cooperation project (October 2015 –)

Kosovo, which gained independence in 2008 from Serbia after years of conflict in the 1990s, is considered to be the least developed country in the Western Balkans and also economically and socially unstable.

Through the “Kosovo Independent Media Project” carried out by the UNDP from May 2000 to August 2002, Japan implemented cooperation for strengthening the capabilities of impartial media.

In 2015 JICA commenced the “Project for Capacity Development of Radio Television of Kosovo” to support Radio Television of Kosovo (RTK). Kosovo is a multiethnic state with a mixture of Albanian residents, which account for 90% of the citizens and others including Serbs and Turks. At the time of the independence movement, many people died, and even after the end of the conflict, a sense of hostility amongst the ethnic groups has not been eliminated. In this project, JICA has provided assistance to RTK, the only broadcaster in Kosovo possessing channels for ethnic minorities, for providing unbiased, accurate, neutral, and impartial information to all ethnic groups and making this project a model of “ethnic reconciliation through broadcasting” towards building infrastructure for ethnic reconciliation.

JICA has provided assistance to RTK for mainly strengthening capabilities in the two areas: (1) “operation, maintenance, and management of television broadcasting equipment” and (2)



A scene of joint filming of the RTK1 and RTK2 programs (Photo: JICA)

“program production and news reporting”. In April 2016 NHK International, Inc., which conducts projects commissioned by JICA, provided staff members from RTK with training in Tokyo. Those who participated in the training learned and deepened their knowledge on techniques of interviews and program production through lectures and site visits.

It is expected that the capabilities of public broadcasting in Kosovo will be strengthened and impartial transmission of information will be achieved with the support of Japan.

(As of August 2016)

2-2 Assistance for Ensuring Peace, Stability, and Security

(1) Peacebuilding Assistance

Regional and internal conflicts arising from ethnic, religious, and historical differences continue to pose challenges for the international community. Such conflicts generate a great number of refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs), resulting in humanitarian crises and violations of human rights. Furthermore, these conflicts

undermine the progress in development made through long-term efforts, and cause massive economic losses. Therefore, it is important for the entire international community to engage in “peacebuilding” in order to build foundations for development to prevent conflicts, avoid their recurrence, and consolidate sustainable peace.

<Japan's Efforts>

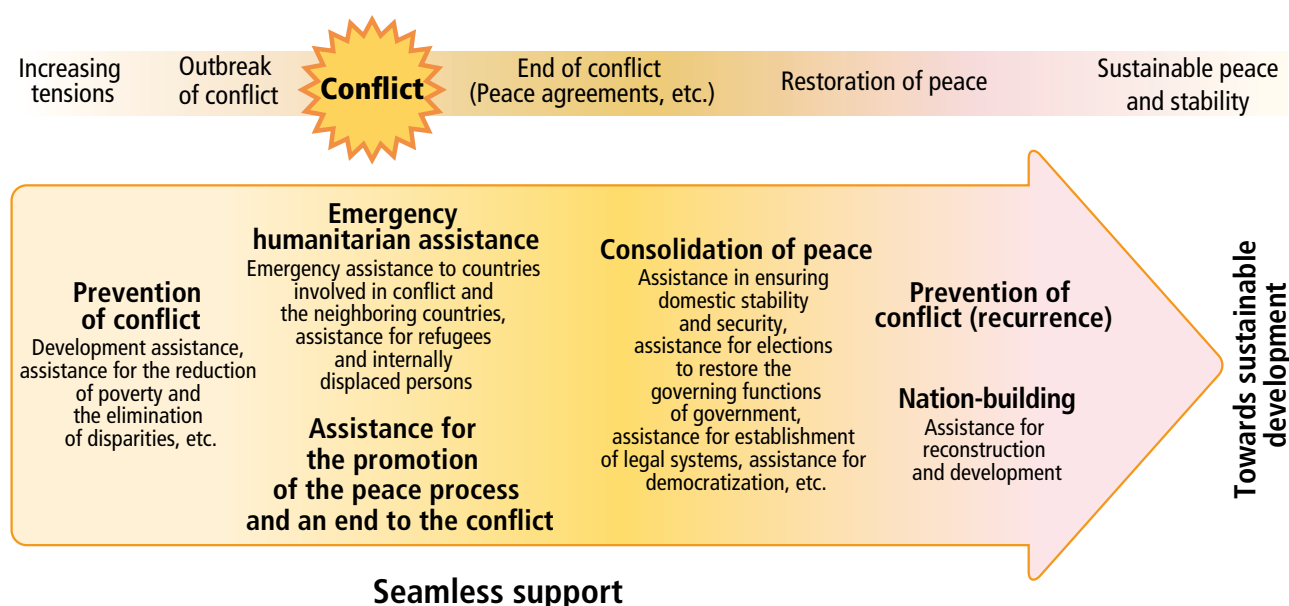
Discussions on integrated support from the resolution of conflicts to recovery, reconstruction and nation-building have been held in fora such as the United Nations Peacebuilding Commission, which was established in 2005. Japan has contributed \$46 million to the Peacebuilding Fund to date. Furthermore, Japan is making vigorous efforts from the perspective of “Proactive Contribution to Peace” based on the principle of international cooperation. For example, utilizing the United Nations, the importance of peacebuilding was confirmed at a high level, and in July 2016 Minister for Foreign Affairs Fumio Kishida went to New York and chaired an Open Debate of the UN Security Council on the theme of “Peacebuilding in Africa”. In addition, he stated, in the Pledging Conference for the UN Peacebuilding Fund in September the same year, that Japan would contribute about \$10 million in the coming years.

Furthermore, Japan provides various types of supports, including assistance for refugees affected by conflicts, food assistance, and electoral assistance for political peace processes. After a conflict is resolved, Japan assists in Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) of ex-combatants in order to promote the

consolidation of peace. Japan also provides support to rebuild the security sector to ensure domestic stability and security. Japan extends support for the reconstruction of affected countries in such areas as the repatriation and resettlement of refugees and IDPs, and the rebuilding of basic infrastructure. Furthermore, in order to consolidate sustainable peace and prevent the recurrence of conflicts, Japan engages in efforts in social sectors such as healthcare and education as well as the reinforcement of administrative, judicial, and police functions, and the development of economic infrastructure and institutions. In such undertakings, maximum consideration is given to the importance of the roles that women can play in peacebuilding. In order to provide this support in a seamless manner, Japan also extends bilateral assistance through international organizations together with grant, technical cooperation, and ODA loans.

The Development Cooperation Charter outlines that Japan would strengthen coordination between development cooperation and international peace cooperation activities such as UN peacekeeping operations (PKOs). In the fields where UN PKOs are deployed, many initiatives are under

Peacebuilding efforts through ODA



way which contribute to development, including efforts for protecting refugees, women, and children affected by conflicts and developing basic infrastructure. To maximize

their effects, it remains important that Japan promotes coordination among these activities.

● Support for Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

Given the situations in Syria and other countries, the number of refugees and IDPs at the end of 2015 reached its highest level since the end of World War II, and humanitarian conditions have become more severe. From the viewpoint of human security, Japan is providing humanitarian assistance to refugees and IDPs, in order to ensure the life, dignity, and security of the people in the most vulnerable positions and to help each person get back on their feet and become self-reliant.

Specifically, Japan works with international organizations, mainly UNHCR, to continually provide refugees and IDPs around the world with assistance by distributing food, shelter and basic living supplies. In cooperation with the World Food Programme (WFP), United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and other international institutions, Japan carries out assistance for refugees and others while utilizing the expertise and coordinating abilities of these institutions, even in locations under dangerous public safety conditions.

When providing assistance for refugees through international organizations, Japan strives to ensure the visibility of its assistance by collaborating with JICA, Japan's development cooperation implementing agency, as well as private companies. For example, Japan implements refugee assistance through UNHCR in collaboration with JICA to provide seamless assistance during the transition phase from emergency to reconstruction assistance.

In addition, the specified non-profit corporation Japan Platform (JPF), an emergency humanitarian aid organization



Syrian refugee children live in an informal tented settlement in Zahlé, Beqaa Governorate, Lebanon. (Photo: Embassy of Japan in Lebanon)

established in 2000 through a partnership among NGOs, the Government of Japan, and business communities (see “c. Financial Cooperation for NGO Projects” on page 175), is providing support for refugees and IDPs, and in FY2015 it implemented assistance for Iraqi and Syrian refugees and IDPs, though the Response Program for Yemen Humanitarian Crisis, Emergency response to South Sudan conflict, and Gaza Humanitarian Aid, etc.

At the Supporting Syria and the Region Conference held in London in February 2016, Japan announced that it would extend new assistance of approximately \$350 million. Due to this, the total amount of assistance from Japan to Syria, Iraq and neighboring countries has now reached more than \$1.64 billion (as of August 2016).

At the G7 Ise-Shima Summit in May 2016 the

Government of Japan announced that under the philosophy of “The Best Way is to Go in the Middle” Japan would provide comprehensive assistance totaling approximately \$6 billion for the Middle East regions between 2016 and 2018, including human resources development programs for approximately 20,000 people, in order to prevent the expansion of violent extremism and build a “tolerant and stable society” in the region.

Specifically, Japan will (i) provide humanitarian assistance and support on the return and reintegration of refugees and IDPs, assistance for the economic development and social stability of the neighboring countries hosting refugees, and assistance for economic development, social stability and enhancing governance of unstable countries and territories



A Syrian refugee girl and water holding tanks installed by support from Japan in an Informal Tented Settlement for Syrian refugees in Bar Elias, Beqaa Governorate in Lebanon. (Photo: Embassy of Japan in Lebanon)

in the region, (ii) dispatch “Japan Team for Refugees and Communities (J-TRaC)” consisting of approximately 50 JICA experts and volunteers to the refugee camps, host countries and communities, and (iii) accept up to 150 Syrian students over five years to extend opportunities of education to Syrian youth and foster human resources expected to contribute to the recovery of Syria in the future.

At the United Nations Summit for Refugees and Migrants held in the United Nations General Assembly in September 2016, Prime Minister Abe announced that Japan would provide an assistance package of approximately \$2.8 billion over the next three years in order to support refugees and host countries.

As part of this assistance, Japan has been providing assistance for refugees and IDPs in Syria and Iraq in the fields of health, hygiene, education and food. Japan also provides assistance to the neighboring countries accepting Syrian refugees. For example, in the field of waste treatment and water, Japan provided financial assistance to Jordan for procuring medical-related supplies and equipment manufactured in Japan, in light of the increased financial pressure Jordan is facing from accepting Syrian refugees.



Syrian refugee children take classes at a public school in the Baouchriyeh district, Mount Lebanon, in Lebanon. (Photo: Embassy of Japan in Lebanon)

Jordan

Capacity Development for Improvement of Livelihood for Palestinian Refugees (Phase 1)

Capacity Development for Improvement of Livelihood for Palestinian Refugees (Phase 2)

Technical cooperation project (Phase 1), individual experts (Phase 2)
(June 2009-May 2012 (Phase 1), October 2013-September 2016 (Phase 2))

Jordan has accepted the largest number of Palestinian refugees, with more than 2 million Palestinian refugees living there. In 1950 the Department of Palestinian Affairs (DPA) was established in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Jordan, and it has been implementing (1) supervision of refugees and forced emigrants, (2) follow-up on the activities and programs of United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), (3) management inside the refugee camps, (4) follow-up of problems related to the Palestinians, (5) promotion of international cooperation, and (6) management of development projects within the camps.

Since January 2006, Japan has been dispatching JICA experts to the Training and Employment Center (hereinafter referred to as “TEC”) run by the DPA, which provides vocational training that enables refugees to get jobs and create cash income by conducting practice in job-search and entrepreneurship support. For instance, they instruct women in the Palestinian refugee camps on how to make perfumes and mushrooms to earn revenue in cash. They also provide job-search assistance to the refugees by offering opportunities such as job-matching, job orientation, and on-the-job training (OJT) at private sector companies. The DPA has been successful

in improving capabilities to deal with challenges, and evaluate and monitor operational performances at the TEC.

In the entrepreneur support program, approximately 60% of the participants succeeded in earning cash income of approximately ¥4,000 a month on average. In the job-search support program, there were cases which actually led to participants gaining jobs, and in order to improve the retention rate further, Japan is revising the program and

working to transform the refugees’ way of thinking through an Educational Activities and Behavioral Modification Program.¹

^{*1} This is a program that implements workshops, etc. for the refugees in Palestinian refugee camps with the objective of encouraging the understanding of women going out into society to participate in productive activities.



A woman holds a product manufactured at a refugee camp. (Photo: Shinichi Kuno / JICA)

● Protection and Participation of the Socially Vulnerable

Socially vulnerable people include persons with disabilities due to conflict or landmines, orphans, widows, ex-combatants including child soldiers, and IDPs. Despite being susceptible to the impacts of conflict, the reality is that the socially vulnerable often receive delayed assistance in post-conflict recovery and often find it difficult to access the benefits of peace and reconstruction.

Japan's Development Cooperation Charter also stipulated the importance of promoting the participation of women as a bearer of development and incorporated the viewpoints of consideration of the socially vulnerable such as children, persons with disabilities, the elderly, etc.

At the G8 Foreign Ministers' Meeting held in April 2013, the G8 Declaration on Preventing Sexual Violence in Conflict was adopted in order to strengthen international efforts to remedy human rights violations against women in conflict-affected areas and prevent sexual violence. State Minister for Foreign Affairs Kishi attended the Global Summit to End Sexual Violence in Conflict held in London in June 2014, and he stressed the importance of women's empowerment and their political, social, and economic participation.

In 2015 Japan also provided maternal health support for Syrian refugees, cooperating with a Japanese NGO.

● Reconstruction of Social and Human Capital

Japan supports the reconstruction of social capital and restoration of human capital who participate in economic activities in countries affected by conflict. This support is aimed at preventing new conflict from emerging and eliminating factors that could cause new conflict before reconstruction or nation building.

The reconstruction of social capital largely requires five steps: (i) development of social infrastructure; (ii) development of transportation, power grids and

With regard to needs such as the independence of persons with disabilities and support for social participation, Japan is engaged in empowerment through vocational training, etc. by persons with disabilities themselves who are dispatched overseas as experts.

Furthermore, for the social reintegration of child soldiers and protection and empowerment of children, who are in the most vulnerable in conflict-affected areas, Japan is providing support through UNICEF. For example, in Central Africa Japan contributes in funding to the project for Liberation of Children from Armed Groups and Support for their Social Integration through UNICEF.

In the G7 Ise-Shima Summit held in May 2016, women-related issues were discussed as one of the priority items on the agenda. The Summit focused on empowerment of women, including through education and training, promoting women's active roles in the natural sciences and technology fields, etc. and agreed on the G7 Guiding Principles for Capacity Building of Women and Girls, and the Women's Initiative in Developing STEM Career (WINDS). In addition, the importance of the participation of women in the processes of conflict prevention and peacebuilding was emphasized.

telecommunications networks; (iii) improvement of medical system functions; (iv) improvement of education system functions; and (v) food security. As for the reconstruction of human capital, while combining assistance aimed at medium- to long-term economic development, Japan seeks to help develop an economic environment as well as increase job opportunities and improve livelihoods with a focus on preventing social instability caused by rising unemployment and other factors.

● Restoring Public Order and Government Functions

Public safety and governance are extremely important when it comes to providing seamless assistance that spans from conflict resolution to recovery, reconstruction and nation-building. In this regard, Japan believes it is necessary to assist efforts in Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) so that countries involved in conflict can consolidate peace and do not return to conflict. Additionally, Japan is working on efforts to ensure public safety and security, and to strengthen administrative, judicial, and police functions and to restore governance through the restoration of government systems and election reform.

As part of its election reform efforts, Japan announced that it would provide Cambodia with assistance in the form of (i) technical advice; (ii) dispatching experts; and (iii) provision of equipment. Japan has dispatched experts and proceeded with other specific cooperation since September 2015.



A staff member of the JICA Honduras Office, Mr. Tomoyuki Odani (center), and training participants at the closing ceremony of the Honduras Regional Police Project training (Photo: Yeni Mole / JICA Honduras Office)

● Clearance of Landmines, Unexploded Ordnance, and Collection of Small Arms

In post-conflict countries, unexploded ordnance (UXO) including cluster munitions, which contain and eject multiple smaller submunitions upon detonation, and antipersonnel landmines remain, while illegal small arms are still widespread. These explosive remnants of war indiscriminately harm civilian including children. Not only do they hinder reconstruction and development activities, they can also become a cause of new conflicts. It is important to provide support towards stabilizing communities and ensure security in the affected country, through such assistance as the clearance of UXOs and landmines, the collection and disposal of illegal small arms, and assistance and empowerment for landmine victims.

As a state party to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction, as well as the Convention on Cluster Munitions, Japan has been actively promoting the universalization of these conventions by working towards their ratification and accession by as many countries as possible. Japan is also steadily implementing international cooperation for mine action including mine clearance, victim assistance, mine risk education and other projects set forth in both conventions.

For example, the Japan Mine Action Service (JMAS), a specified non-profit corporation, helped to establish a new curriculum on demining skills at the Cambodian Mine Action Centre (CMAC) under the framework of the Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects in 2014, which leads to enriching a solid footing for training on landmine clearance. Furthermore, CMAC demining platoons participating in this curriculum are learning to disseminate the technical expertise on mine clearance throughout



Site of landmine and UXOs removal as part of the Project for Improvement of Equipment for Demining Activities (Phase 7) in Cambodia (Grant Aid) (Photo: JICA)

Cambodia and neighboring countries.

In Afghanistan, the Association for Aid and Relief, Japan (AAR Japan), another specified non-profit corporation, provides outreach education to raise awareness on the dangers of landmines, UXOs and other remnants of conflict and on the proper ways to avoid them. Since FY2009, through the Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects and JPF,²² AAR Japan has conducted Mine Risk Education (MRE) in various parts of Afghanistan with activities, including showing educational films in mobile cinemas. The organization has also trained local people to conduct MRE themselves. Through such activities, enlightenment activities for the local people are in progress.

In addition, from March 2015 onwards, Japan has provided support through UNICEF for outreach education



Japan-made heavy machineries supplied to remove explosives in an area liberated from ISIL in the northern part of Ninewah, Iraq. They will be attached with armor and be utilized in the liberated area to support the early return of IDPs. (Photo: Yuta Aikawa / Embassy of Japan in Iraq)

Note 22: JPF is an organization launched by NGOs, business communities, and the Government of Japan in August 2000 in order for Japanese NGOs to carry out expedient and effective emergency humanitarian assistance in response to conflict or natural disasters.

on the risks of explosive and non-explosive elements of war in Palestine, Yemen, Central African Republic, Chad, South Sudan, Iraq, and Ukraine.

Furthermore, for Laos, which has endured particularly great suffering from UXO, Japan has mainly carried out the dispatch of UXO experts, provision of equipment, and South-South cooperation, and from 2014 it has supported capacity building of organizations that dispose of UXOs. In addition, from 2015 Japan has carried out the mechanization of shrub removal and development of advance bases in Sekong Province, Saravan Province and Champasack Province, poor regions which have endured particularly great suffering from UXO, and supports the development of land after the clearance of UXO.

In 2016, Japan has supported countermeasures against landmines and UXO, including removal and risk prevention education, through United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) in Afghanistan, South Sudan, Somalia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Palestine (Gaza

● Human Resources Development for Peacebuilding

Required qualities for peacebuilding activities and those that are engaged in such activities, are becoming more diverse and more complex. In response to these needs on the ground, Japan has conducted the Program for Human Resource Development for Peacebuilding from FY2007 to FY2014 to train civilian experts from Japan and other regions so that they can play an active role in the field. Pillars of the Primary Course program consist of the coursework in Japan, where participants acquire the practical knowledge and skills required for the peacebuilding field; the overseas assignment, where participants work at local offices of international organizations in the peacebuilding field; and support for graduates to build up their careers. To date, 302 trainees from Japan and other countries have participated in the training courses. Many program graduates are now actively working in the field of peacebuilding in those countries such as South Sudan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Afghanistan. Since FY2015, the content of the program has been expanded and is now called “the

A. Mindanao Peace Process

The conflict between the Government of the Philippines and Islamic rebel groups continued for 40 years in the Mindanao region in southern Philippines. To put an end to this history, the government and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) engaged in peace talks from 2001. On March 27, 2014, a comprehensive peace agreement was signed between the two parties, marking a large step towards fundamentally resolving the Mindanao conflict.

Under this agreement, during the transition process until the inauguration of the new autonomous government (Bangsamoro²³), the Bangsamoro Basic Law is to be

enacted, a referendum is to be held, and a transitional governing entity is to be established. At the same time, various processes that are expected to contribute to the “normalization” of the situation have to be implemented smoothly, including the disarmament of MILF forces, the social reintegration of combatants, the dismantlement of the many private armed groups in the area, the restoration of security by creating a new police organization, and the promotion of socio-economic development which has lagged behind due to the conflict.

To tackle proliferation of small arms and light weapons, Japan provides support for the projects of collection, disposal, and stockpile management of small arms, through development assistance. With a view to improving security as well as strengthening the capacity to supervise the import and export of weapons, Japan also supports the development of relevant legal systems on arms control, capacity building of customs agencies, police forces and other law enforcement agencies, and support for conducting DDR projects for ex-combatants and child soldiers.



Participants have a discussion during the coursework of the “Program for Global Human Resource Development for Peacebuilding and Development.” (Photo: Hiroshima Peacebuilders Center)

Global Program for Human Resource Development for Peacebuilding and Development.” In addition to the existing Primary Course, the Mid-Career Course and the Career Support Seminar are also being conducted.

enacted, a referendum is to be held, and a transitional governing entity is to be established. At the same time, various processes that are expected to contribute to the “normalization” of the situation have to be implemented smoothly, including the disarmament of MILF forces, the social reintegration of combatants, the dismantlement of the many private armed groups in the area, the restoration of security by creating a new police organization, and the promotion of socio-economic development which has lagged behind due to the conflict.

The steady execution of the peace agreement and

Note 23: “Bangsamoro” is the name which Islamic rebel groups use to refer to themselves.

whether or not the hurdles can be overcome will be key to achieving true peace in Mindanao. This requires the unremitting efforts of the Philippine government and MILF,

<Japan's Efforts>

Based on the belief that peace in Mindanao will lead to peace and stability in the region, Japan has extended its support to the peace process for years. For example, Japan dispatched development experts from JICA to the Social and Economic Development Section of the International Monitoring Team (IMT) and conducted studies to identify the needs for assistance. This led to Japan's assistance for the development of elementary schools, wells, clinics, and vocational training centers. Japan has also carried out development cooperation projects intensively in former conflict areas, including Grant Assistance for Grass-Roots Human Security Projects. These measures which are known under the name of the "Japan-Bangsamoro Initiatives for Reconstruction and Development (J-BIRD)" are highly praised by the local people and the Philippine government. Furthermore, Japan is a member of the International Contact Group which participates in the peace talks as an observer and offers advice, and contributes to the advancement of the Mindanao Peace Process. In August 2011, the first leaders' meeting between then President Benigno S. Aquino III and MILF Chairman Al Haj Murad Ebrahim took place in Narita by the intermediation of Japan. This meeting helped establish mutual trust towards the resolution of the Mindanao peace issue.

After signing the Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro (CAB) in March 2014, JICA organized the Consolidation for Peace for Mindanao Seminar in Hiroshima City in June 2014. With then President Aquino in attendance, officials including MILF Chairman Murad and Secretary Teresita Quintos-Deles of the Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process (OPAPP) participated and stated their resolve towards moving the peace process forward. During then President Aquino's stay in Japan, the Government of Japan announced the transition to the framework of "J-BIRD 2" with a greater focus on securing the economic independence of the Bangsamoro

as well as the support of the international community, including Japan.



A multi-purpose hall constructed as part of the "Comprehensive Capacity Development Project for the Bangsamoro". It promotes peacebuilding in the conflict affected region of Mindanao. (Photo: Hervey Tapan / Third Eye Visual)

region. Japan continues to expand and strengthen its support for the achievement of true peace in Mindanao based on the pillars of: construction of schools, clinics, wells, and other facilities; human resources development in the transition process; and economic development towards sustainable development (cooperation focused on agriculture, mining and manufacturing, infrastructure development, etc.).

In addition, Japan supports the peacebuilding process undertaken by Japanese NGOs using the Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects. For example, the International Children's Action Network (ICAN), a specified non-profit corporation has been conducting mediation training between the parties of the conflict on the island of Mindanao in the Philippines as part of efforts to consolidate peace at the local grassroots level for three years since FY2014. Furthermore, from February 2016 a project to strengthen capacity to solve educational issues in the Bukidnon indigenous people's region was started on the same island of Mindanao.

B. Assistance to Afghanistan and Pakistan

The prolonged unstable situation in Afghanistan and Pakistan is a challenge, not only for them and the neighboring areas, but also for the peace and stability of the entire world. Japan and the international community actively support Afghanistan to prevent the country from stepping back into being a hotbed for terrorism. The National Unity Government led by the President Ashraf Ghani which was inaugurated in September 2014 has been continuing reform efforts towards self-reliance and stability of the nation with the support of the international community. However, Afghanistan has been facing many challenges, including a worsening security situation due to intensified offensives by anti-government insurgents,

such as the Taliban, exacerbation of the economy and employment, and delays in anti-corruption measures and elections. Furthermore, efforts by the National Unity Government to advance the reconciliation process with the Taliban by utilizing the framework of the Quadrilateral Coordination Group with Pakistan, the United States, and China (held five times since January 2016) have achieved only insufficient outcomes. Moreover, in June 2016 armed clashes between Afghanistan and Pakistan occurred in their border areas, which highlight the importance of efforts to resolve the issues of concern between the two countries and steps by Pakistan to achieve stability in Afghanistan.

<Japan's Efforts>

● Afghanistan

Japan has consistently extended assistance to Afghanistan. Japan's assistance to Afghanistan since October 2001 totals approximately \$6.2 billion (as of early September 2016). Japan, as one of the major donor countries for Afghanistan, has been and is endeavoring to cooperate with the government of Afghanistan and other donor countries and organizations.

Japan and Afghanistan jointly held the Tokyo Conference on Afghanistan on July 8, 2012. The conference, attended by representatives of about 80 countries and international organizations, issued an outcome document titled "The Tokyo Declaration." At the conference, the Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework (TMAF) was established to clarify the mutual commitment between Afghanistan and the international community for the sustainable development of Afghanistan and to regularly monitor and review the commitment. On that occasion Japan announced that it would provide up to approximately \$3 billion of assistance to Afghanistan in about five years from 2012 in the fields of development and enhancement of security capabilities. Since 2012, Japan has extended approximately \$2.8 billion of assistance to Afghanistan by the end of August 2016.

At the London Conference on Afghanistan held in December 2014, the international community and Afghanistan's commitment under TMAF was reaffirmed,

while the need to further follow up on this framework was confirmed as well. At the Senior Officials Meeting for Follow-up of Tokyo Conference on Afghanistan held in Kabul in September 2015, the Self-Reliance through Mutual Accountability Framework (SMAF) was established as the new framework to succeed TMAF, in line with the priority matters cited by the current Afghan administration. This confirmed that Afghanistan and the international community would tackle the issues faced by Afghanistan under the principle of "mutual accountability."

The Brussels Conference on Afghanistan held in October 2016 was an important opportunity to renew the existing mutual commitments between the international community and the Government of Afghanistan, and Japan expressed its intention to continue assistance worth up to ¥40 billion per year for four years starting from 2017 to the end of 2020, and strongly urged Afghanistan to make efforts for further reform commitments.

In order to support Afghanistan's efforts towards self-reliance and stability, Japan's current support puts the priority on the capacity building of the police in the security field, agriculture development, human resources development, and transportation infrastructure development in the development field.

● Pakistan

Japan has been actively engaged in assisting Pakistan since Pakistan announced its intention to fight against terrorism in cooperation with the international community following the terrorist attacks in the United States in 2001. In April 2009, Japan hosted the Pakistan Donors Conference and pledged assistance of up to \$1 billion²⁴ to Pakistan over two years, which is being steadily implemented. In 2014, Japan extended a ¥5 billion ODA loan to support energy sector reform by Pakistan.

To contribute to the improvement of the security situation in Pakistan, Japan has been providing assistance for education, health, vocational training, and other projects in the Pakistan-Afghanistan border area, and supporting Pakistan's efforts to bring stability to people's lives. In 2013, Japan extended assistance of approximately

¥2 billion for counter-terrorism measures in Pakistan in order to improve airport security capabilities at major international airports in Pakistan, including for the installation of X-ray inspection equipment. In 2015, Japan provided approximately ¥1.3 billion in assistance through UN organizations for IDPs following the implementation of counter-terrorism military operations. At the same time, in order to strengthen border control capacity against illicit drug trafficking and transnational organized crime in the border region of Afghanistan and Iran, Japan provided ¥768 million in grant aid through UN agencies. Furthermore, in 2016, Japan provided ¥200 million in grant aid as funds to purchase equipment and products in the peacebuilding, humanitarian assistance and counter-terrorism fields.

Note 24: Includes aid for flooding in FY2010.

(3) Middle East Peace (Palestine)

The Palestine issue is at the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict that has continued for more than half a century. Middle East peace is an issue that wields significant impact on the stability and prosperity of Japan and the rest of the world. Japan supports a two-state solution whereby Israel and a future independent Palestinian state live side by side in peace and security. To promote this, it is essential to prepare for nation-building through socio-economic development of Palestine, which is one of the parties of the peace process. Since the establishment of the Palestinian Interim Self-Government Authority based on the Oslo Accords in 1993, the international community including Japan has been proactively extending assistance to the Palestinians.

Although Palestinians continue to feel significant discontent and antipathy towards the Israeli occupation, many years of occupation have made them economically dependent on the Israeli economy as well as on aid from the international community. These circumstances make the achievement of Middle East peace even more difficult. Israel's occupation policy and widening regional disparities and a high unemployment rate driven by the sluggish economy are destabilizing factors in regional circumstances. Helping the Palestinian economy stand independently while improving living conditions for its people is the most important challenge in creating an environment where Palestinians can negotiate with Israelis for genuine peace.

<Japan's Efforts>

Based on the perspective that “peacebuilding” is one of the priority issues of development cooperation, Japan has positioned its assistance to the Palestinians as one of the important pillars of its measures to contribute to the Middle East Peace Process. In particular, Japan, as one of the major donor countries along with the United States, the European Union (EU), and other countries, has provided \$1.7 billion in total to the Palestinians since the 1993 Oslo Accords. Specifically, Japan provides various types of humanitarian assistance through international organizations and NGOs, to improve the severe living conditions of the socially vulnerable people in the West Bank (including East Jerusalem), people affected by conflicts in the Gaza Strip, and others. Also, Japan proactively supports the Palestinian Authority to stabilize and improve its people's lives, enhance the administrative and financial capacity, and promote sustainable economic growth. These efforts are aimed at preparing for future Palestinian nation-building and for a self-sustained Palestinian economy.

Furthermore, since July 2006, Japan has launched the initiative of “the Corridor for Peace and Prosperity,” as its unique medium- to long-term effort for future peaceful coexistence and co-prosperity between the Israelis and the Palestinians. The initiative aims to promote socio-economic development in the Jordan Valley area through regional cooperation among the four parties of Japan, Israel,

Map of the Palestinian Territories



Palestinian Territories

Gaza Strip

- Area: 365 km² (approximately 60% of the 23 Tokyo wards)
- Population: 1.7 million

West Bank

- Area: 5,655 km² (approximately the same as Mie Prefecture)
- Population: 2.8 million



State Minister for Foreign Affairs Kentaro Sonoura visited Jordan in September 2016 and exchanged views on the “Corridor of Peace and Prosperity” with Mr. Nasser Judeh, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs and Expatriates of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

Palestine and Jordan. Those four parties are working on the flagship project of the initiative, the establishment of an agro-industrial park in the suburbs of Jericho City.

In 2013, Japan launched a new initiative called the “Conference on the Cooperation among East Asian Countries for Palestinian Development (CEAPAD)” to help Palestine achieve economic independence by drawing on Asia's experience on human resources development and

private economic development. In March 2014, the second ministerial meeting was held in Indonesia. In addition, to date, meetings have been held on triangular cooperation²⁵ for human resources development and on trade and investment expansion.

In January 2015, Prime Minister Abe visited Palestine where he met with President Mahmoud Abbas and conveyed that Japan would extend approximately \$100 million in assistance to aid reconstruction in Gaza, socio-economic development, finance, and medical and healthcare, among other areas.

On the occasion of the United Nations General

Assembly in September 2015, the Middle East Quartet Outreach Meeting on peace in the Middle East was held, with the participation of the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, major Arab countries, several European countries, and Japan. At the meeting, Foreign Minister Fumio Kishida announced approximately \$12 million in new assistance. This assistance will support the socio-economic development of Palestine.

In February 2016 President Mahmoud Abbas visited Japan and Prime Minister Abe conveyed that Japan would extend new assistance to Palestine of more than \$78 million, and President Abbas expressed his utmost gratitude.

Iraq

Third Country Training Program on Mine Action Technical cooperation project (June 2016 –)

As a result of past wars and the ongoing fight against the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), it is estimated that approximately 65 million landmines and other unexploded ordnances (UXOs) are buried in Iraq. With the affected area covering 1,730 square kilometers and the lives of about 1.6 million people affected, the explosive remnants of war (ERWs) impede the social and economic development of Iraq.

To tackle this issue, the Government of Iraq established the Directorate of Mine Action (DMA) within the Ministry of Health and Environment in 2008, and the Kurdistan Regional Government established the Iraq Kurdistan Mine Action Agency (IKMAA) in 2012. However, since they were a newly established organization they were not necessarily equipped with sufficient demining techniques and operational and practical capabilities as an organization, and capacity building of staff members was an issue.

Moreover, as the regions occupied by ISIL are gradually being liberated by the Iraqi armed forces, the landmines and UXOs buried in great numbers by ISIL in those areas are becoming one of the biggest causes impeding the return of displaced people to their homes and the restoration of destroyed towns.

Upon receiving a request from the Iraqi Prime Minister Haider Al-Abadi on landmine clearance, Japan has been offering third country training programs in Cambodia to the personnel of DMA and IKMAA. The Programs include training on demining



Training Program on Mine Action: CMAA-Training Institute Training Course (Photo: JICA)

and clearance methods for landmines, prevention measures and others. The institution in Cambodia where the training is conducted had long received support from the Government of Japan in the area of demining and mine-action activities and is now equipped with ample experience and techniques.

As Iraq faces long-term challenges to tackle the issue of ERWs, the collaboration with the institution in Cambodia is not only invaluable for Iraq from the capacity building perspective, but also is a good example of South-South cooperation (triangular cooperation)¹. (As of August 2016)

*1 See Note 25.

Note 25: South-South cooperation (Triangular cooperation)

South-South cooperation refers to cooperation provided by relatively advanced developing countries to other developing countries, utilizing their experiences in development and their own human resources. In many cases the cooperation, primarily technical cooperation, is conducted in countries that have similar natural environments and cultural and economic circumstances, facing similar development challenges. Support by donors or international organizations for cooperation between developing countries is referred to as "triangular cooperation."

E. Sahel Region

The “Sahel²⁶ countries” generally include the following eight countries – Mauritania, Senegal, Mali, Burkina Faso, Niger, Nigeria, Cameroon and Chad, although there is no strict definition.

Due to natural disasters such as drought, as well as poverty and weak state function, issues of political uncertainty, terrorism, illicit trade of arms and illegal drugs, and the threats of organized crimes such as kidnapping are becoming ever more serious in the Sahel region. Moreover, countries in the Sahel region, which have vast

lands including deserts, have difficulties in controlling their borders sufficiently to prevent the entry and exit of terrorists and others, so the region is also a breeding ground for arms smuggling. Under these circumstances, it is necessary for the region and the international community to improve security capacity and strengthen governance to avoid the whole Sahel region from becoming a lawless zone. They also put a high priority on dealing with humanitarian crises, such as the refugee issue, and to promote development.

<Japan's Efforts>

Following the terrorist attack against Japanese nationals in Algeria²⁷ in January 2013, Minister for Foreign Affairs Fumio Kishida announced the three pillars of foreign policy²⁸ on January 29 the same year. In addition, at TICAD V in June 2013, Japan pledged to continue providing support for the consolidation of peace, including ¥100 billion in development and humanitarian assistance. Furthermore, Japan announced three new pillars of diplomatic policy²⁹ to address the more frequent occurrence of terrorism, following the hostage crisis in February 2015 in which two Japanese nationals were killed, and Japan has been accelerating its efforts to bring peace and stability to the Sahel region.

In 2016, Japan pledged to extend \$7.2 million to help Mali refugees and implemented such assistance as providing food, promoting peace education, and vocational training for refugees who returned to Mali from neighboring countries and providing vehicles to support the strengthening of police patrols in the capital Bamako.

Moreover, Japan has implemented projects which contribute to the peace and stability in the Sahel region

such as border control to enhance stability of the region, a plan to enhance human security, support for countermeasures against radicalization of the youth, and awareness raising for civic rights.

These assistance projects strengthen border control capacity and prevent young people from turning to violent extremism. As a result, the projects are expected to improve public safety and reduce the threat of potential terrorist attacks in the Sahel countries, and by extension, improve the ability of the whole region to cope with these challenges.

The Ministry of Justice (MOJ), through UNAFEI, organized a training program for criminal justice practitioners in French-speaking African countries, which was called the Third Training on Criminal Justice in French-speaking African Countries. This program focused on themes such as improving investigations, legal actions, and trials as well as measures to combat terrorist crimes and measures against organized crimes. This training will contribute to the enhancement and development of the criminal justice system in French-speaking African countries, and thereby address such global challenges as



Trainees in crisis management, peace and stability training implemented at the Mali PKO training Center (Photo: Mali UNDP Secretariat)

Note 26: “Sahel” is a semi-arid region that stretches along the southern edge of the Sahara desert. It generally refers to part of West Africa; however, in some cases it includes Sudan and the Horn of Africa area. The word “Sahel” originated from “coast” in Arabic. The Sahel countries are also called the countries at the southern edge of the Sahara Desert.

Note 27: This is an incident in which an armed group attacked a natural gas plant in the Tiguentourine area in eastern Algeria and barricaded the inside of the plant, taking the workers and other people as hostages. The Algerian military forces managed to control the situation by January 19. However, 40 people died, including 10 Japanese nationals.

Note 28: The three pillars are: (1) Strengthening of measures against international terrorism; (2) Support for the stabilization of Sahel, North Africa, and Middle East regions; and (3) Promotion of dialogue and exchange with Islamic and Arab countries.

Note 29: The three pillars are: (i) Strengthening counter-terrorism measures; (ii) Enhancing diplomacy towards stability and prosperity in the Middle East; and (iii) Assistance in creating societies resilient to radicalization.

the deteriorating security situation and the serious issues of corruption in this region.

Japan will work more closely with countries in the

Sahel region, international organizations, and other aid organizations to provide assistance steadily towards establishing peace and stability in the Sahel region.

F. South Sudan

In South Sudan, conflict continued between the government and a faction supporting former Vice President Riek Machar Teny since December 15, 2013, leading to the deterioration of the humanitarian situation, including the rise in the number of IDPs and refugees. The Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD), comprised of neighboring countries, played a role as a mediator and in August 2015, President Salva Kiir Mayardit, former Vice President Machar, and other relevant parties signed the Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan, which immediately took effect. In April 2016 former Vice President Machar returned to South

Sudan and was sworn in as the First Vice President, and the Transitional Government of National Unity stipulated in the Agreement was established. However, in July the same year, clashes broke out in Juba between the faction supporting President Kiir and the faction supporting then First Vice President Machar, and security in Juba rapidly deteriorated. As result, Japanese nationals, including the JICA staff evacuated from the country. Subsequently, the capital Juba became relatively calm, but the regions remain volatile due to clashes between the government forces and the opposition forces and deterioration of the economy and the country is faced with remaining multiple challenges.

<Japan's Efforts>

Peacebuilding is one of the priorities of Japan's diplomacy towards Africa. In particular, stability in Sudan and South Sudan is directly related to the stability of the whole African continent. The two countries are therefore an area in Africa requiring intensive assistance for the consolidation of peace. With this understanding, Japan has provided assistance amounting to over \$1.5 billion to Sudan and South Sudan since 2005.

Japan continues to support the consolidation of peace through DDR of ex-combatants and lend assistance in fields dealing with basic human needs (BHN)³⁰ so that the people of the two nations can actually feel that peace has been established and do not revert to conflict. Concretely, Japan provides Sudan with the support focused on meeting BHN and improving a food production base mainly in the regions affected by conflict. To South Sudan, in addition to the aforementioned support, Japan's assistance has focused on development of infrastructure and governance.

At present, Engineering Units of the Japan Self-Defense Force (JSDF) have been dispatched to the

United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS). Japan is also implementing development and humanitarian assistance projects in coordination with the engineering units' activities so that Japan can put forth its effort for stability and nation-building in South Sudan in an integrated manner. In 2013, the Unit implemented the "Project for the Rehabilitation of Juba Na-Bari Community Road" in coordination with a Grant Assistance for Grass-Roots Human Security Project. The Unit constructed a perimeter security fence for the port where the "Project for Improvement of Juba River Port" is being implemented by JICA using grant aid to the South Sudan capital of Juba. The engineering unit is currently building facilities inside the Protection of Civilian sites due to the deterioration of the security situation since December 2013. Furthermore, by assisting UNMAS, which is removing landmines and other hazards in areas where UNMISS is active, Japan is helping to facilitate the implementation of UNMISS operations, of which JSDF is a part (As of November 2016).



A project to support water and sanitation facilities for communities accepting internally displaced people through collaboration between Japan and UN-Habitat in South Sudan. The handover ceremony of the facility to the local community was held in December 2016.

Note 30: Basic human needs are the minimum requirements to make a living including clothing, food, shelter, and education.

(2) Emergency Humanitarian Assistance after Natural Disasters

Japan stands ready for immediate provision of emergency assistance in response to the request from the government of an affected country or an international organization when large-scale disasters occur overseas. As personnel assistance, there are five types of Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) Teams to provide humanitarian assistance: (i) Search and Rescue Team for search and rescue operations; (ii) Medical Team to provide emergency medical assistance; (iii) Infectious Diseases Response Team to implement measures to combat infectious diseases; (iv) Expert Team to give technical advice or guidance on emergency response measures and recovery operations; and (v) Self-Defense Force Unit to undertake medical activities, transportation of aid supplies and personnel when it is deemed particularly necessary in responding to large-scale disasters. The five types of teams are dispatched individually or in combination.

In-kind assistance is the provision of emergency relief goods. Japan stockpiles tents, blankets, and other goods needed for people affected in the immediate aftermath of a disaster, in four overseas warehouses. It enables Japan to quickly provide emergency relief goods to affected countries when disasters occur. In FY2015, Japan provided emergency relief goods for a total of 10 incidents in 9 countries, including Nepal, Myanmar, and Fiji.

Moreover, for the purpose of providing relief to people displaced or affected by natural disasters and/or conflicts, Japan extends Emergency Grant Aid to the governments of affected countries as well as international organizations and other institutions that provide emergency assistance in areas affected by the disasters. In many cases, Japanese NGOs work as partners when these international organizations engage in actual emergency assistance. In FY2015, Emergency Grant Aid was extended through international organizations and other institutions mainly for humanitarian assistance to those affected by natural disasters in Nepal, Myanmar and other parts of Asia.

Additionally, Japanese NGOs provide various forms of assistance to those affected by disasters, whom government aid does not always reach, by utilizing ODA funds to meet their needs. Japan Platform (JPF), an international emergency humanitarian aid organization established through the partnership and cooperation of NGOs, business communities and the Government of Japan, dispatches member NGOs to provide assistance to refugees, IDPs, or people affected by conflict or natural disasters.

In FY2015, JPF provided humanitarian assistance for those affected by the earthquakes in Afghanistan and Pakistan, the floods in Myanmar, etc. JPF also set up a humanitarian assistance program following the April 2015 earthquake in Nepal in which JPF member NGOs provided assistance tailored to local needs mainly in mountainous areas where damages were extensive. Asia Pacific Alliance for Disaster Management, a disaster risk reduction cooperation network founded in Japan with extensive linkages with emergency humanitarian assistance NGOs

and private sector organizations in five Asian countries, also utilized funds from the Government of Japan to conduct search and rescue activities as well as provide medical assistance and distribute food and other relief goods.

In July 2016, in order to respond to the yellow fever outbreak in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Japan provided emergency grant aid of \$3.5 million (approximately ¥371 million). In addition, Japan dispatched the JDR Infectious Diseases Response Team for the first time, and in cooperation with the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and international organizations, such as WHO, the team offered advice to the local Ministry of Health officials, implemented technical assistance for laboratory diagnoses, prepared a mass vaccination campaign, etc.



Yellow fever vaccination campaign (Assistance in responding to the yellow fever outbreak in the Democratic Republic of the Congo) (Photo: JICA)

In July 2015, Myanmar suffered extensive damage from torrential rains. Japan implemented grant aid worth a total of ¥5 billion for the rebuilding of schools and provision of water purifying vehicles and well-drilling equipment to

contribute to the recovery and reconstruction effort in Myanmar.

Furthermore, in May 2016 Japan decided to extend emergency grant aid worth approximately ¥300 million for the drought and saltwater intrusion damage in Viet Nam.



Handover ceremony of emergency relief goods (blankets) provided in response to the flood damage in Myanmar (Photo: JICA)

● Collaboration with International Organizations

Japan cooperates with the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery established in 2006 and managed by the World Bank. This Facility aims at supporting efforts to improve the ability for disaster risk prevention planning and post-disaster reconstruction in low- and middle-income countries that are vulnerable to natural disasters.

Against the backdrop of increased awareness of the importance of disaster risk reduction, representatives from countries all over the world and from international organizations such as the World Bank and UN agencies, which are involved in disaster risk reduction, gathered at a meeting of the UN General Assembly in 2006. At the meeting, the decision was made on the establishment of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction as a forum to facilitate discussions regarding disaster risk reduction. The first meeting of the Global Platform was held in June 2007. Japan proactively supports the activities of the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR), which serves as the secretariat for the Global Platform. In October 2007, UNISDR Hyogo Office was opened.

Since Japan has been proactively promoting international disaster risk reduction cooperation by utilizing its expertise and experiences, it served as the host country for the third conference in Sendai, following its hosting of the first conference in 1994 in Yokohama and the second conference in 2005 in Kobe. The third conference saw the adoption of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk



The UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction held in Sendai, March 2015 (Photo: UNISDR)

Reduction 2015 – 2030 and the Sendai Declaration, which incorporates approaches proposed by Japan, including the importance of investment in disaster risk reduction, involvement of diverse stakeholders, and the concept of “Build Back Better,” within a new set of international guidelines on disaster risk reduction. In addition, Japan is also supporting the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on Disaster Management (AHA Centre) by providing support for information communication systems and dispatching personnel as well as providing emergency relief goods and support for establishing a goods management and distribution system.

Democratic Republic of the Congo

Yellow Fever Outbreak in the Democratic Republic of the Congo: Dispatch of the Japan Disaster Relief Infectious Diseases Response Team Dispatch of the JDR Team and emergency grant aid (July 2016 – August 2016)

In December 2015 there was an outbreak of yellow fever in Angola which is located in southwestern Africa, and since March 2016, suspected cases of yellow fever were identified in five provinces, including the special province of Kinshasa, the capital of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (hereinafter referred to as “the DRC”) which shares its border with Angola.

On July 19 2016, in response to a request from the DRC, Japan dispatched a Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) Infectious Diseases Response Team consisting of staff members from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan and JICA, as well as infectious diseases experts. The Infectious Diseases Response Team was established in October 2015 as a new form of the JDR Team, and this dispatch became its first mission.

The Infectious Diseases Response Team in cooperation with the Government of the DRC, WHO, etc. provided advice to top officials of the Ministry of Public Health in Kinshasa and also implemented technical support for running yellow fever tests and support for preparations for an immunization campaign, including recommendations for improvement. Among other things, the laboratory at the Institute National de Recherche Biomédicale (INRB) — the only testing and diagnostic institution in the DRC, which had suspended operating due to shortages of human resources, supplies and equipment — has managed to recommence operations with the support of this team. It was a significant accomplishment by the team that the testing of the samples which had been

left undiagnosed was completed within July.

Furthermore, in addition to the personnel contribution by the Infectious Diseases Response Team, Japan provided emergency grant aid of \$3.5 million (approximately ¥371 million) for supporting vaccination campaigns, preventative education activities, border control and other efforts through WHO, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), and the International Organization for Migration (IOM).

Strengthening of the international health system is an area where Japan places priority in its support for developing countries. In TICAD VI held in Kenya on 27th and 28th of August 2016, active discussions were held between Japan and the African countries regarding responses to public health crises such as infectious diseases in Africa.

With the above-mentioned support of Japan, the yellow fever outbreak in the DRC drew to an end. From now on, further efforts such as conducting analysis of the causes behind the outbreak of the disease and its prevalence, and taking countermeasures to suppress the next outbreak remain to be done.



Technical assistance to test yellow fever (Photo: JICA)

(3) Assistance for Security and Stability

Globalization, the advancement and proliferation of high-tech devices, and expanded mobility has turned transnational organized crime and acts of terrorism into a threat to the entire global community. In recent years, transnational organized crime, including illicit trafficking in drugs and firearms, trafficking in persons*, cybercrime, and money laundering*, has become increasingly diversified and sophisticated in its methods. Groups which are affiliated with and influenced by ISIL and other international terrorist organizations are becoming increasingly active not only in Africa and the Middle East but also in the Asia region, and individual acts of terrorism, influenced by violent extremism, as well as foreign terrorist

fighters also pose a grave threat. In addition, piracy off the coast of Somalia and in the Gulf of Aden in eastern Africa, the Gulf of Guinea in western Africa, as well as in the waters of Southeast Asia is still a concern.

There are limitations for any one nation in effectively dealing with transnational organized crime, acts of terrorism, and piracy. Therefore, not only must each nation strengthen its countermeasures in each respective area, but the entire international community must work together to eliminate legal loopholes in the international system through efforts in criminal justice and law enforcement capacity building assistance in developing countries.

<Japan's Efforts>

● Enhancing the Capabilities of Security Authorities

In the area of capacity building of police agencies that constitute a cornerstone in maintenance of domestic security, Japan provides support with a combination of the transfer of the knowledge and technology based on the track records and experiences of the Japanese police in international cooperation, maintenance of facilities and provision of equipment, while emphasizing the human resources development, including development of institutions and enhancement of administrative capabilities.

Japan provided approximately \$1.8 billion (approximately ¥180.5 billion) in assistance to Afghanistan

over the period of 2001 to the end of August 2016 in order to improve public safety in Afghanistan where the public safety situation has remained unpredictable. Thanks to this assistance from Japan as well as the international community, the Afghan National Police more than doubled its workforce from 72,000 in 2008 to 157,000 in 2016.

The National Police Agency (NPA) of Japan dispatches experts to and accepts trainees mainly from Asian countries such as Indonesia, Japan conveys the modalities of the democratically controlled Japanese police, who are trusted by the Japanese people.

● Counter-Terrorism

In 2016, frequent terror attacks happened around the world, including those in Brussels, Belgium in March, one in Dhaka, Bangladesh in July, and one in Nice, France in July.

The international community must make every effort to prevent the means of terrorism from falling into the hands of terrorists and to deny them safe havens. To assist the efforts by the international community, Japan provides capacity building assistance in counter-terrorism to developing countries that are not equipped with sufficient capabilities.

At the G7 Ise-Shima Summit in May 2016, Japan, as the chair, led the establishment of the G7 Action Plan on Countering Terrorism and Violent Extremism. There are already many initiatives to fight terrorism in the international community but they are not necessarily being fully utilized. This Action Plan is based on the idea of improving the overall capacity of the international community to fight against terrorism by filling in the “gaps” by the unachieved parts. It confirmed counter-terrorism measures including border security and aviation security, countermeasures against violent extremism including assistance for women and young people, and capacity building support in regions whose capacity to fight terrorism is comparatively low including Asia. It also confirmed that in order to achieve these measures the G7 countries would utilize their respective strengths to carry out mutually complementary and synergistic assistance

coordination. The steady implementation of this Action Plan is required at a time when the threat of terrorism and violent extremism is expanding not only in the Middle East and Africa but also in Asia. At the G7 Ise-Shima Summit, Japan announced that under the philosophy of “The Best Way is to Go in the Middle,” it would provide comprehensive assistance totaling approximately \$6 billion, including human resources development for approximately 20,000 people over the next three years from 2016 to 2018, in order to prevent the expansion of violent extremism and build a “tolerant and stable society” in the Middle East.

Furthermore, in July 2016, when Japan chaired the open debate of the UN Security Council as the Security Council president, Minister for Foreign Affairs Fumio Kishida emphasized the strong commitment in Japan to the peace and security in Africa and announced that Japan would implement assistance of \$120 million (approximately ¥14 billion), including human resources development for 30,000 people over three years, for counter-terrorism measures in Africa.

Moreover, at the opportunity of TICAD VI held in August 2016 in Nairobi, the capital of Kenya, Prime Minister Abe declared that in order to work towards “Priority area 3: Promoting social stability for shared prosperity,” one of the three priority areas in the Nairobi Declaration, Japan would implement efforts that contribute

to laying the foundations for peace and stability, through such measures as providing education, and vocational training for African youth. Specifically, for three years from 2016 to 2018, Japan committed to implementing measures such as (i) assistance amounting to approximately \$500 million (approximately ¥52 billion) and human resources development for about 9.6 million people including vocational training for 50,000 people to achieve a peaceful and stable Africa, (ii) transfer of rice cultivation skills to 60,000 farmers and 2,500 instructors to enhance food security, and (iii) measures to counter climate change and natural disasters, worth approximately \$1.8 billion (approximately ¥187 billion) which also include providing training to 4,000 people.

At the Japan-ASEAN Summit Meeting in September 2016, Japan announced that it would provide approximately ¥45 billion over the next three years for Asia as comprehensive counter-terrorism measures consisting

of (i) assistance for improvement of counter-terrorism capacity, (ii) measures to counter the violent extremism which is the root cause of terrorism, and (iii) social and economic development assistance for support to create a foundation for a moderate society and that in addition it would help develop 2,000 personnel for counter-terrorism over the next three years.

At the end of August 2016, MOFA and JICA announced the new safety measures for personnel involved in international cooperation projects, which were formulated together with the related ministries and agencies. Support for capacity building to the security agencies of developing countries will also be carried out.

Japan will implement assistance to each country even more proactively and accelerate efforts towards the peace and stability of the international community as a Proactive Contributor to Peace.

● Measures against Transnational Organized Crime

As globalization advances, the threat of transnational organized crime that is conducted on a large-scale and systematically across different countries is becoming more serious. Transnational organized crime undermines the security of civilian society, rule of law and market economy, which form the foundation of social prosperity

and well-being. Thus, transactional organized crime is an issue that needs to be addressed uniformly by the international community. Japan is mainly engaged in the following international contributions to combat transnational organized crime.

■ Measures against Drug Trafficking

Alongside its active participation in international conferences such as the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Japan has also provided financial contribution to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), to support counter-narcotics efforts. In FY2016, Japan provided funding in the amount of approximately \$150,000 for measures to combat synthetic drugs in Southeast Asian countries and approximately \$100,000 for monitoring the illicit cultivation of opium poppy in Myanmar. In addition to this, Japan is making efforts to prevent the illicit drug trafficking through support for Afghanistan and the neighboring regions in which the narcotics problem is particularly serious, and border control support as a variety of measures to combat transnational crime in North Africa and Central Asia.

In April 2016 the Special Session of the UN General Assembly on the World Drug Problem (UNGASS) was held for the first time in 18 years. The outcome document stated the importance of the measures Japan has been advocating to combat new psychoactive substances (NPS) and amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS) including methamphetamine that are spreading throughout the world.

Additionally, the NPA of Japan invites senior drug investigators from mainly the Asia-Pacific region to attend discussions about the narcotics situation in their countries, narcotics crime investigations and international cooperation in the field. It is aimed at establishing and strengthening international networks on drug enforcement of relevant countries.

■ Measures against Trafficking in Persons

With regard to measures against trafficking in persons,* which is a serious violation of human rights and an extremely malicious crime, Japan provides various forms of assistance to eradicate it, under the 2014 Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Persons, revised in December 2014 for the first time in five years.

Through contributions to the International Organization for Migration (IOM), Japan assists the safe repatriation of victims of trafficking in persons protected in Japan and provides education, vocational training, and other forms of assistance to these individuals in their home country after repatriation to prevent them from falling victim to trafficking

in persons again. Furthermore, in FY2015 Japan provided approximately \$100,000 to the Law Enforcement Agencies Capacity Strengthening Project of UNODC for Southeast Asian countries whose measures to combat trafficking in persons are not necessarily adequate, and utilized the Japan-ASEAN Integration Fund (JAIF) 2.0 to hold a workshop on communication strategies for measures to combat trafficking in persons in June 2016. In addition, Japan actively participates in the Bali Process, which is an Asia-Pacific regional framework on people smuggling, trafficking in persons and transnational crime, and shares information with other countries to eliminate trafficking in persons.

■ Measures against Money Laundering

There is a high risk that proceeds of transnational organized crime will be used to fund further organized crime or terrorist activities, and thus eliminating flows of these illegal funds is an important task for the international community. Therefore, Japan, too, actively participates in discussions on international measures

against money laundering* and terrorist financing through intergovernmental frameworks such as the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) established based on the Economic Declaration of the Arch Summit in 1989. In FY2015, Japan contributed approximately \$430,000 to a UNODC project to support counter-terrorist financing measures in Iran.

● Capacity Building for Maritime, Outer Space, and Cyberspace Issues

■ The Seas

As a maritime nation, Japan depends largely on maritime transport for the import of energy resources and food. Ensuring maritime safety is an issue that has a direct link to Japan's existence and prosperity as a nation and of crucial importance for the economic development of the region. However, the threats of piracy exist in the sea lanes between Japan and the Middle East, from which Japan imports approximately 80% of the crude oil, and in internationally important sea lanes such as off the coast of Somalia and in the Gulf of Aden.

For that reason, to encourage regional cooperation in the fight against piracy and armed robbery at sea in Asia, Japan was at the forefront of efforts to formulate the Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships in Asia (ReCAAP). Each of the Contracting Parties conducts information sharing regarding piracy and armed robbery at sea and cooperate via the Information Sharing Centre (ReCAAP-ISC) established in Singapore under the Agreement. Japan supports the activities of ReCAAP-ISC by sending its Executive Director and an assistant director, in addition to the provision of financial support.

Moreover, in order to establish and promote the "rule of law" at sea, Japan is utilizing tools such as ODA to seamlessly support improvement of the law enforcement capacity of maritime security agencies, etc. in ASEAN countries through the provision of patrol vessels, technical cooperation, human resources development, etc. Specifically, Japan completed the provision of six used vessels to Viet Nam by November 2015 and is advancing preparations for the additional provision of used vessels and the provision of newly-built patrol vessels. With respect to the Philippines, in FY2013 Japan decided to provide ten newly-built patrol vessels through financial cooperation using ODA loans and the first ship arrived in the Philippines in August 2016 and the second in December 2016. Furthermore, in the Japan-Philippines Summit Meeting in October 2016 financial cooperation using ODA loans was signed for the provision of two large patrol vessels. Japan is providing not only the vessels but also the relevant equipment related to maritime security to these two countries. In addition, it is proceeding with human resources development through training, the dispatch of

experts, etc. for coastal countries near the sea lanes such as Indonesia, and Malaysia.

Furthermore, the natural disasters, accidents at sea, accidental oil leaks from vessels, etc. that occur on the sea lanes can have an impact on the safety of the vessels navigating them, and in this regard, capacity building to be able to respond to these situations is important. For that reason, in June 2016 Japan decided to provide two patrol vessels through grant aid to Sri Lanka, a country located on the sea lanes connecting the Middle East and Japan.

In recent years, many incidents of piracy³¹ occurred off the coast of Somalia and in the Gulf of Aden in Eastern Africa, but the number of pirate attacks occurring is currently at an extremely low level, for example the number of pirate attacks fell sharply from 237 in 2011 to 0 in 2015, as a result of the efforts by the international community. However, in light of the situation that the root causes of the piracy issue, such as the poverty inside Somalia, remain unsolved, the threats of piracy continue to exist. Thus, the situation could easily revert if the international community were to halt its efforts.

Given this situation, since 2009 Japan has been conducting anti-piracy operations by deploying a Japan Maritime Self Defense Force (JMSDF) destroyer with coast guard officers on board and a P-3C maritime patrol aircraft off the coast of Somalia and the Gulf of Aden.

Resolving the Somali piracy issue requires enhancement of the maritime law enforcement capabilities of coastal countries and multilayered efforts aiming for the stabilization of the situation in Somalia, which is of particular relevance to the expansion of piracy activities, in addition to the above-mentioned activities on the sea. As part of these efforts, Japan contributed a total of \$14.6 million to the IMO Djibouti Code of Conduct Trust Fund, which was founded by the International Maritime Organization (IMO)³² to implement the Djibouti Code of Conduct (a regional framework for improving capabilities for maritime law enforcement in Somalia and its neighboring countries), which is promoted by IMO. This Trust Fund has been used to upgrade and operate information-sharing centres for anti-piracy measures in Yemen, Kenya and Tanzania, and to establish a Djibouti Regional Training Centre, and in addition it is conducting training programs to improve maritime security capabilities

Note 31: Typically, pirates off the coast of Somalia and in the Gulf of Aden attack a ship navigating in the water with automatic rifles and rocket launchers, take control of the ship, and demand ransom for the safe release of the crew.

Note 32: An organization to promote international cooperation on maritime affairs. IMO is one of the 15 specialized agencies of the United Nations including the IMF and World Bank Group.

in countries surrounding Somalia. Moreover, the Project for Capacity Development of the Djibouti Coast Guard, which develops its own human resources and strengthens its own organization, is being implemented through JICA technical cooperation, and experts including Japan Coast Guard law enforcement officers are being dispatched. Furthermore, Japan is providing both physical and non-physical support for strengthening the capacity of the Djibouti Coast Guard, including the provision of two patrol vessels in December 2015.

In addition, Japan has contributed a total of \$4.5 million to the Trust Fund to Support Initiatives of States Countering Piracy off the Coast of Somalia.³³ Its purpose is to assist Somalia and its neighboring countries to improve their capabilities, in order to arrest and prosecute alleged pirates. Through the contribution, Japan has been supporting the international community striving to arrest and prosecute pirates, and prevent the reoccurrence of piracy. In addition, in cooperation with the Japan Coast Guard, Japan has carried out training programs for the control of maritime crime, inviting maritime security officers from the countries



The destroyer "Suzutsuki" escorts a private vessel. (Photo: Ministry of Defense)

around Somalia. Furthermore, with the perception that the reconstruction and stability of Somalia are essential for a fundamental solution of Somalia's piracy issue, since 2007 Japan has disbursed approximately \$408.5 million for improvement of basic services, restoration of security and economic revitalization in Somalia.

■ Outer Space

Japan is implementing ODA utilizing space technologies as part of its efforts to address global issues, including climate change, disaster risk reduction, forest conservation, and resources/energy. From 2015 to 2016 Japan began to further utilize satellite data in the field of agriculture and forestry. Specifically, JICA and the Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA) collaborated to work on the development of evaluation technologies using satellites, to ascertain the area of irrigated land in Myanmar. Furthermore, JICA and JAXA jointly announced the

"Initiative for Improvement of Forest Governance" and are advancing the monitoring the status of logging and changes in tropical forests.

In December 2016 in order to strategically and effectively offer all-Japan support for capacity building in developing countries in the field of space, its basic policies formulated by the related ministries and agencies were reported to the Strategic Headquarters for Space Policy. Going forward, Japan will actively offer support in line with these policies.

■ Cyberspace

Free, fair and secure cyberspace is a global shared space that enables communication on a global scale and is the foundation of the peace and security of the international community, but in recent years activities that harm the benefits brought by cyberspace have been increasing. It is necessary for diverse actors in each country to work together to respond to threats to cyberspace that transcend national borders. The situation in which some countries or regions lack the capacity to respond to the threat is a risk to the entire world including Japan. Furthermore, the numbers of Japanese people traveling overseas and Japanese companies expanding their business to foreign markets continue to increase. As a consequence of the progress of computerization, their activities depend on the social infrastructure and cyberspace managed and operated by the host countries. Therefore, strengthening cooperation for ensuring the

security of cyberspace in countries around the world and providing support for building capacities to developing countries not only contribute to the recipient countries but also have benefits for Japan and the entire world.

In October 2016 Japan formulated the Basic Strategy of Cybersecurity Capacity Building in coordination among the relevant ministries and agencies. Based on this Strategy, Japan utilizes ODA, Other Official Flows (OOF), etc. to provide support drawing on the strengths of Japan, mainly to ASEAN countries for the time being, in the fields of (i) assistance for improving incident response capability, (ii) assistance for countermeasures against cybercrime, and (iii) developing international rules for using cyber space and sharing the common understanding and recognition on confidence building measures.

Moreover, in February 2016 the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) invited 30 people from the

Note 33: From December 2012 the United Nations Development Programme Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (UNDP-MPTF Office) took over the administration of the funds from UNODC.

public and private sectors in the IT and electronic device industry, and electricity and energy fields of eight ASEAN countries (Cambodia, Laos, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Myanmar, the Philippines, and Viet Nam), and provided training about basic knowledge of control security system and knowledge and experience for autonomous dissemination in order to improve the information security of critical infrastructure in ASEAN, through the Overseas Human Resources and Industry Development Association (HIDA). Also, in August in Viet Nam METI held training for seven ASEAN countries (Cambodia, Laos, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Myanmar and the Philippines) and a seminar for Viet Nam about information security.

In addition, the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (MIC) promotes collaboration with ASEAN countries in the field of cybersecurity. These efforts include the PRACTICE Project which shares information based on the collection and analysis of information on cyber attacks, exchanges data on cyber attacks, and establishes technologies to immediately detect and respond to indications of a cyber attack as well as the Daedalus system developed by the National Institute of Information and Communications Technology (NICT) to detect malware infections in real time.

In January 2016, with the cooperation of NPA, JICA carried out an issue-specific training course for participants from 14 countries³⁴ in Asia, Europe, Latin America and Africa which offered a practical training such as arranging action plans for capacity building to tackle cybercrime in each country.

Additionally, a JICA technical cooperation project in Indonesia is being implemented from 2014 to 2017, which aims to improve its information security capabilities through the dispatch of experts, implementation of training sessions and introduction of new software.

Moreover, in July 2015, Japan dispatched a cybersecurity survey team to Viet Nam comprising officials from MOFA, National Center of Incident Readiness and Strategy for Cybersecurity (NISC), and JICA. Furthermore, following on that survey team, the JICA basic information collecting and confirmation survey was implemented (ended in May 2016), and these survey teams interviewed officials from the government agencies of Viet Nam about efforts and challenges such as their policies in the cyber security field, measures to combat cyber attacks, human resources development, educational activities, etc. and visited relevant facilities. Japan will proceed with the reviews of capacity building in the field of cybersecurity to Viet Nam.

Glossary

* Trafficking in persons

Trafficking in persons refers to the act of the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons for the purpose of exploitation, such as forced labor or prostitution.

* Money laundering

Money laundering refers to the act of disguising criminal proceeds as legally obtained assets, or the act of hiding such funds. For example: An act where a drug dealer hides money obtained through drug trafficking in a bank account opened under a false name.

Note 34: Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Viet Nam, Myanmar, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Peru, Jordan, Botswana, Cote d'Ivoire, Kenya, Serbia, and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia