

## 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 that is necessary to achieve quality growth in developing

countries. From the standpoint of strengthening 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, are of great importance.

### 2-1 Assistance for Realizing an Equitable and Inclusive Society

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

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, are key to laying the foundations for developing a nation through self-help efforts. In this regard, cooperation for rule of law promotion is required to develop laws and to train legal

and judicial experts, including experts in the correction and rehabilitation of offenders, as well as to assist in the development of economic systems that involve 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, enhancement of internal audits, and human resources development serving to establish civil codes, competition law, tax, internal audit, and public investment systems in countries such as Cambodia, Viet Nam, Myanmar, Laos, Indonesia, Bangladesh, Timor-Leste, Nepal, Iran, and Cote d'Ivoire. Assistance for this system 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 development cooperation.

In addition, the improvement of the legal and economic systems in developing countries through such measures leads to improvements in the business environment that allow Japanese companies to do their business in these countries; such initiatives are also important in this respect. Japan's assistance for the improvement of legal and economic systems draws on Japan's "soft power," and promotes and underpins growth in 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 from 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 has focused on key identified issues among the UN and

the international community, and has been adapted to the changing agenda in the global society. The main topic of the spring international training course is crime prevention and anticrime measures, and that for the autumn session is the treatment of offenders. 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 by 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, Laos, and Indonesia, 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 the bribery of civil servants, has become a factor

impeding sound economic growth in developing countries. It is necessary for donor countries to ensure good governance,

including anti-corruption measures, in order to realize an

### <Japan's Efforts>

In July 2017, Japan concluded the United Nations Convention against Corruption, the only universal framework in the international community that sets out measures to counter corruption. Under this Convention, state parties are called upon to be more proactively involved in providing assistance in the enforcement of corruption-related laws and in capacity building to countries that are vulnerable to corruption in cooperation with other countries. To date, in the field of anti-corruption measures, Japan has contributed to identifying and solving challenges in the international fight against corruption by contributing approximately \$100,000 in FY2016 to the United Nations Office on Drug and Crime (UNODC), with a view of supporting the operation of the UNTAC Implementation Mechanism aimed at assessing the status of implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption in each country in order to promote anti-corruption measures and strengthen international cooperation based on the Convention.

Through UNAFEI, MOJ held an International Training

equitable and stable society in developing countries.

Course on the Criminal Justice Response to Corruption, on the theme of “Effective Measures to Investigate the Proceeds of Corruption Crimes,” 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 titled “Regional Seminar on Good Governance for Southeast Asian Countries” since 2007, with the objectives of supporting initiatives in Southeast Asian countries and contributing to human resources development in the area of criminal justice and corruption response. In 2017, a seminar was held in Hanoi, Viet Nam, on the theme of “Best Practices in Anti-Corruption: A Decade of Institutional and Practical Development in Southeast Asia.”

## (3) Assistance for Democratization

It is a critical component of encouraging medium- to long-term stability and development in developing countries to strengthen the foundation for democracy such as by the people's participation in governance and development and by protecting and promoting human rights. In particular, based on the perspective of 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 2013, Prime Minister Hun Sen requested for electoral reform assistance to Prime Minister Abe. In response to this request, Japan has provided support for electoral reform in the following aspects: (i) provision of technical advice; (ii) dispatch of experts; and (iii) supply of equipment as well as assistance such as updating electoral lists and providing voter education provided mainly by Japan and the EU. These efforts resulted in enhancing voters' trust in the electoral process, contributing to smooth local election processes in June 2017.

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 2016 and provided 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, including the presidential election and National Parliament elections held in 2017.

For the Kyrgyz Republic, Japan signed a grant aid for the “Project for Supporting the Unified State Population Registry to Establish the E-Government System (in

cooperation with UNDP),” through which Japan would provide ¥649 million to assist in the building of a unified registration system across the country that would serve as the basis for an E-Government system as well as fair elections operations. The assistance include the issuance of ID cards and passports embedded with biometric authentication data for personal identification purposes, and the provision of ICT equipment and dedicated vehicles mounted with the equipment required for efficient gathering of information in remote areas. During the presidential elections held in October 2017, the equipment supplied was utilized effectively to prevent unjust practices such as multiple voting and pretense, resulting in a peaceful election without any major disturbances or disorder.

In September 2017, Japan implemented the grant aid project, “Support to Electoral Security (in cooperation with UNDP),” through which it will provide ¥128 million to Liberia to assist in strengthening the security maintenance systems for the country's national police force, with the aim of realizing fair and just elections for President and the House of Representatives of Liberia.

Apart from these, in view of the general elections

scheduled to be held in Pakistan in 2018, Japan also signed the Exchange of Note with UNDP in November 2017 to provide ¥639 million towards the “Project for Electoral Assistance.” Through this project, Japan provides support to improve the capacity of Pakistan’s government in the area of electoral processes, so as to ensure that elections

are carried out freely, fairly, and smoothly.

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

### ●Media Assistance

In many cases, the media is utilized for political purposes in countries affected by conflict around the world. A major challenge in conflict prevention is the development of an impartial, neutral, and accurate media that is not utilized by politicians.

The “Project for Electoral Assistance” to Pakistan that Japan signed the Exchange of Note for in November 2017, as described above, offers assistance for capacity building for those in the media sector through various training programs on elections processes and electoral reporting. The objective is to ensure balanced, neutral, and objective media coverage for elections, as well as to enable peaceful and democratic discussions.



A JICA expert, Mr. Jusaburo Hayashi, checking staff operations in the operations room of a recording studio of the state-owned broadcasting station in Myanmar (Photo: Shinichi Kuno / JICA)



## The Project for the Rehabilitation of the Medium Wave Radio Transmission Grant aid (August 2015 - August 2017)

The Project for the Rehabilitation of the Medium Wave Radio Transmission is the first official grant aid from Japan to Fiji since the democratic government was restored through the election in September 2014 with interval of eight years. The project aims to expand the broadcasting range of medium wave radio as well as to stabilize and improve the quality of broadcasting through developing a medium wave antenna, MF transmitter and transmitter building of the Fiji Broadcasting Corporation (FBC), thereby ensuring accurate and rapid delivery of information such as disaster information to the people of Fiji.

Fiji has a population of around 900,000 spread out over 330 islands. In Fiji, people rely on radio broadcasting for obtaining important information including news, weather, and school related information. As a country prone to natural disasters such as cyclones, radio broadcasting is especially important for people to receive disaster information in a timely and accurate manner.

Currently, medium wave radio broadcasts (AM radio) are provided by FBC. However, the transmitter has been deteriorating over the years since its first installation in 2000, and has frequently malfunctioned. While broadcasting services have been continued through FM radio, the receptive area is smaller than the range of a medium wave, which means disaster information may not reach remote islands. Therefore, an early recovery of medium wave radio broadcasting was required. In addition, the Government of Fiji has listed



An antenna for medium wave radio broadcasting (Photo: JICA)

information and telecommunication, disaster risk reduction, etc. as important items in policy making in the Roadmap for Democracy and Sustainable Socio-Economic Development 2010-2014. Based on the emphasis on improving people’s access to information and disaster response capability among communities, this project is expected to contribute to providing accurate and rapid disaster information.

This project is going to enable all of Fiji and its seas, except for Rotuma, to receive radio broadcasts, and non-broadcasting hours will be cut down from the average of 100 hours a year to 8 hours.

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

### (1) Support for Peacebuilding and Refugees/Internally Displaced Persons

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 achieved

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

#### <Japan's Efforts>

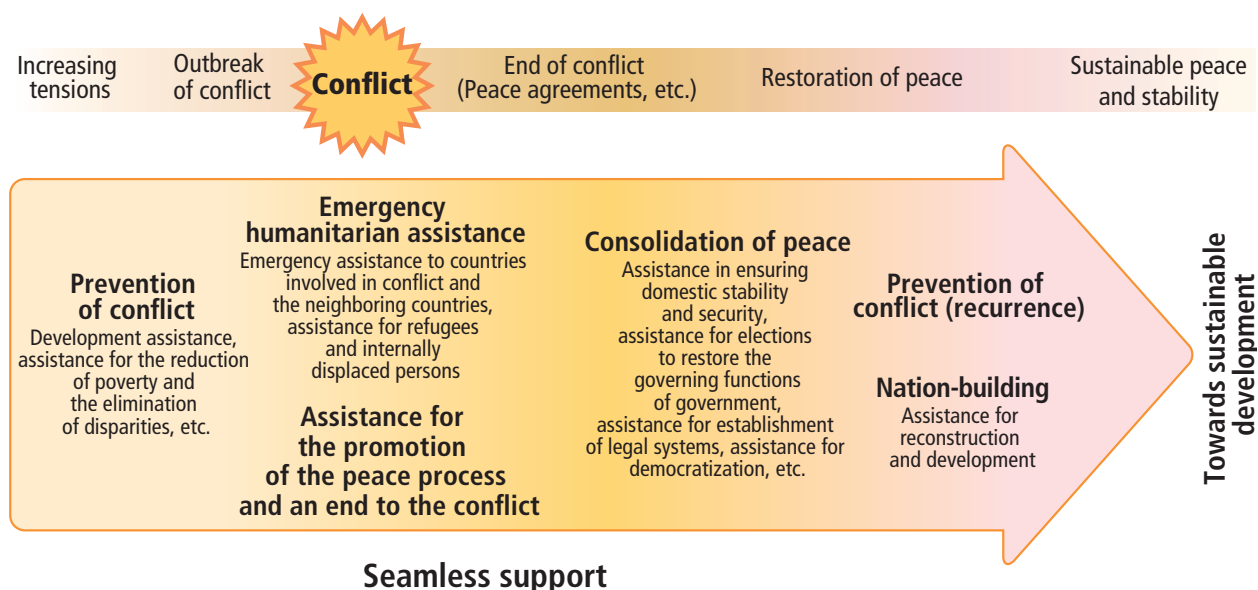
Discussions on integrated support from the resolution of conflicts to recovery, reconstruction and nation-building have been held in fora such as the United Nations Peacebuilding Commission, which was established in 2005. To date, Japan has contributed \$48.5 million to the Peacebuilding Fund. Furthermore, Japan is making vigorous efforts from the perspective of “Proactive Contribution to Peace” based on the principle of international cooperation. Japan utilizes the United Nations to reaffirm the importance of peacebuilding at high-level. In 2016, then Foreign Minister Kishida chaired an Open Debate of the UN Security Council held in New York, on the theme of “Peacebuilding in Africa.” Japan stated, in the Pledging Conference for the UN Peacebuilding Fund, that Japan would contribute about \$10 million in the coming years. In addition, since April 2017, Japan has taken the lead in discussions as the focal point on the institution-building at the Peacebuilding Commission,

Furthermore, Japan provides various types of support, including assistance for refugees affected by conflict, 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 (socio-economic 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 these support in a seamless manner, Japan also extends bilateral assistance through international organizations, along with grant aid, technical cooperation, and ODA loans.

The Development Cooperation Charter outlines that Japan will 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 underway which contribute to development, including efforts for protecting refugees, women, and children affected by conflict and developing basic infrastructure. To maximize the effects of such efforts, it remains important for Japan to promote such forms of cooperation.

#### Peacebuilding efforts through ODA





## ●Support for Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

Given the situations in Syria and other countries, the number of refugees and IDPs worldwide at the end of 2016 reached its highest level since the end of World War II, and humanitarian conditions are becoming increasingly 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 and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) to continuously 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 provides 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, in order to provide seamless assistance by coordinating emergency and reconstruction assistance.

In addition, the specified non-profit corporation Japan Platform (JPF), an emergency humanitarian aid organization established in 2000 through a partnership among NGOs, the Government of Japan, and the business communities (see "C. Financial cooperation for NGO projects" on page 148), is providing support for refugees and IDPs. In FY2016, Japan provided assistance for Humanitarian Response Programs to Yemen, Syria and Iraq, the Palestine/Gaza and South Sudan.

Japan pledged at the Supporting Syria and the Region conference held in London in 2016 and has swiftly provided the support of approximately \$350 million. This assistance is, firstly, inclusive in order to prevent specific groups from becoming alienated and radicalized, and secondly, necessary to reduce the burden on host countries while offering hope to Syrians for the future reconstruction of their country through strengthening humanitarian development nexus. Based on this approach, it includes such as vocational training for women and youth. The total amount of assistance Japan provided to Syria, Iraq, and the neighboring countries since the Syrian crisis in 2011 has now reached more than \$1.9 billion.



### ■ Improvement of Quality of Education for Palestinian Primary Schools Strengthening Resilience for the Vulnerable People Affected by the War

Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects (March 2016 - ) Japan Platform Project (May 2016 - )

Many vulnerable people in the Gaza Strip of Palestine have been living in poverty caused by the economic blockade lasting more than 10 years as well as the summer 2014 Gaza conflict.

Campaign for Children of Palestine (CCP) Japan, a Japanese NGO that has provided assistance in Palestine for many years, is now providing supplementary classes, training teachers, and developing teaching materials at public elementary schools and children's centers in order to enhance the quality of primary education and improve the basic academic skills of children in the Gaza Strip. Supplementary classes covering Arabic, English, arithmetic and science emphasize a fun learning environment instead of cramming. Besides, there is an opportunity for children to enjoy recreational activities, which release them from stress in their daily life. All in all, this assistance has greatly contributed to the children's healthy growth and academic progress.

CCP Japan also carries out a number of activities as part of its humanitarian assistance after the conflict in 2014. These include: the distribution of emergency relief goods to families affected; medical assistance, such as in-home medical examinations and rehabilitation equipment; providing a place for children and youth and offering mental health support to them; and carrying out lifestyle improvement projects, such as roadway cleaning and assisting farming. The distribution



Children leaving Tāriq ibn Ziyād Elementary School for the day (Photo: CCP Japan)

of goods and roadway cleaning are participated by Palestinian youth, which encourages them to play a more active role in their community.

Together with these projects, CCP Japan has been promoting awareness activities on the early detection and treatment of breast cancer and providing mental health support for patients of breast cancer in cooperation with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). In this manner, CCP Japan's activities in Palestine involve a combination of assistance.

(As of December 2017)

At the G7 Ise-Shima Summit held in 2016, Japan announced that it would provide inclusive assistance totaling approximately \$6 billion for the Middle East regions for the three years between 2016 and 2018, including human resources development programs for approximately 20,000 people, in order to build a “tolerant and stable society” in the region. Based on this, Japan has to date provided steady assistance in the areas of food, education, electric power facilities, water supply and sewage, as well as support for socio-economic development. As a part of its support measures for the Middle East region, Japan decided that it accept up to 150 Syrian students over five years to extend opportunities of education and foster human resources expected to contribute to Syria’s recovery in the future. In 2017, Japan accepted 28 Syrian students.

At the United Nations Summit for Refugees and Migrants held at the United Nations General Assembly in 2016, Prime Minister Abe announced that Japan would provide an assistance package of approximately \$2.8 billion over the next three years as humanitarian and self-reliance assistance to refugees (including education and vocational training), and assistance to host countries. Japan is now steadily implementing the relevant initiatives.

In September 2017, the first “Japan-Arab Political Dialogue” was held in Egypt. During the dialogue, Foreign Minister Kono announced that Japan would be providing approximately \$25 million worth of new humanitarian assistance for Syria, Iraq, and the neighboring countries, with the objectives of promoting the return of refugees and preventing further destabilization in the region.

As a part of this assistance, Japan has been providing assistance to refugees and IDPs in Syria and in 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 fields of water, Japan provided financial assistance to Jordan for procuring equipment manufactured in Japan, in light of the increased financial pressure Jordan is facing from accepting Syrian refugees.

In February 2017, Japan also provided humanitarian assistance by distributing food, shelters, etc., to residents



A Female refugee from Syria engaged in sewing work at a women's refugee support center in the eastern part of Jordan, operated by the UN Women Azraq refugee camp (Photo: Christopher Herwig / UN Women)



Child refugees from Syria participating in a computer class operated by the UN Women Azraq refugee camp (Photo: Christopher Herwig / UN Women)

and displaced persons from the northern part of Rakhine State in Myanmar. Thereafter, in response to the massive influx of displaced persons from Rakhine States to Bangladesh, Japan provided humanitarian assistance on several occasions to improve their severe humanitarian situation. The influx of displaced persons from Rakhine States into Bangladesh had continued and exceeded 600,000 people by early November. In order to address that situation, in November the same year, Japan decided to provide further assistance in the area of food, logistics, and rehabilitation of road, so as to improve the severe humanitarian situation of the displaced persons from Rakhine States.

In June 2017, the Uganda Solidarity Summit on Refugees was held in June 2017, and Japan announced the new assistance to refugees and host communities in Uganda at the Summit.

However, in addressing prolonged and increasingly serious humanitarian crises, it is not effective enough to solely provide humanitarian assistance in tandem with development cooperation (“Humanitarian - Development Nexus”) as described earlier. It is necessary not only to take post-conflict responses but also to radically strengthen measures for addressing the root causes of the conflict by focusing on the prevention of the occurrence and recurrence of conflicts. To realize this, Japan will continue to place importance on “Humanitarian - Development and Peace Nexus.” Specifically, Japan provides “humanitarian assistance” that is urgently required in countries and regions where humanitarian crises have occurred as a result of conflict, in coordination with “development cooperation” that boosts self-reliance from a medium- to long-term perspective. After the humanitarian crisis has been resolved, Japan then seamlessly provides “support for peacebuilding and the prevention of recurrence of the conflict,” and “support for poverty eradication and economic development.” Based on this approach, Japan is putting in place initiatives that harness its strengths.

### ●Protection and Participation of the Socially Vulnerable

Socially vulnerable people include persons with disabilities brought about by conflict or landmines, orphans, widows, ex-combatants including child soldiers, and IDPs. Despite being susceptible to the impact of a conflict, the reality remains 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.

With regards to support for IDPs, the Government of Japan works together with the Japanese NGO, the Japan Chernobyl Foundation (JCF), to improve health services

for IDPs in Erbil of the Kurdistan Region of Iraq, by providing medication guidance to local physicians as well as medical supplies and equipment.

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

### ●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 conflicts from emerging, and eliminating factors that could cause new conflicts before reconstruction or nation-building.

In the reconstruction of social capital, Japan is putting particular effort into five areas: (i) development of social infrastructure; (ii) development of transportation, power grids and telecommunications networks; (iii)

improvement of health and 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

The restoration of public safety and governance is extremely important when it comes to providing seamless assistance that spans from conflict resolution to recovery, reconstruction and nation-building. In this regard, Japan provides assistance of Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) of ex-combatants so that countries involved in conflict can consolidate peace and do not return to a state of conflict. Additionally, Japan is working on efforts to ensure domestic safety and security, to restore government functions, through the restoration of administrative systems and electoral reforms and to strengthen administrative, judicial, and police functions. (For details on electoral reform, refer to (3) Assistance for Democratization on page 65.)



Handover ceremony for the presentation of 15 police cars and two motorbikes to the National Police Service of Kenya (Photo: Kumiko Shibaoka / Embassy of Japan in Kenya)

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

In post-conflict countries, unexploded ordnance (UXO) and anti-personnel landmines remain, and illicit small arms and light weapons are widespread. The explosive remnants of war harm civilians indiscriminately. Not only do they hinder reconstruction and development activities, they are also a cause of new conflicts. It is important to provide support towards stabilizing communities and ensuring security in the affected countries, through such assistance as the clearance of UXOs and landmines, the appropriate management of small arms, and capacity building for landmine victims.



Transfer of knowledge and technology cultivated by the Cambodian Mine Action Centre, which Japan has supported for many years, to a mine action organization from Iraq, where there is a high level of landmine pollution



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 is steadily implementing international cooperation that straddles the areas of mine clearance, victim assistance, mine risk education and other projects, from the perspective of “Humanitarian, Development and Peace Nexus.”

For example, the Japan Mine Action Service (JMAS), an approved specified non-profit corporation, has 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 since 2014, which leads to enriching a solid footing for training on landmine clearance. Furthermore, CMAC demining platoons participating in this curriculum are engaged in efforts to disseminate the technical expertise on mine clearance throughout Cambodia and abroad.

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 of avoiding them. Since FY2009, through the Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects and JPF,<sup>20</sup> AAR Japan has conducted Mine Risk Education (MRE) in various parts of Afghanistan through means such as the development of teaching materials and training seminars. The organization has also trained local people to conduct MRE themselves. Through such activities, education and awareness-raising activities for the local people are in progress.

In addition, from 2015 onwards, Japan has provided support through UNICEF for outreach education on landmine risk prevention in Palestine, Yemen, Central African

Republic, Chad, South Sudan, Iraq, and Ukraine.

Furthermore, for Laos, which has particularly endured great suffering from UXO, Japan has mainly carried out the dispatch of UXO experts, provision of equipment, and South-South cooperation. Since 2014, Japan has also supported capacity building for organizations that dispose of UXOs. In addition, since 2015, Japan has carried out the mechanization of shrub removal and development of forward outposts in Sekong Province, Salavan Province and Champasak Province, all of which are poor regions that have endured particularly great suffering from UXO. Japan also supports land development after the clearance of UXO.

In 2017, Japan has supported mine action, including removal of a landmines and UXO, risk education, through the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) in Middle East and African countries including Iraq and South Sudan. Additionally, through the Japan-UNDP Partnership Fund, Japan has been providing support for a training project to manage small arms for officials from security agencies in Liberia, conducted by the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre in Ghana.

To tackle the proliferation of small arms and light weapons, Japan provides support for the collection, disposal, and appropriate stockpile management, in combination with development assistance. With a view to improving security as well as strengthening the capacity to manage and control the import and export of arms, 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 former child soldiers.

### ● 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, 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 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. Since FY2015, the contents of the program have been expanded to the “Program for Global Human Resource Development for Peacebuilding and Development.” In addition to the existing Primary Course, the Mid-Career



A training session held in Japan as part of the “Primary Course” program for human resources development (Photo: Hiroshima Peacebuilders Center)

Course and the Career Support Seminar are also being conducted. Many of the graduates are currently playing an active role in the fields of peacebuilding and development in countries such as South Sudan, Jordan, and Israel.

Note 20: Japan Platform (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.



## A. Mindanao Peace Process

The conflict in the Mindanao region in the southern Philippines has lasted for 40 years, but a comprehensive peace agreement was signed in 2014.

Under this agreement, during the transition process until the inauguration of the new autonomous government (Bangsamoro<sup>21</sup>), 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, the smooth implementation of various processes that are expected to contribute to the “normalization” of the situation is also a challenge. These include 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 through the creation of a new police organization, and the promotion of socio-economic development that has lagged behind due to the conflict.

The key to achieving true peace in Mindanao is the steady execution of the peace agreement and the overcoming of the hurdles. This requires the unremitting efforts of the Philippine government and MILF, as well as the support of the international community including Japan.

### <Japan's Efforts>

Japan has 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 has 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),” have been highly praised by the local people and the Philippine government. In 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.

In 2014, JICA organized a seminar of the Consolidation for Peace for Mindanao Seminar in Hiroshima City. 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 in the seminar and

stated their resolve towards moving the peace process forward. On this occasion, 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 region. In March 2017, Japan decided to provide grant aid towards projects such as the supply of equipment for the development of power distribution in the Bangsamoro region and peacebuilding and the education support for children who have been affected by the conflict in Mindanao. Furthermore, in November 2017, Japan decided to provide equipment towards the reconstruction of Marawi City on the island of Mindanao, which had been catastrophically destroyed in the armed conflict. For the achievement of true peace in Mindanao, Japan continues to expand and strengthens its support in such areas as: construction of schools, clinics, wells, and other facilities; human resource development in the transition process; and economic development towards sustainable development (cooperation that focuses 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.

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Note 21: “Bangsamoro” is the name that Islamic rebel groups use to refer to themselves.

## B. Assistance to Afghanistan and Pakistan

The security situation in Afghanistan continues to be adverse due to repeated attacks by anti-government forces such as the Taliban. On May 31, a large-scale terrorist attack occurred in the capital Kabul, causing over 300 casualties. The National Unity Government (NUG) of President Ashraf Ghani, which was inaugurated in 2014, has gained the support of the international community and has moved forward with corruption countermeasures and governance reform as part of its reform efforts towards the self-reliance and stability of the nation. It is scheduled to hold Parliament and District Council elections in October 2018 and a Presidential Election in 2019. The NUG brought together key countries and neighboring countries for a “Kabul Process Conference” where discussions were held in order to share common recognition

### <Japan's Efforts>

#### ●Afghanistan

Japan has consistently extended assistance to Afghanistan. Japan's assistance to Afghanistan since 2001 totals approximately \$6.4 billion (as of beginning of October 2017). Japan, as one of the major donor countries for Afghanistan, has been endeavoring to coordinate its assistance with the government of Afghanistan and other donor countries and organizations.

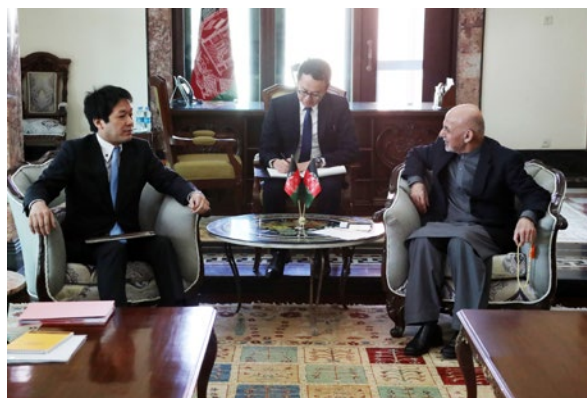
Japan and Afghanistan jointly held the Tokyo Conference on Afghanistan in 2012. The conference, attended by representatives of about 80 countries and international organizations, issued an outcome document titled “The Tokyo Declaration.” At the conference, the Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework (TMAF) 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 and has since steadily implemented this assistance.

The Brussels Conference on Afghanistan held in 2016 was an important opportunity to renew the existing mutual commitments between the international community and the Government of Afghanistan, and Japan

#### ●Pakistan

Japan has been actively engaged in assisting Pakistan since the country announced its intention to fight against terrorism in cooperation with the international community following the terrorist attacks in the United States in 2001. To contribute to improving the security situation in Pakistan, Japan has provided assistance for

among the regions, with the aim of making progress with peace between the Afghanistan government and anti-government forces. In August the same year, U.S. President Trump announced a new strategy in Afghanistan and South Asia, indicating the continued involvement of the U.S. in Afghanistan. To prevent Afghanistan and Pakistan from stepping back into a hotbed of terrorism, Japan has proactively provided support to both countries while working closely with the international community. Stability in Pakistan is vital not only for the peace and stability of its neighboring countries including Afghanistan, but also for the world as a whole. Japan provides various forms of assistance to Pakistan in the fields of counter-terrorism measures and the civilian sector.



Then State Minister for Foreign Affairs Kentaro Sonoura paid a courtesy call to President Mohammad Ashraf Ghani and exchanged views with the President on a visit to Kabul, the capital of Afghanistan, in January 2017.

expressed its intention to provide assistance worth up to ¥40 billion per year for four years from 2017 to the end of 2020, and strongly urged Afghanistan to make efforts towards further reform commitments.

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

education, health, vocational training, and other projects in the Pakistan-Afghanistan border area, and supported Pakistan's efforts for stability of people's lives.

In February 2017, Japan provided grant aid of ¥500 million to Pakistan for the procurement of equipment that contribute to counter-terrorism efforts.

### C. 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.

Many years of occupation have made Palestine economically dependent on the Israeli economy as well as on assistance from the international community.

#### <Japan's Efforts>

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 has provided more than \$1.8 billion in assistance to Palestine 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, strengthen the financial foundation, enhance the administrative and financial capacity, and promote economic self-reliance. These efforts are aimed at preparing for future Palestinian nation-building and for a self-sustained Palestinian economy.

Furthermore, since 2006, Japan has launched the initiative of the "Corridor for Peace and Prosperity" as its unique medium- to long-term initiative that aims to promote socio-economic development in the Jordan Valley area through regional cooperation among Japan, Israel, Palestine and Jordan. Those four parties are working on the flagship project of the initiative, the development of the Jericho Agro Industrial Park (JAIP).



Then State Minister for Foreign Affairs Nobuo Kishi inspecting the Jericho Agro-Industrial Park (JAIP) in Palestine in April 2017

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

Furthermore, the unemployment rate has not fallen due to Israel's occupation policy including restrictions on movement as well as a sluggish economy, and a severe humanitarian situation remains in place, particularly in the sealed-off Gaza Strip. To realize a two-state solution, it is an important challenge to improve living conditions for the Palestine people so that an independent Palestine can become a sustainable nation in the future and help the Palestinian economy stand independently.

#### Map of Palestine



and private economic development. To date, meetings have been held on triangular cooperation<sup>22</sup> for human resources development and on trade and investment expansion.

In 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 health care, among other areas.

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

Also, at the Ministerial Meeting of the Ad hoc Liaison committee (AHLIC) on Palestine, which was held to discuss assistance for Palestine at the United Nations in September 2017, Foreign Minister Kono attended and announced assistance providing approximately \$20 million to Palestine as well as expansion of the above-mentioned "Corridor for Peace and Prosperity" initiative.

Note 22: Refer to page 123 for an explanation on South-South cooperation.



## D. Sahel Region

The “Sahel<sup>23</sup> countries” generally include the following eight countries – Mauritania, Senegal, Mali, Burkina Faso, Niger, Nigeria, Cameroon and Chad, although there is no strict definition.

In the Sahel region, which has vast lands, including deserts, because of natural disasters including drought, poverty, and fragile state system, political uncertainty, terrorism, illicit trade of arms and illegal drugs, and the threats of organized crimes such as kidnapping are

becoming ever more serious. Moreover, countries in the Sahel region have difficulties in controlling their borders sufficiently to prevent the entry and exit of terrorists and others, and they have also become breeding grounds for arms smuggling. Under these circumstances, it is necessary for the region and the international community to enhance security capacity and governance in the entire Sahel region, as well as to address development issues and cope with humanitarian crises such as refugees.

### <Japan's Efforts>

Following the terrorist attack against Japanese nationals in Algeria<sup>24</sup> in 2013, then Foreign Minister Kishida announced the three pillars of foreign policy.<sup>25</sup> Furthermore, in 2015, Japan announced three new pillars of its diplomatic policy<sup>26</sup> for the future, following the hostage crisis in Syria in which Japanese nationals were killed, and Japan has been accelerating its efforts to bring peace and stability to the Sahel region.

Since 2008, Japan has provided an accumulated amount of \$405 million to the Peace Keeping School (L'école de Maintien de la Paix) in Mali, and also provided in renovating its National Police Academy in 2015. In addition, Japan has supplied equipment to the security and judicial authorities of Mali.

Moreover, Japan has implemented projects which contribute to peace and stability in the Sahel region such as border control to enhance stability and human security in the region, countermeasures against radicalization of the youth, and awareness-raising for civil rights.

These projects are expected to strengthen the capacity of border control so as to prevent young people from

turning to violent extremism, improve public safety, reduce the potential threat of terrorism in the Sahel countries, and thus improve the capability of the whole region to cope with these challenges.

The MOJ, through UNAFEI, organized a training program for criminal justice practitioners in French-speaking African countries, titled the Fourth Training on Criminal Justice in French-speaking African Countries. This program focused on themes such as the importance of capacity in the areas of investigations, legal actions, and trials, as well as measures to combat crimes committed through the use of computer networks. This training contributed to finding a solution for global challenges such as the deteriorating security situation and the serious issues of corruption in this region through the enhancement and development of the criminal justice system in French-speaking African countries.

Japan will work more closely with countries in the Sahel region, international organizations, and other aid organizations to steadily provide assistance towards establishing peace and stability in the Sahel region.

## E. South Sudan

In 2016, clashes broke out in Juba, the capital of South Sudan, between the faction supporting President Kiir and the faction supporting First Vice President Machar, and security in Juba rapidly deteriorated. As a result, Japanese nationals including JICA staff were evacuated from the

country. Subsequently, the capital Juba became relatively calm, but regions remain volatile due to clashes between the government forces and the opposition forces, as well as incidents of armed robbery. The country is faced with multiple remaining 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 is providing assistance to South Sudan aimed at consolidating peace, as well as support in the areas of basic human needs (BHN)<sup>27</sup> so that the people of the country can actually feel that peace has been established

Note 23: “Sahel” is a semi-arid region that stretches along the southern edge of the Sahara Desert. It generally refers to West Africa; however, in some cases it includes Sudan and the Horn of Africa area. The word “Sahel” originates from “coast” in Arabic. The Sahel countries are also called the countries on the southern edge of the Sahara Desert.

Note 24: 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 25: The three pillars are: (i) Strengthening of measures against international terrorism; (ii) Support for the stabilization of Sahel, North Africa, and Middle East regions in the southern part of the Sahara Desert; and (iii) Promotion of dialogue and exchange with Islamic and Arab countries.

Note 26: 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.

Note 27: Basic human needs are the minimum requirements of human life, including clothing, food, shelter, and education.

and that the country will not revert to conflict. Japan also provides assistance that focuses on the development of infrastructure and governance.

In March 2017, Japan announced its intention to contribute proactively to South Sudan's nation-building, through continued and enhanced assistance. The assistance for South Sudan includes: support towards advancement of the political process such as support for activities to monitor the implementation of ARCSS (Agreement on the Republic of the Conflict in South Sudan) through the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD), a regional institution in East Africa; support for national dialogues including assistance to facilitate the

## (2) Emergency Humanitarian Assistance during Natural Disasters

Japan stands ready for the 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. In the aspect of personnel assistance, there are five types of Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) Teams that provide humanitarian assistance: (i) Search and Rescue Team to conduct search and rescue operations; (ii) Medical Team to provide 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.

Emergency relief goods are supplied as an in-kind assistance. Japan stockpiles tents, blankets, and other supplies 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 2017, Japan provided emergency relief goods to Sri Lanka, Sierra Leone, Cuba, and Viet Nam, etc.

Moreover, for the purpose of providing relief to those who have been displaced or affected by natural hazards and/or conflicts overseas, Japan extends Emergency Grant Aid to the governments of affected countries as well as international organizations and other institutions

### ● 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 reduction planning and post-disaster reconstruction in low- and middle-income countries that are vulnerable to natural hazards.

participation of various organizations in South Sudan, such as religious and youth organizations, in dialogue; human resources development such as support to build the financial management capabilities of civil servants and support to enhance police capabilities; and humanitarian support including food assistance. In May 2017, the Engineering Units of the Japan Self-Defense Force (JSDF) dispatched to the United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) for more than five years concluded its activities; however, Japan continues its contribution to UNMISS activities through dispatch of staff personnel (as of November 2017).



Delivery of emergency relief goods from Japan for earthquake victims in Aceh, Indonesia, in December 2016 (Photo: Ahmad Ariska)

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.

Additionally, Japanese NGOs provide various forms of assistance to those affected by disasters in regions that government aid does not always reach, by utilizing ODA funds to meet their needs. Japan Platform (JPF) (see “C. Financial cooperation for NGO projects” on page 148), an 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 hazards.

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.

### (3) Assistance for Security and Stability

Globalization, the advancement and proliferation of high-tech devices, and expanded mobility have 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 that are affiliated with and influenced by ISIL and other international terrorist organizations are becoming increasingly active not only in the Middle East and Africa 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 and armed robbery against ships 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, are 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 through assistance to build capacity in the fields of criminal justice and law enforcement 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 maintaining domestic security, Japan provides support with a combination of the transfer of knowledge and technology based on the track records and experiences of the Japanese police in international cooperation, with maintenance of facilities and provision of equipment, while emphasizing human resources development that includes the development of institutions and enhancement of administrative capabilities.

In 2017, Japan offered technical cooperation, such as support for police officers including female officers, to Afghanistan where the security situation remains unpredictable. Japan provided approximately \$1.98 billion

(approximately ¥196 billion) in assistance to Afghanistan over the period of 2001 to the end of October 2017 in order to improve public safety in the country. As a result of the assistance from Japan as well as the international community, the Afghan National Police (ANP) 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, through which Japan conveys the modalities of the democratically controlled Japanese police, who are trusted by the Japanese people.

##### ●Counter-Terrorism

In 2017, frequent terror attacks happened around the world, including those in London (March and June) and Manchester (May), the United Kingdom, as well as one in Barcelona, Spain (August).

As the threat of terrorism and violent extremism is ever-expanding not only in the Middle East and Africa but also in Asia, there is a need for the steady implementation of “G7 Action Plan on Countering Terrorism and Violent Extremism,” drawn up at the G7 Ise-Shima Summit. 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. Japan provides capacity building assistance in counter-terrorism to developing countries that are not necessarily equipped with sufficient capabilities.

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. Based on this,

Japan has been steadily providing assistance in the areas of food, education, power, and water supply and sewage, as well as support for economic and social development.

Furthermore, in 2016 when Japan chaired the open debate of the UN Security Council as the Security Council president, then Foreign Minister Kishida emphasized Japan’s strong commitment towards peace and security in Africa, and announced that Japan would provide assistance of \$120 million (approximately ¥14 billion), including human resources development for 30,000 people, from 2016 to 2018 for counter-terrorism measures in Africa.

Moreover, taking the opportunity of TICAD VI held in 2016 in Nairobi, the capital of Kenya, Prime Minister Abe announced 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.

At the Japan-ASEAN Summit Meeting held in 2016, Japan announced that it would provide approximately



¥45 billion over the next three years to Asia as comprehensive counter-terrorism assistance consisting of: (i) improvement of counter-terrorism capacity, (ii) measures to counter violent extremism conducive to terrorism, and (iii) social and economic development assistance for creating 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.

Japan, in cooperation with each country and international organizations, is steadily implementing projects

that utilize Japanese technology, towards the realization of “Asia resilient to terrorism.” These include the introduction of state of the art technology for counter-terrorism developed in Japan such as biometrics authentication systems (face recognition, fingerprint identification, etc.) and detection equipment for explosives and drugs. By the end of March 2017, Japan has provided more than ¥35.5 billion in assistance and human resource development for more than 670 people.

### ● 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, transnational organized crime is an issue that needs to be addressed uniformly by the

international community. To combat transnational organized crime efficiently, Japan concluded the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) in July 2017, which is a legal framework for preventing transnational organized crime including terrorism. Additionally, Japan mainly makes the following international contributions.

### ■ Measures against Drug Trafficking

Alongside its active participation in international conferences such as the Commission on Narcotic Drugs under the United Nations, Japan has also provided financial contribution to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), to support counter-narcotics efforts. Japan is making efforts to prevent the illicit drug trafficking through support to strengthen regulatory capacity in Afghanistan and the neighboring regions where the narcotics problem is particularly serious, border control

support in North Africa and Central Asia.

Additionally, the NPA of Japan invites senior drug investigators mainly from the Asia-Pacific region to attend discussions about the narcotics situation in their countries, narcotics crime investigation methods 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.”

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 independence assistance to these individuals in their

home country in order to prevent them from falling victims of trafficking in persons again after repatriation. Japan also contributes to the Law Enforcement Agencies Capacity Strengthening Project of UNODC, and actively participates in the Bali Process, which is an Asia-Pacific regional framework on people smuggling, trafficking in persons and transnational crime. In July 2017, Japan became a party to the Trafficking in Persons Protocol, which is a comprehensive international commitment on trafficking in persons.

### ■ Measures against Money Laundering

There is a high risk that the proceeds of transnational organized crime would be used to fund further organized crime or acts of terrorism, and thus eliminating flows of these illicit funds is an important task for the international community. Therefore, Japan 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.

Through UNODC, Japan is also engaged in counter-measures against terrorist financing in Iran and Southeast Asia.



## 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.

## ●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 is of crucial importance for the economic development of the region. However, the threat of piracy exists in the sea lanes between Japan and the Middle East, from which Japan imports approximately 80% of its crude oil, and in the internationally important sea lanes such as off the coast of Somalia, in the Gulf of Aden, and in the Sulu and Celebes Sea.

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 shares information regarding piracy and armed robbery against ships at sea and cooperates 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. On the occasion of the 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of founding ASEAN, Japan conducted "Capacity Building Executive Programme on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships in Asia" for officers of maritime law enforcement agencies from 10 ASEAN member states, in cooperation with other relevant ministries and agencies, from September 30 to October 7, 2017.

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 law enforcement capacity of maritime security agencies, etc. in ASEAN countries through provision of patrol vessels, technical cooperation, human resource development, while promoting international cooperation for the capacity building of Maritime Domain Awareness (MDA) for recipient countries. Specifically, Japan completed the provision of seven used vessels to Viet Nam by February 2017 and is advancing preparations for 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. Out of these, eight vessels have arrived in the Philippines and have been put into operation. In January 2017, Japan

decided to provide small high-speed vessels through grant aid. Furthermore, at the Japan-Philippines Summit Meeting held in November 2017, Japan announced its intention to provide coastal surveillance radar equipment to the Philippines through grant aid. Japan is providing not only the vessels but also relevant equipment related to maritime security to these two countries. In addition, it is proceeding with human resource development through training, the dispatch of experts, etc., for coastal countries including Indonesia and Malaysia.

Furthermore, accidents that occur on the sea lanes, including accidental oil leaks from vessels, may cause not only a negative impact on the safety of the navigation of vessels, but also fatal damage on the fishery and tourism industries of coastal countries due to coastal pollution. In this regard, capacity building to address these situations is important. For that reason, from 2015 to 2017, Japan has dispatched experts who support the strengthening of the capacity to control oil spills into the sea (Advisor Services for Maritime Disaster Measures and Marine Environment Protection) to Sri Lanka, a country located on the sea lanes connecting the Middle East and Japan.

Since FY 2009, the International Hydrographic Organization (IHO), with grant assistance from The Nippon Foundation, has been conducting a 15-week training project every year at the United Kingdom Hydrographic Office, with the aim of fostering nautical chart experts. Since its launch, the project has produced 58 graduates from 36 countries. The Hydrographic and Oceanographic Department of the Japan Coast Guard participates in the management and implementation of this project (as of the end of December 2017).

The IHO and UNESCO's Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) are engaged in a joint project to create the General Bathymetric Chart of Oceans (GEBCO), a topographical map of the seafloor that covers the entire world uniformly. Since the first edition published in 1903, the map has undergone numerous revisions through the cooperation of experts around the world, including the Hydrographic and Oceanographic Department of the Japan Coast Guard. Through grant assistance offered by The Nippon Foundation, a one-year training program has been conducted at the University of New Hampshire in the United States every year since 2004, with the purpose of fostering young researchers who can contribute to the GEBCO project. To date, this



"Teruzuki," an escort vessel that protects a private civilian vessel (Photo: Ministry of Defense)

program has produced 78 graduates from 35 countries (as of November 2017).

The number of piracy attacks off the coast of Somalia and in the Gulf of Aden in Eastern Africa is currently at a low level, but the threat of piracy continues to exist. Given this situation, Japan has been conducting anti-piracy operations since 2009. Japan has 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) to implement the Djibouti Code of Conduct (a regional framework for improving capabilities for maritime law enforcement in Somalia and its neighboring countries). This Trust Fund has been used to establish and operate information-sharing centers for anti-piracy measures and Djibouti Regional Training Centre, as well as to conduct training programs for improving maritime security capabilities in countries surrounding Somalia.

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.<sup>28</sup> 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 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 \$447 million for improvement of basic services, restoration of security, economic revitalization, and emergency humanitarian assistance in Somalia.

### ■ Outer Space

Japan contributes to addressing global issues including climate change, disaster risk reduction, marine/fisheries resource management, forest conservation, and resources/energy challenges through implementation of ODA projects which utilize space technology. For example, Japan signed a Letter of Intent with Indonesia on space and maritime cooperation utilizing satellite data in March 2017, and commenced studies towards the development of concrete projects in November 2017. Japan has also signed an Exchange of Note with Thailand on cooperation to develop GPS Earth Observation Network System (GEONET) that utilizes satellite navigation technology, and conducted a demonstration experiment in Thailand on

satellite navigation services for the automatic operation of construction and agricultural machinery, etc.

Japan has also proactively provided assistance in the field of human resources development to emerging countries and developing countries that are trying the development and use of space. In particular, initiatives by Japan such as the provision of an experiment environment that makes use of the International Space Station Japanese Experiment Module "Kibo" and the release of small satellites have been highly appraised. In FY2017, a nanosatellite developed by students from Mongolia, Bangladesh, Ghana, and Nigeria under a program by the Kyushu Institute of Technology was released from "Kibo"

Note 28: 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.



into orbit. In addition, Japan commenced exposure experiments for material samples towards the development of domestically-produced satellites by Turkey.

In December 2016, in order to strategically and effectively offer all-Japan support for capacity building in

## ■ Cyberspace

Free, fair and secure cyberspace is a global shared space that enables communication on a global scale, and is the foundation for 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 transnational threats in cyberspace. 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 capacity-building support to developing countries not only contribute to the recipient countries, but also benefit Japan and the entire world.

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, and establishes technologies to immediately detect and respond to indications of a cyber-attack as well as the DAEDALUS system developed by the National

developing countries in the field of space, Japan formulated basic policies and reported them to the Strategic Headquarters for National Space Policy, and will continue to actively support in line with these policies.



Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Manabu Horii, delivering a speech at the Global Conference on Cyber Space (GCCS) 2017 held in New Delhi, India, in November 2017

Institute of Information and Communications Technology (NICT), which detects malware infections in real time.

In addition, JICA has conducted technical cooperation projects to Indonesia from 2014 to 2017, which aims to improve its information security capabilities through dispatch of experts, implementation of training and introduction of new software. In October 2017, the National Police Agency (NPA) invited senior officials of the Ministry of Public Security of Viet Nam, who are in charge of cybersecurity, and conducted a training program aimed at improving their cybersecurity capabilities.