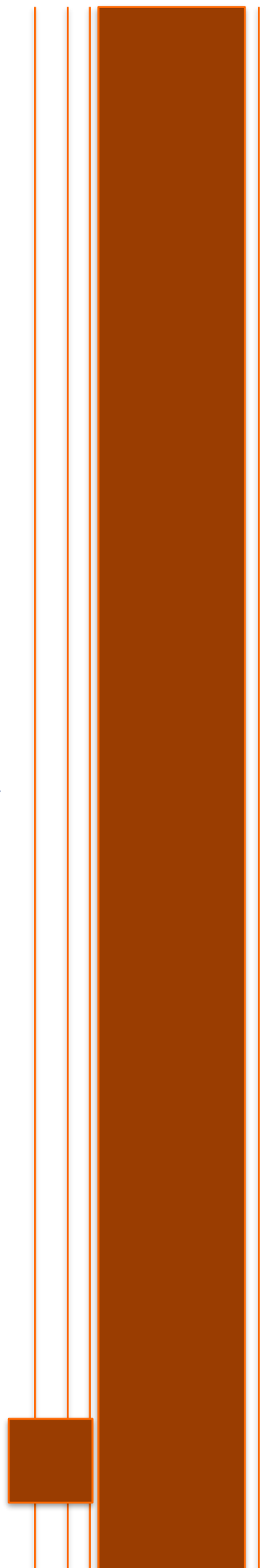


Annual Report on the National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security

(January-December, 2016)

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

March 2018



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Description

| | |
|--|----|
| General Remarks | 3 |
| Members of the Evaluation Committee (in order of written contribution to this report) | 5 |
| I. Participation | 6 |
| II. Conflict Prevention | 8 |
| III. Protection | 13 |
| IV. Humanitarian and Reconstruction Assistance | 15 |
| V. Framework for Monitoring, Evaluation, and Review | 19 |
| <Reference> | 21 |
| 1. List of Cases Reported in the Implementation Status Report <Implementation period January 2016-December 2016> | 21 |
| 2. Official Development Assistance for Fragile States Scored as Principal or Significant by Gender Equality Policy Marker | 45 |
| 3. Evaluation Committee of the National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security | 47 |

General Remarks

The significance and aim of monitoring and evaluation within the framework of V. Framework for Monitoring, Evaluation, and Review in the National Action Plan (NAP) on Women, Peace and Security (WPS) are to “mainly evaluate whether or not improvements have been made over time. At the same time, the validity of indicators and goals should also be evaluated. Relevant organizations are required to develop systems and to check their awareness on a daily basis so that their capacity to design, plan, and implement policies and projects based on the gender equality perspective improves through implementation of the NAP. They are also required to share and accumulate good practices.” Based on this, members of the Evaluation Committee shared a common understanding with the Monitoring Working Group regarding consistency between the evaluations as well as recommendations made by the committee and the actual state of project formation of related ministries and agencies. The direction of this evaluation work was also confirmed.

The target for this evaluation is any project implemented from January to December 2016 after the formulation of the NAP of Japan. Certain projects that span multiple years and/or cross over fiscal years and short-term projects that are less than a year are included. Unlike last year, this is the first evaluation targeting projects implemented after the formulation of the NAP; therefore, with regard to comparisons against last year, the direction, criteria, and work system for this evaluation have been confirmed as follows.

- Unlike last year, the selection of good practices is based on evaluation criteria rather than on the balance between pillars (chapters in this report) and between relative institutions.
- Evaluation criteria shall comprise two stages: (1) Activity and Output and (2) Outcome, and these shall be clearly indicated in the evaluation of the selected projects.
Gender markers for planning, activities, and expected outcomes of the project are the same as last year; namely, (1) have gender equality and/or the empowerment of women and girls as the primary or principal objective, (2) make a significant contribution to gender equality and/or the empowerment of women and girls, (3) make a limited or no contribution to gender equality and/or the empowerment of women and girls (see: UN Gender Equality Marker Guidance Note, September 2013).
- Regarding Chapter V. Framework for Monitoring, Evaluation, and Review, not only the evaluation contents of Chapters I to IV but also the framework of the NAP are evaluated.
- Like last year, evaluation work will be divided among committee members, and confirmation of the draft evaluation report (Japanese) by the committee will also be done starting this year.

Last year, the Monitoring Working Group summarized the implementation status report of the projects for each pillar of the NAP by goals and actions. As a result, cases arose wherein the same project was listed individually under multiple pillars and was

evaluated as good practice under each of those pillars. This time, we were careful to avoid such overlaps in listings, but some participating entities submitted projects carefully while the rule was not thoroughly enforced, and cases arose wherein duplicate listings were evaluated with criteria under multiple pillars and chosen as good practices. This may not be a result of the problem with the listing of projects in the report but rather due to the fact that the arrangement of information within the framework of the NAP is quite complicated and that there are issues with it as a monitoring and evaluation tool. In other words, there are unclear terms that make it difficult to differentiate among the various pillars in describing major goals defining the pillars within the framework, and the definitions themselves are incomplete. Additionally, issues with logical consistency among the major goals and actions can be said to be the cause of that complexity.

In the evaluation of last year, there were many (1) reports for Activity, which is an evaluation criteria, but this year there is an increase in cases that (2) show or assume Outcome. The fact that the government supports projects by international organizations for gender markers (1) and (2), efforts are comprehensive in targeting not only women but the entire community, initiatives for poverty elimination and infrastructure development for community reconstruction and public service improvement for peacebuilding projects are based on a gender perspective and are models of gender mainstreaming, all indicate the possibility of changing social customs and systems in the support target areas toward true women's empowerment. In these cases, the participation by women in addition to men will serve as evidence in being directly linked to conflict prevention, protection of women/girls in conflict, and humanitarian/reconstruction assistance. It can be anticipated to become a model for future project planning by encouraging the promotion of Japan's NAP. Additionally, as a means to support areas with a high degree of risk involved where Japan's direct support activities may be difficult, a women's support project implemented under the cooperation of international organizations and countries that can access and support the site can be noted as a new approach to be taken with the support of multiple contributors.

On the contrary, many cases do not go beyond being a description in the activity record <(1) Activity>. Even if the outcome is unconfirmed, the good practices discussed in this report include hints on viewpoints and methods leading up to outcomes, so they can be used as reference for future project planning.

However, according to the evaluation in Chapter V, the NAP itself is shaped in a way that it does not require indicators allowing strict evaluation. This aspect requires reconsideration in the way of reviewing the framework. At this stage, it can be said that aiming to clarify to what extent and how things that should and can be changed as a result of policy goals and project implementation can contribute to the safety and future security of women and girls' priority needs in WPS and their livelihood is necessary, by comparing the level of Activity/Output with the level of Outcome for those that can be differentiated.

Members of the Evaluation Committee (in order of written contribution to this report)

I. Participation

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Hiroko Akizuki Professor, Faculty of International Relations, Asia University

II. Conflict Prevention

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III. Protection

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V. Framework for Monitoring, Evaluation, and Review

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I. Participation

Major goal: Ensure equal participation of women in all stages in the field of peace and security with the aim of achieving gender mainstreaming in this field.

●General Comments

Among 35 cases that have been cited as good practices in major goal 1 “Participation,” the number of cases where gender equality and the empowerment of women are the main objectives is high at 29, but many of them (22) are projects overseas, and there are few initiatives in Japan.

Among the 35 cases, goal 1-2 “Offer cooperation in UN PKOs and other peacebuilding efforts with due consideration given to women’s perspectives” (4 cases), goal 3-3 “Introduce the gender equality perspective in assistance projects for post-disaster reconstruction and disaster risk reduction and ensure women’s participation in decision-making” (4 cases), goal 4-1 “Positively assist Japanese women to assume posts in the UN, other international organizations, and in UN missions. In particular, promote their appointment as top officials” (4 cases), goal 4-3 “Foster personnel with the gender equality perspective” (5 cases) are areas that are often addressed.

On the other hand, goal 1-3 “Offer support for the establishment and operation of laws and systems which give consideration to women’s perspectives and for the improvement of access to justice,” goal 2-2 “Ensure participation of women representing conflict-affected regions in peace-related conferences in which Japan is involved (including conference on reconstruction assistance to conflict-affected regions),” goal 3-2 “Ensure women’s participation in democratization support activities including election monitoring groups,” and goal 4-5 “Increase women’s participation into Japanese delegations to peace-related conferences (including the conference on reconstruction assistance to conflict-affected regions)” have not been brought up. It may appear that Japan is not very involved in peace-related conferences (including the conference on reconstruction assistance to conflict-affected regions), but active participation in reconstruction support activities and democratization support activities in conflict areas with the aim of participation and empowerment of women, and reform of the justice system for gender equality are desired.

As for the results of the various projects, there are many descriptions of activities and output (22 cases), but descriptions of outcomes on what kind of ability has been strengthened as a result of the activities are still limited (13 cases). It is hoped that consideration will be given from the perspective of what kind of abilities in women have been strengthened and what kind of changes have arisen in peace agreements and policy making for reconstruction as a result of participation by women.

●Good practices

1. Integrating Gender in Peace Support Operations at the International Peace Support Training Centre in Kenya (IPSTC) (UN Women’s project by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, April 2016-March 2017)

At the International Peace Support Training Centre in Kenya (IPSTC), research related to WPS was conducted; female moderators and leaders were trained at regional, national, and local levels; and gender mainstreaming for East African peace-supporting activities as a whole was promoted. As a result, women's participation and reinforcement of capacity as well as a reform in male awareness were seen, and the role of women as mediators and an understanding of women's leadership were promoted.

Additionally, through the implementation of workshops for IPSTC staff (107 people), results were evident in IPSTC gender action plan development, the gender program, training, and research.

Through these activities, not only considerations of women's issues and participation of women were made during the planning stages of each project but skill training for handling gender-based violence (GBV) by PKO personnel, from commanders down to unit staff, was also expanded, and progress as well as spread of activities is evident. In this case, it can be concluded that an achievement of gender integration of the project plan has attained the outcome level.

2. Promoting Women's Participation in Meaning Decision-Making and the Field of the Disaster Management (Cabinet Office, prefectures, and municipalities)

To expand women's participation in policy formulation for disaster risk reduction and reconstruction, a concrete numerical goal was decided by setting the percentage of women in disaster prevention committees to 30%, and as of April 2016, the proportion of female committee members in prefectural disaster reduction meetings was 14.0% (a 0.8-point increase from April 2015), and progress is seen with the proportion of women in municipal disaster reduction councils, at 8.0% (up 0.3 points). In particular, for projects taking place during the evaluation period, a training program was held for reflecting the viewpoint of gender equality on the disaster risk reduction measures of each prefecture and municipality on the premise that women's participation is indispensable on-site and in the disaster prevention policy decision process. In addition to making it available on the government website, it was also used in some municipalities to promote nationwide use. It can be regarded as an opportunity to develop gender mainstreaming in the field of disaster management on a nationwide scale. English pamphlets on basic matters of disaster response from the viewpoint of gender equality based on past disaster response experience are prepared and distributed, and activities to spread information and educate are also conducted abroad. It is considered to be a good practice in communicating Japanese experiences overseas.

3. Gender and Diversity in Disaster Risk Reduction (Japan International Cooperation Agency [JICA], Domestic)

To develop disaster response capacity from the viewpoint of gender and diversity, training to share experiences of disaster and good practices in Japan and various countries is conducted. Participants from various countries prepare reports on disaster risk reduction, gender, and diversity in advance, and for the training in Japan, an action

plan that reflects the results of mutual learning with Japanese participants at the seminar is created. After returning home, action plans concerning disaster risk reduction, gender, and diversity in respective countries are reviewed and implemented. Training activities within Japan are aimed to not only promote the sharing of experiences and good practices of participating countries and Japanese participants but also to have the results reshaped into new action plans in participating countries. The possibility of generating chemically changing innovation that is not a one-way technology transfer can be expected.

4. Promoting Kazakhstan's Official Development Assistance (KAZODA) Cooperation with Afghanistan (Support by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for United Nations Development Program (UNDP), Kazakhstan's ODA cooperation, August 2016-July 2018)

Three parties; namely, Japan, UNDP, and KAZODA, are cooperating to implement the empowerment project for Afghan women to reinforce the capacity of KAZODA and to strengthen the capacity of female civil servants and health care workers in Afghanistan.

The purpose of this case is not only reinforcing the capacity of relevant women in Afghanistan but also strengthening the structure of development assistance organizations in Kazakhstan to support the training of experts that are key to the development of the country. It is expected to lead to expansion of projects in the future. Although Japan currently only offers funding from the Japan-UNDP Partnership Fund, cooperation by JICA is also scheduled.

It can be evaluated under "participation" as a model for capacity reinforcement support for women's participation in situations where Japan's local support activities are difficult amid a post-conflict peacebuilding process.

II. Conflict Prevention

Major goal: Promote women's participation and leadership roles in all processes of prevention, management, and resolution of conflicts and decision-making, and introduce and strengthen the gender equality perspective.

●General Remarks

Overall, compared with last year when there were few cases related to the preventive field, the number of cases this year is increasing. In particular, efforts to promote gender mainstreaming in early warning/early response (goal 1) and prevention/measures against violent extremism (goal 3) are increasing. Specifically, the number of projects targeting not only women but also toward the creation of a region that secures women's peace and security, through policy development from a gender perspective, improvement of administrative capabilities, and awareness in the entire region is increasing. Toward the empowerment of women, there are projects that are not only individual efforts but also multifaceted, such as those being developed for women's education, health, income improvement, and infrastructure development. Additionally, emerging cases that support the efforts of international organizations to analyze conflict factors and impacts from gender perspectives as part of conflict

prevention and violent extremism countermeasure projects are worthy of praise. In general, conflicts and terrorism will cause minimal damage and costs if they can be prevented and do not occur. However, verification of effective means and countermeasures for conflict prevention are currently insufficient. In particular, the role and contribution of women in conflict prevention are not sufficiently understood. Amid such circumstances, it is extremely important to verify how measures toward improving literacy in women, their economic situation, and expanding protection systems affect conflict prevention, and to use data to show cause and effect as well as results. Going forward, it is expected that further support will be provided for efforts to examine more diversely cases in which women played a role in conflict prevention to accumulate knowledge and learn effective methods and approaches.

On the other hand, many of the cases listed in the field of prevention are cases of specific UN agencies (UN Women) or efforts being made by JICA. In the future, it is necessary to strengthen initiatives in the field of prevention implemented by relevant ministries and agencies in Japan, other international organizations, and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs). Additionally, efforts to promote women's participation and leadership in the process of and decision-making for peace negotiations, and actions to encourage a greater participation by women in grassroots women's organizations and NGOs in Japan and abroad for conflict prevention initiatives (goal 6) should be further strengthened.

●Good practices

1. Nepal, Strengthening Community Mediation Capacity for Peaceful and Harmonious Society Project Phase II (JICA, Nepal, July 2015-July 2018)

This project aims to solve conflict between local residents by spreading the mechanism of arbitration in conflict-affected areas, aiming to prevent worsening of conflicts in the area (early warning and prompt response). In implementing the project, policies are formulated to select a certain number of women as mediators, and efforts are made to enable women with infants to become trained in the role of mediator, for example, and other initiatives from a gender perspective to establish and promote a mediation system are taking place. Also, the risks and current conditions of domestic violence (DV), which are closely related to securing peace and security of women in the region, are fully taken into account. With regard to mediator training, measures are being taken to ensure that all mediators including men improve mediation skills concerning GBV conflicts.

Through these efforts, it is highly recognized that women are increasingly using the community arbitration system, and that achievements such as the promotion of mediation for cases of GBV including DV are, in fact, emerging. In some cases, the correct distribution of property for women is taking place, such as women being spared further disadvantageous property distribution that they have been reluctantly accepting thus far. Some women who have worked as mediators and gained experienced with a proven track record have even advanced into the world of politics. It is noteworthy that 21 female mediators have been elected as representatives of local councils, including deputy mayors and ward parliamentarians, and are participating in regional politics.

This case can be highly regarded as one of the best examples showing that careful planning on-site to reinforce capacity for conflict prevention, keeping current conditions of women in the area in mind, can greatly contribute to the improvement of women's social status as well as realize a peaceful and safe community for women.

2. Côte d'Ivoire, Project on the Reinforcement of Communities for Promoting Social Cohesion in Greater Abidjan (JICA, Côte d'Ivoire, July 2013-June 2016)

This case is a good example in how to promote gender mainstreaming with support projects for regional confidence building and community reconstruction through infrastructure improvement. This project promotes dialog and collaboration among residents by improving infrastructure, such as for schools, health facilities, and roads in target areas after the social and economic turmoil triggered by the presidential election, which improve the livelihood and living environment of local residents. In implementing the project, social and economic participation and leadership by women is being promoted to work for the creation of a peaceful and safe community for women. In the implementation of infrastructure development, it is necessary to not only require local contractors to hire women and young people but also to consider the current situation in which it is not feasible to hire inexperienced women and young people, and to provide skill training for females in the area of construction work in advance. Additionally, the project provides opportunities for city officials and residents to give thought to gender issues in the region and also works to ask traditional tribal chiefs who tend to look down on women for their understanding and recognition of the importance of women participating in peacebuilding and regional development. As a result, with the implementation of this regional infrastructure development project, areas are emerging where roughly 20% of all workers are made up of women. It has also been confirmed that women who have been recognized as carpenters and having experience have gained opportunities to be active outside of the project. Additionally, the general understanding of the social and economic roles that women play in the community has spread, and the outcome that men in the area, including traditional tribal chiefs, actively invite women to various conferences in the region have also been confirmed. In many of the peacebuilding support projects consisting of infrastructure development, male-oriented support is often carried out, and by proceeding with efforts to carefully remove barriers that can hinder local women, this project can be recognized as an excellent example of how social and economic participation by women can practically be promoted.

3. The Project for Strengthening Peace through the Improvement of Public Services in Three Darfur States (JICA, Sudan, March 2015-March 2019)

This project aims to improve the administrative capacity of state governments on health, water supply, and vocational training for the following reasons: (1) to support the improvement of the lives of residents affected by conflict, and (2) to foster confidence by residents of their administrative offices. In implementing the project, gender mainstreaming has been one of the project strategies from the beginning, and local human resources have been used to grasp the current situation and issues surrounding women in the area. Gender training for residents and administrators is being implemented. Additionally, although vocational training and entrepreneurial

support have been implemented for women who lost their families and belongings to conflict, 80% of women who received such assistance actually started businesses immediately after training. Other such major outcomes in the economic empowerment of women in the region are starting to emerge. Also, there are efforts to train local women to become health promoters and secure participation by women in the water supply committee to raise the self-esteem of women and ensure their active social participation. Under such conditions, understanding and awareness of men and local residents related to the health problems faced by the region at large and violence against women and girls have improved. The fact that efforts to create communities that are safe for women and girls are being promoted can be commended. Furthermore, the activities of this project are being monitored and supervised from a gender perspective, and to apply the knowledge and lessons learned on the policy level, it is worth noting that local women and experts have been organized into the “Women and Peace Committee.” By collaborating with project activities and creating this local network for “women and peace,” this project that supports such activities can be highly evaluated in accordance with UN Security Council Resolution 1325 as an effort that greatly encourages the participation of women in peacebuilding efforts in the country.

4. Project for the Prevention of Women’s and Girls’ Vulnerability to Terrorism Through Empowerment, Community Dialog and Education in Northern Côte d’Ivoire (UN Women’s project by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Côte d’Ivoire, April 2016-March 2017)

This project aims to prevent the expansion of damage caused by conflict and terrorism through the promotion of women’s economic independence, implementation of education and awareness activities in the community, and improvement of the medical protection system. In particular, efforts to raise the level of education as well as employment and income of minority women and girls in remote areas and to raise awareness within the region, aim to thwart attempts by women to participate in violent extremism and alleviate their vulnerability against violence. This project is only in its first year, and we cannot fully verify the outcome of the efforts in terms of actual changes to the beneficiaries of the activities. On the other hand, regarding support, the project not only conducts training concerning entrepreneurship and business as well as vocational training for women but also improves the environment surrounding women, such as creating business centers and comprehensively addressing efforts to improve women's incomes. It can be evaluated as an effective effort toward the realization of substantial results. Also, the fact that the project identifies women who are role models and cooperates with them to promote economic empowerment of local women can be commended as an effective approach toward contributing to the comprehensive empowerment of women and not merely a raise in income. Additionally, a health system that addresses health issues and medical needs unique to women is being created, and educational activities for the community are taking place that can be expected to help strengthen measures for women and girls victim to conflict and terrorism on-site, in a reliable manner. Regarding the point that dialog between the community and administrative/military officials, which tends to be disrupted, is being encouraged, understanding by relevant parties concerning women's rights and safety

issues as well as reflection of these issues in initiatives on a policy level are improving, which can be highly evaluated.

III. Protection

Major goal: Prevent various aid-recipients including women and girls, etc. from being exposed to gender-based violence, etc. or other human rights infringement in or after a conflict or under humanitarian crisis such as a large-scale disaster.

●General Comments

Regarding comprehensive support for victims of GBV in humanitarian crisis situations (goal 1), reducing and preventing risks of GBV (goal 2), and reflecting the gender equality perspective on protection and support for refugees and displaced persons and preventing GBV (goal 3), the number of cases that achieved results has increased compared to the previous year. In addition to grasping the needs of women and the empowerment of female survivors of sexual violence, cases that tackle gender mainstreaming of humanitarian support mechanisms as a whole are apparent. Additionally, there are cases where capacity is reinforced by promoting participation of local women and gender-related organizations and positioning community members as paramilitary organizations and local leaders as violence prevention/response agents. These approaches can be appreciated as having the effect of sustainably reducing the risk of GBV in the future. In the future, it is expected that such efforts that include sustainable development will increase.

Meanwhile, in some cases where refugees/internally displaced persons and host communities were targeted without clearly narrowing down the subject to women or sexual violence survivors, it was not clear as to what kind of achievements were being gained. It is necessary to establish organizational systems and institutions to incorporate women's empowerment and prevention against risks of GBV in the project cycle by clearly making them nonnegotiable items in the guidelines and operation instructions for project implementation. Additionally, there were many cases in which activities were reported but results were not provided. In particular, for training personnel to be dispatched with regard to the Code of Conduct and sexual violence, it is necessary to set indicators from the outset for measuring results in an objective manner for not only training results but also for grasping punishments in line with the Code of Conduct and the number of cases handled involving sexual violence.

Measures to prevent violence by dispatched personnel and others and to properly investigate and punish those who perpetrate GBV (goal 4) are unable to identify relevant cases in a majority of instances. It is necessary for measures to be strengthened to have thorough implementation of a reporting system, Code of Conduct, prosecution, punishment in cases where damage was inflicted, and reflection into personnel evaluation. Also, with regard to refugee protection within Japan, the establishment of a comprehensive protection system whereby not only female staff and refugee investigators are allocated to female refugee status qualification applicants but also human rights training is thoroughly implemented, and, if necessary, collaboration with experienced external supporters (such as social workers and medical staff) is provided, is desired.

● Good practices

1. Women's Leadership, Empowerment, Access & Protection in Crisis Response (LEAP) (Iraq/Jordan) (UN Women's project by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Iraq/Jordan, April 2016-March 2017)

This project deals with the demands for the livelihood and protection of women who were expelled from Arab countries where large numbers of refugees involved in conflict and numerous humanitarian emergencies are occurring. To increase the voice of women and their participation in decision-making for peacebuilding, the following measures were implemented: 1) Implementation of gender perspectives on humanitarian/crisis response plans and peacebuilding efforts; 2) increased protection by establishing locations within society for women's protection, such as temporary shelters; and 3) capacity development of service providers to empower women with skills and other activities of support.

Efforts do not only protect women under crisis situations as vulnerable victims but also are aimed at empowerment and leadership training. When incorporating a gender perspective, the project is evaluated from the point of sustainable development with regards to promoting participation in the political process and mediation process while developing capacities of local women and gender-related organizations. Additionally, promoting access by women and girls to protection mechanisms as well as improving their abilities and skills through labor, and creating new income sources and employment opportunities should be commended as supporting economic and social empowerment of women and girls.

2. Emergency Assistance to Internally Displaced Women/Girls and Survivors of Boko Haram Terrorism Attacks (UN Women's project by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Nigeria, April 2016-March 2017)

In this case, the following efforts were made to strengthen support for women and girls internally displaced as a result of the Boko Haram attacks and for young girl survivors of GBV: 1) Establish a "one-stop center for sexual violence survivors" at seven locations with multiple introductory routes and encourage activities by the group of survivors. 2) Implement rehabilitation and reintegration services in collaboration with the local government as psychosocial support for women/girls rescued from Boko Haram and their families. 3) Strengthen the gender perspective, empowerment of women, and information sharing and coordination ability among groups for various organizations comprising the local humanitarian assistance system.

In addition to empowering those affected, efforts focus broadly on strengthening the capacity of communities and humanitarian agencies to accept them back into society. Having worked on strengthening gender-sensitive aspects of humanitarian assistance systems and improving information sharing and coordination can be highly commended as an effort to reduce the risk of GBV in the future. It is worthy of commendation that community members such as paramilitary organization personnel and traditional leaders have created a mechanism to respond to sexual violence survivors in a timely manner and are producing real results.

3. Support for Afghan Female Police Officers (Gender) (JICA, Afghanistan, October 2015-December 2017)

This project is aimed at developing capacity of police officers, especially as the Afghanistan government is improving its capabilities in appropriate criminal investigation, prosecution, and protection of victims and strengthening efforts toward women's human rights and security. The following activities were carried out as a project to support these efforts. JICA collaborated with UNDP Afghanistan and the Afghan Ministry of Home Affairs and conducted a workshop for roughly 250 new and active female police officers training at a police training institute in Sivas. Experts with broad knowledge and experience in assisting victims of GBV in Japan were dispatched, and cases involving practical experiences and efforts for the prevention of sexual violence and protection of DV victims in Japan were shared.

Participants of the training aimed to recognize GBV issues and deepen their understanding of the protection for victims and punishment of perpetrators. The workshop was not simply a lecture, and creative ideas such as participatory discussion and exercise, role playing, and group work were incorporated. Some of the participants said that they themselves were victims of violence, but the fact that the training was assertive in raising the self-affirmative power of women can be commended from the viewpoint of empowering women. Also, it can be highly evaluated from the point of developmental potential from the fact that a training project for midlevel female police officers in Japan was newly decided based on this project.

IV. Humanitarian and Reconstruction Assistance

Major goal: Provide humanitarian and reconstruction assistance while reflecting circumstances and needs unique to women and girls, etc. promoting women's empowerment, and ensuring women's participation.

●General Comments

In humanitarian and reconstruction assistance, efforts by international organizations (UN Women, United Nations Population Fund [UNFPA], World Food Program [WFP], United Nations Industrial Development Organization [UNIDO]), JICA, research institutions, NGOs, and relevant ministries and agencies within Japan were reported. As for the number of cases, those by international organizations and JICA make up the majority.

In goal 1 [Emergency humanitarian assistance], several cases by UN Women have been reported in the initial investigation and planning, as well as the prevention, action, and protection against GBC. In areas affected by conflict and violent extremism, such as Nigeria, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Iraq, Jordan, and Djibouti, efforts are being made to take advantage of the mobility of international organizations. It is hoped that the contents of the initial investigation and planning are examined, and the present situation of women and girls in conflict areas are used for publications, educational activities, and assistance plans by Japan.

We welcome the fact that many JICA activities have been reported in goal 2 [Transitional phase], goal 3, [Reconstruction phase] and goal 4 [Focal issues]. In particular, JICA's efforts involve investigations and plan formulation from a gender perspective. It is commendable that many cases have been reported in which the situation and needs of women and girls are identified and reflected in efforts, even in areas that appear at first glance to be gender neutral, such as infrastructure (community infrastructure, disaster risk reduction infrastructure), health (disease such as tuberculosis, respiratory diseases), and judicial system reform. It is expected that such support of methods/approaches with mainstreamed gender perspectives will be widely shared in Japan's development support community. The [Reconstruction phase] is the phase of creating institutions in countries/regions and the foundation of society. To realize sustainable peacebuilding and a fair society, assistance focusing on gender equality and empowerment of women and girls is indispensable.

On the other hand, we expect in the future, further strengthening and accelerating efforts, and increasing efforts by relevant ministries and agencies in Japan and civil society organizations such as NGOs and research institutes of “Domestic awareness” (goal 1 Action 3), “Monitoring” (goal 3 Action 3), “Involvement of men” (goal 3 Action 4), and “securing gender balance and gender mainstreaming, etc. within various organizations, which are related to humanitarian and reconstruction assistance” (goal 5).

It is hoped this evaluation project and report will be effectively used, and international trends, Japan's NAP and results, and the effective support approaches in Japan regarding WPS are shared domestically (relevant ministries and agencies, policy makers, media, citizens).

● Good practices

1. “Country Gender Profile” Project (JICA, Democratic Republic of Congo, October 2016-March 2017)

Many women in the Democratic Republic of Congo, which has been in conflict for more than 10 years, are suffering from economic hardships and have suffered violence including sexual violence. Moreover, it is said that two-thirds of women aged 10 to 30 are victims of sexual violence in the eastern region where the conflict still continues (explanation in JICA survey report). Under these circumstances, the importance of the necessity of implementing reconstruction assistance and development assistance in parallel, especially efforts to promote gender equality and empowerment of women, cannot be emphasized enough.

First of all, in the Democratic Republic of Congo, which faces such a situation, the survey project looks into the situation in which women are placed across various fields, the current situation and issues surrounding women, and the government's efforts to promote gender equality and empowerment of women. Not only the actions of JICA but assistance by other support agencies are reviewed. By compiling recommendations for improvement, in the future, while fully using the results of the survey and implementing

projects for promoting the participation of women and girls and empowerment, it is hoped that outcomes (including positive influences and negative effects) from those efforts will be monitored.

Of course, it is presumed that there are areas where it is still not safe enough and, while planning is possible, implementation is not. For project areas in such countries where not only international organizations but also many support agencies, including domestic and international NGOs are involved, it seems that it will be very meaningful to be able to successfully coordinate support by further advancing the mapping of such assistance and even to be able to share goals.

With regard to parts not mentioned in the report, particularly in post-conflict and conflict areas where monitoring by the government is hard, for the women and girls who are targeted, not only as the subject of investigation but also at the time of planning and implementing the project, to make plenty of opportunities for commitment it is hoped that at least JICA's projects will progress. Also, with respect to the circumstances revealed by this survey, it is hoped that the type of projects that are implemented and their outcomes (whether positive or negative, regardless of JICA's commitment) are monitored.

2. The Japan Disaster Relief Medical Team's [Registration] Project (JICA)

Identify and record various needs of highly vulnerable people, mainly women and girls, in registration of recipients of emergency assistance.

The medical field is an area in which personal information is accessible. For emergency assistance in times of disaster, as with mental health, screening activities in the form of universal medical support activities can be considered more effective and efficient than the establishment of a consultation center specializing in gender issues. However, consideration for gender issues has not necessarily been a priority in medical support activities during times of disaster.

Against such a background, under the initiative of JICA, the Minimum Data Set (MDS), a standardization method for disaster medical information that a World Health Organization (WHO) working group formulated, was adopted in February 2017. MDS consists of 46 indispensable items to be reported to health authorities of the affected country as a daily report, extracted from the patient's medical chart by the medical team working in the afflicted area, from which sex, pregnancy, sexual/GBV items were included. This can be expected to raise awareness of gender consideration among medical supporters and lead to the manifestation of gender issues. Furthermore, it is thought that the promotion of information sharing with other clusters by data aggregation and further, prompt action is possible.

3. "Northern Uganda Farmers' Livelihood Improvement Project" (JICA, Uganda, December 2015-November 2020)

In the northern region of Uganda, the poverty rate after the end of the civil war was high at 60%, and there is concern that the gap between north and south will widen. An inclusive regional economy and reduction of inequality are prerequisites for solidifying

peace. This project focuses on the comparative advantage of areas with suitable agricultural land and aims mainly to raise agricultural productivity by improving agricultural techniques of residents and to improve the livelihood and quality of life of residents.

This project is a good practice example in specifically showing “how gender perspectives should be mainstreamed” in comprehensive poverty reduction and agricultural sector development projects during the reconstruction phase. Interview surveys were conducted early in the project and the current status of gender role sharing/decision-making process (within households, communities, farming) and current status of access to and control of production resources in the relevant area were confirmed. Gender issues were also identified through gender analysis, and the results are reflected in specific activities within the project. At that time, the fact that gender experts and administrative officials of the Ministry of Agriculture cooperated is highly commended from a gender mainstreaming perspective (especially in educating and capacity building).

Based on the results of the survey, inclusion of the female ratio in the selection criteria of the target farmer group, inclusion of women’s opinion in decision-making within the group, women being able to participate in market research and business forums and access information and networks regarding economic activities and market trends were all decided. The creation of training tools that illiterate women could understand and holding household financial management training for couples were also implemented. Again, urging the inclusion of activities into the action plan of farmers’ groups that take into consideration socially vulnerable people such as former child soldiers, disabled people, and child mothers, from the viewpoint of realizing inclusive reconstruction is worth noting.

This is a concrete example set forth by SCR 1325, where the complete participation and protection of women (in response to special needs) is being implemented as part of the project aiming for the reconstruction of daily life and the regional economy as well as the development of the agricultural sector.

4. “Legal Adviser” (JICA, Côte d'Ivoire, December 2014-April 2017)

In Côte d'Ivoire, the judicial organs of areas that became the base of rebel factions during the civil war weakened and the public's confidence in the judiciary system was lost due to the spread of impunity. Therefore, the reconstruction and reform of the judicial sector is an urgent issue, and gender mainstreaming in that process is a prerequisite for building a foundation for promoting women's human rights and empowerment. For the purpose of developing capacity of criminal justice human resources and improving access to judicial services by citizens, JICA dispatched a female lawyer, who has a proven track record in developing training for French-speaking African judicial human resources and institution building for improving judicial access, as an expert. It is highly commendable that the opinions of female NGOs and grassroots women were gathered from the planning stages and women’s specific needs and gender perspectives were used in the project through collaboration with female lawyers and judicial officials. Specifically, in support of setting up call centers for

citizens, dialog and interviews with female lawyers and women were repeated from the planning stage, and through the involvement of female judicial officials in preparing and examining drafts of question and answer collections for information to be provided, “areas where women's needs are high and gender perspectives are necessary” such as family law, labor law, land law, and criminal law (especially violence such as rape and sexual harassment) are encompassed. Gender mainstreaming in terms of operation is being promoted with, among other things, a female lawyer’s association, carrying out training for male and female telephone operators. Regarding the creation of educational pamphlets, local gender norms and awareness are put into consideration, and easy to understand content and distribution methods are being considered and implemented in order that it is easier for them to be obtained by women. Gender mainstreaming in judicial sector reform is one indispensable measure necessary for the realization of WPS. It is hoped that the experience and knowledge gained through this project can be organized, shared, and disseminated. In this area, it is also hoped through conducting activities repeatedly that a network with women's organizations and women experts for expertise, methods, and the judicial sector be gained.

V. Framework for Monitoring, Evaluation, and Review

Major goal: Build a framework for effectively monitoring, evaluating, and reviewing the NAP at an appropriate time and revise the NAP regularly.

●General Comments

Overall, the level remains at only reporting on output and activities. That is because the emergence of outcomes takes time.

A common point among evaluation contents of other chapters, I Participation, II Conflict Prevention, III Protection, IV Humanitarian and Reconstruction Assistance are that reports on the activities summary use words such as “implementation,” “host,” “promote participation,” and “promote.” The reason is that the NAP is still underway at present.

Additionally, in general terms, if evaluation is to be strictly performed, it is necessary to decide the framework (subject of the evaluation, the method of collecting data used in the evaluation, the nature of the data, the data analysis method, the readers of the evaluation report) in advance that assumes evaluation. In that sense, because the “indicators” are noted in each action of the “specific actions implemented by Japan” attached to this NAP, this requirement is satisfied, and it is easy for the reader to understand.

However, unlike the other chapters of the monitoring, evaluation, and review framework in V, there is no indicator in “actions,” so the role of V is to check and evaluate the other chapters I to IV. Of course, this is possible only if outcomes and output figures are presented in I to IV.

●Pointed out individually

1. Summary

A common point among evaluation committee members who covered I to IV is that the following wording appears repeatedly. Those are expectations for the schedule, worthy of evaluation, evaluated, showed results, and ingenuity shown, and these are equivalent to a good evaluation for good practices.

On the other hand, there are notes by evaluation committee members as follows. There are harsh comments including how there are few initiatives in Japan, comments regarding activities and output (text omitted), desire for evaluation based on a perspective of outcome, and it cannot be denied that progress is too slow. Project personnel involved in the NAP should pay attention to this “harsh evaluation,” and it will be helpful at the time of review when the NAP is revised in the future.

2. An impression as evaluator in charge of evaluating V

- Throughout is that nearly half of the descriptions in the “Implementation Status” column are implementation status reports. This is because 4 (4) of the NAP “In order to measure achievement, this NAP introduces as many indicators as possible for reference in order to follow up on the implementation status. (text omitted) After the establishment of the NAP, the implementation status of the NAP will be monitored regularly using the indicators under the framework where experts (including representatives of civil society and of NGOs) will participate. A report on the implementation status will be prepared every year.”(Underlined portion is a quote).
- Of course, there are many descriptions that keep in mind <indicators>, and in such cases it is easy to monitor, that is, measure.
- A good practice example of this is achieving the contribution goal (20%) for a project on gender equality and women's empowerment in 2016. In the educational curriculum conducted by the Joint Staff College (including the International Peace Cooperation Center), the Japan Ground Self Defense Force (High Technical School, Engineer School, International Peace Cooperation Activities Training Unit), National Defense Academy and National Defense Medical College, education related to gender equality in society, sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA), and GBV was conducted (2016 results: 1,827 people). Personnel participated in Pre-Dispatch Training of the Deployment Team in the Republic of South Sudan held by the Cabinet Office International Peace Cooperation Headquarters Secretariat. Education was conducted on SEA, behavior and discipline, and protection of women (2016 results: 1,076 people).
- Other good practice examples have been pointed out. They are “Integrating Gender in Peace Support Operations at the International Peace Support Training Centre in Kenya (IPSTC)” for “Participation,” and “Promoting Women's Participation in Meaning Decision-Making and the Field of the Disaster Management.” Such opinions serve as reference for subsequent years.

- On the other hand, the description of “Emergency Assistance to Internally Displaced Women/Girls and Survivors of Boko Haram Terrorism Attacks” under “Protection” is also useful information as evaluation and feedback of activities.

3. Recommendations from a general evaluation viewpoint

- Generally, in the case of evaluation rather than monitoring, it is necessary to confirm the outcome and perform analysis thereof, not output indicators and activity indicators. It is, however, somewhat questionable whether this outcome can be set forth. First, the reason is that timing for this NAP itself is short. Additionally, there are many relevant personnel who prefer descriptions of factual notes, such as “completed so and so,” “promoted,” “is considered to be so and so,” “hosted,” and “is commonly” that are often found in documents of this nature.
- Therefore, another idea in the description section for implementation status may be necessary. In other words, providing a common framework for all implementation status update fields. To be filled in here are the following: (1) achievements <goals to be achieved>, (2) results column for activities thought to contribute to achieving goals (output: number of times, number of people, number of places), (3) actual output, (4) if there is a discrepancy between expected and actual output, the reason for that discrepancy, and (5) budget execution status/remaining execution amount.

<Reference>

1. List of Cases Reported in the Implementation Status Report <Implementation period January 2016-December 2016>

I. Participation

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| Major goal: Ensure equal participation of women in all stages in the field of peace and security with the aim of achieving gender mainstreaming in this field. | |
| Goal 1: Ensure women play an active role in decision-making concerning the prevention of occurrence and recurrence of conflicts and ensure that women’s perspectives are reflected in such processes. | |
| Action 1 Give consideration to women’s perspectives in each stage of planning, monitoring and evaluating projects relating to the prevention of occurrence and recurrence of conflicts, and ensure participation of women and girls, etc. in these processes. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Integrating Gender in Peace Support Operations at the International Peace Support Training Centre in Kenya (IPSTC) (January-December 2016, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/United Nations Women's Organization <UN Women>) ○ Case Study on Mindanao, The Philippines/Case Study on Women Police Officers in Afghanistan (Philippines <Mindanao>, Afghanistan, April 2015-December 2016, JICA) |
| Action 2 Offer cooperation in UN PKOs and other peacebuilding efforts with due consideration given to women’s perspectives. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ UN Project for Developing a Training Course to Address the Protection of Women and Girls, Including from Conflict-Related Sexual Violence (CRSV) (supporting the development of training |

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| | <p>material and implementation aimed at reinforcing the capacity of Women's Protection Advisors [WPAs] working in missions such as for the United Nations PKO in Uganda, Congo [Republic], and Italy, 2015-2017, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/United Nations PKO Office [DPKO], Department of Field Support [DFS])</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Intellectual Support for UN Police Regarding to an Online Working Group to Develop Guidance Materials and the Strategic Guidance Framework for International Peacekeeping ○ United Nations Signals Academy (2015-2018) from Japan, a female SDF personnel (Major) participated in November 2016. In addition to the lecture on communication theory, training using communication equipment owned by the United Nations, prevention of SEA, and education concerning gender was also conducted. ○ Study on Establishment of "Gender Issues Specialist" Post in Deployed Unit (Ministry of Defense) ○ Integrating Gender in Peace Support Operations at the International Peace Support Training Centre in Kenya (IPSTC) (January-December 2016, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UN Women) |
| <p>Action 3 Offer support for the establishment and operation of laws and systems which give consideration to women's perspectives and for the improvement of access to justice.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Prevention of CRSV in Syria and All Forms of Sexual Violence (SGBV) in Jordan through Access to Syria's Justice System and Improved Cooperation with Regional leaders, and Strengthening of those Measures (October 2016-October 2017, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UN Special Representative of the Secretary General on Sexual Violence in Conflict [SRSG-SVC]) ○ Team of Experts (TOE)'s Support to the Government of Somalia to Address Conflict-Related Sexual Violence (April 2016-December 2017, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/SRSG-SVC) ○ Team of Experts Support to the Consolidation of the Implementation of DRC Joint Communiqué on Addressing Sexual Violence (April 2016-December 2017, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/SRSG-SVC) |
| <p>Action 4 Assist women in aid-recipient countries play an active role in peacebuilding activities.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Panel Discussion on Women's Role in Promoting Sustainable Peace (Republic of South Sudan March 2016, (JICA) ○ Promoting Kazakhstan's ODA Cooperation with Afghanistan (August 2016-July 2018, JICA/UNDP, Kazakhstan's ODA cooperation) ○ Integrating Gender in Peace Support Operations at the International Peace Support Training Centre in Kenya (IPSTC) (January-December 2016, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UN Women) |
| <p>Action 5 Take the initiative as a major donor country so as to achieve the goal of ensuring allocation of 15% of the UN Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) to women-related projects.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ United Nations Peacebuilding Fund (PBF): Contribution to projects on gender equality and women's empowerment have reached more than 20% (17 countries: Burundi, Central Africa, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Colombia, Côte |

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| | d'Ivoire, Guatemala, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Libya, Mali, Myanmar, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Yemen) |
| Goal 2: Increase women's participation in peacebuilding processes. | |
| Action 1 Assist women's groups in conflict-affected regions that can play a significant role in peacebuilding processes. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Integrating Gender in Peace Support Operations at the International Peace Support Training Centre in Kenya (IPSTC) (January-December 2016, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UN Women) |
| Action 2 Ensure participation of women representing conflict-affected regions in peace-related conferences in which Japan is involved (including conference on reconstruction assistance to conflict-affected regions). | No applicable projects |
| Goal 3: Reflect consideration for women's perspectives in decision-making concerning humanitarian and reconstruction assistance. Women can play an active role in this field. | |
| Action 1 Ensure women's participation in drawing up plans for humanitarian and reconstruction assistance. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Emergency Assistance to Internally Displaced Women/Girls and Survivors of Boko Haram Terrorism Attacks (Nigeria, April 2016-March 2017, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UN Women) |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Women's Leadership, Empowerment, Access & Protection in Crisis Response (LEAP) in Iraq and Jordan (April 2016-March 2017, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UN Women) |
| Action 2 Ensure women's participation in activities for assisting democratization, including dispatch of election monitoring groups. | No applicable projects |
| Action 3 Introduce the gender equality perspective in assistance projects for post-disaster reconstruction and disaster risk reduction and ensure women's participation in decision-making. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Gender and Diversity in Disaster Risk Reduction (December 2016 JICA). In 2016, Sri Lanka, Chile, Nepal, Pakistan, Bhutan, and Myanmar were target countries and 1) the person responsible for disaster management and disaster prevention plan in the central government, 2) the person responsible for gender equality in disaster prevention, or 3) an NGO representative who engages in gender and the promotion of diversity in disaster prevention was called upon. |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Case Study on the Philippines and Sri Lanka - Transforming Gender Relations in Disaster Risk Reduction- (Case Study of Philippines, Sri Lanka, April 2015-December 2016, JICA) |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Community Capacity Development Project for Disaster Risk Reduction by Community Radio (Bangladesh, March 2013-August 2017, JICA, BHN Telecom Assistance Association) |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Community Based Adaptation and Resilience Against Disasters-II: Iloilo -Yokohama Partnership on Enhancing Preparedness to Reduce Risks (Philippines, March 2015-March 2017, JICA, Yokohama City, City Net Yokohama Office) |

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| <p>Action 4</p> <p>In disaster responses in Japan, ensure women's participation in decision-making and implementation of projects while maintaining compatibility with Disaster Management Plans, the Basic Act on Disaster Control Measures, and the Basic Plan for Gender Equality.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Promoting Women's Participation in Meaning Decision-Making and the Field of the Disaster Management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) As of April 2016, after formulating the Basic Plan for Gender Equality (Fourth Version) in December 2015, the number of municipal disaster management conferences to which female committee members have not been appointed was 436 (79 less than April 2015), and the proportion of female committee members in prefectural disaster management councils was 14.0% (an 0.8 point increase from April 2015), and the proportion of women members in municipal disaster management meetings was 8.0% (0.3 points up). (2) Developed a training program to reflect the viewpoint of gender equality in disaster management measures and made it available on the Gender Equality Bureau Cabinet Office website. Training was conducted on a trial basis in several prefectures/municipalities (Cabinet Office). (3) The Gender Equality Bureau Cabinet Office website publishes data on disaster prevention/reconstruction from the viewpoint of gender equality, such as a manual that specifies the promotion of gender equality at evacuation shelters and raises public awareness (Cabinet Office). (4) Based on experiences with disaster response in the past, English pamphlets showing basic matters as guidelines for tackling the necessary countermeasures and responses from the viewpoint of gender equality have been prepared and distributed to attendees of international conferences and visitors from abroad to spread awareness about disaster response from the viewpoint of gender equality (Cabinet Office). ○ Women's Leadership in Tsunami-based Disaster Risk Reduction Training Programme for World Tsunami Awareness Day 2016 (Twenty-six senior female participants from 14 Pacific Small Island Developing States: Kiribati, Cook Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Tonga, Nauru, Niue, Vanuatu, PNG, Palau, Fiji, Marshall Islands, and Micronesia attended training in Tokyo, Sendai, and Wakayama October 30-November 8, 2016, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)) ○ Promotion of Comprehensive Countermeasures for Victims' Support: In the "Evacuation Center Operational Guidelines" released in April 2016, "from a female perspective, it is desirable for women to participate in the evacuation center management committee to carry out the operation of evacuation centers. Specifically, it is thought to be desirable for participation by women in committees to be at least 30%, which is a general |
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| | <p>goal for administrative councils, etc.” (with Cabinet Office Director General for Disaster Management)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Preparation of “Case study Report on Victims’ Support at Evacuation Centers in 2016” (as a supplement for the “Evacuation Center Operational Guidelines.” In the survey conducted in 2016, the actual state of victims’ support at evacuation centers and other issues, as well as advanced cases being handled in various locations also put together and released, April 2017 (with Cabinet Office Director General for Disaster Management)) ○ Promotion of the Activities of Female Firefighters: We will implement basic education and training on firefighting (“Initial Education”) for all newly adopted firefighting staff (6,401 hired between April 2, 2015 and April 1, 2016 <including women: 261 (4.1%) (Fire and Disaster Management Agency) |
| <p>Goal 4: Introduce the gender equality perspective in decision-making in Japan concerning foreign and security policies, and increase women’s participation in these field including in decision-making.</p> | |
| <p>Action 1 Positively assist Japanese women to assume posts in the UN or other international organizations or in UN missions, in particular, promoting their appointment as top officials.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Conducting the Junior Professional Programme (Ministry of Foreign Affairs) ○ Senior Women Talent Pipeline Project by the UN (Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UN-DFS) ○ The Global Program for Human Resource Development for Peacebuilding and Development (Ministry of Foreign Affairs) |
| <p>Action 2 Develop a system including the establishment of a new department for promoting gender mainstreaming and participation of women upon implementing SCR 1325 and other relevant resolutions.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ “Plan for the Promotion of Female Officials at the National Police Agency and Promotion of Work-Life Balance among all Staff” (as determined by the Director General of the National Police Agency on March 17, 2015. Revised in March 2016) was established [National Police Agency]. ○ The National Police Agency established the “Police Agency Work-Life Balance Promotion Conference” (hereinafter referred to as the “promotion conference”) (National Police Agency). ○ An official in charge of female staff/work-life balance was placed in the Human Resources Division of the Director General's office to handle the work of arranging and coordinating substitute personnel for prenatal, postpartum, and childcare leave at the National Police Agency; promotion of female staff and work-life balance for all staff; and coordination with related government agencies. Setting up Gender Equality Promotion Meetings in the National Police Agency (National Police Agency). ○ Promote the Development of Systems and Actions for Promoting Female Staff and Work-Life Balance at the Ministry of Defense (Ministry of Defense). |

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| <p>Action 3 Foster personnel with the gender equality perspective.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In the educational curriculum conducted by the Joint Staff College (including the International Peace Cooperation Center), the Ground Self Defense Force (Higher Education School, Facilities School, International Activity Education Corps), Defense Academy, and Defense Medical College, education related to gender equality in society, SEA, and GBV was conducted (2016 results: 1,827 people). ○ Pre-Dispatch Training of the Deployment Team in the Republic of South Sudan (personnel participated in pre-dispatch training of the deployment team in South Sudan held by the Cabinet Office International Peace Cooperation Headquarters Secretariat. Education was conducted on SEA, behavior and discipline, and protection of women. [2016 results: 1,076 people]) ○ Seminar on Peacebuilding, Disaster Risk Reduction and Gender Seminar on Peacebuilding, Disaster Risk Reduction and Gender Mainstreaming (Japan, December 2016, JICA) ○ Integrating Gender in Peace Support Operations at the International Peace Support Training Centre in Kenya (IPSTC) (January-December 2016, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UN Women) ○ Implementation of education regarding issues with gender equality for new recruits and promoted executive staff at the police academy (National Police Agency) ○ To change the awareness of senior officials concerning gender equality participation, lectures by external experts were conducted for management personnel of the Agency to train personnel in the perspective of gender equality (National Police Agency). |
| <p>Action 4 Publish and disseminate SCR 1325 and the NAP.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Personnel participated in Pre-Dispatch Training of the Deployment Team in the Republic of South Sudan held by the Cabinet Office International Peace Cooperation Headquarters Secretariat. Education was conducted on SEA, behavior and discipline, and protection of women (2016 results: 1,076 people, Ministry of Defense, Cabinet Office). ○ WPS Symposium (In December 2016, the Ministry of Defense invited Marriet Schuurman, Secretary General's Special Representative for Women, Peace and Security at NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) as well as private experts and held a symposium in the area of WPS. [Ministry of Defense]) ○ A high-level round table on WPS between Marriet Schuurman, Secretary General's Special Representative for Women, Peace and Security at NATO and other experts was held by the Ministry of Defense website PR and WAW!2016 (Ministry of |

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| | Defense). ○ Symposium on the Action Plan for WPS in Asia and the Pacific Region (Symposium on WPS and NAP was held with 17 Asian Oceanic Countries, July 2016, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UN Women.) |
| Action 5 Increase women's participation into Japanese delegations to peace-related conferences (including the conference on reconstruction assistance to conflict-affected regions). | No applicable projects |
| Action 6 Actively dispatch female staff to UN PKOs or bilateral cooperation missions based on individuals' requests and the principle of "the right person in the right place." | ○ Dispatch female member of Japan Self Defense Force for PKO (The Ministry of Defense has cumulatively dispatched about 530 female members to international peace cooperation activities (UN PKO: 191, international emergency relief activities: 108, activities based on the Special Measures Law for Iraq Humanitarian Reconstruction Assistance: 146, activities based on the Act on Terrorism Special Measures and Supplementary Measures Law: 84) (Based on data as of August 2017 [Ministry of Defense]).) |

II. Conflict Prevention

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| Major goal: Promote women's participation and leadership roles in all processes of prevention, management, and resolution of conflicts and decision-making, and introduce and strengthen the gender equality perspective. | |
| Goal 1: Encourage women to participate in conflict prevention and introduce the gender equality perspective in the early warning and early response mechanism. | |
| Action 1 Introduce statistics and analysis methods which consider gender issues in analysis of conflicts | No applicable projects |
| Action 2 Give consideration to gender issues in collecting, verifying and analyzing information on possible conflicts | No applicable projects |
| Action 3 Promote women's participation in the early warning and early response mechanism | ○ Strengthening Community Mediation Capacity for Peaceful and Harmonious Society Project Phase II (July 2015-May 2018, JICA) |
| | ○ Project for the Prevention of Women's and Girls' Vulnerability to Terrorism Through Empowerment, Community Dialog and Education in Northern Côte d'Ivoire (April 2016-March 2017, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UN Women) |
| Action 4 Promote women's participation in confidence-building activities | ○ Integrating Gender in Peace Support Operations at the International Peace Support Training Centre in Kenya (IPSTC) (January-December 2016, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UN Women) |

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| Goal 2: Encourage women to participate and take leadership roles in conflict management in conflict-affected societies. | |
| Action 1 Analyze risks of gender-based violence, etc. in conflict-affected societies and take measures to alleviate such risks. | o Integrating Gender in Peace Support Operations at the International Peace Support Training Centre in Kenya (IPSTC) (January-December 2016, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UN Women) |
| | o Prevention of CRSV in Syria and All Forms of Sexual Violence (SGBV) in Jordan through Access to Syria's Justice System and Improved Cooperation with Regional leaders, and Strengthening of those Measures (October 2016-October 2017, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/SRSG-SVC). |
| | o Support to the Government of Somalia to implement national action plan to address conflict-related sexual violence (April 7, 2016-December 2017, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/SRSG-SVC) |
| Action 2 Encourage women to participate and take leadership roles in grass-roots activities to prevent expansion of conflicts and their impact. | o Integrating Gender in Peace Support Operations at the International Peace Support Training Centre in Kenya (IPSTC) (January-December 2016, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UN Women) |
| | o Reinforcing Women's Leadership to Enhance Peace and Security in the Sahel Region (April 2016-March 2017, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UN Women). |
| Goal 3: Encourage women to participate in conflict resolution, assist them in taking leadership roles, and reflect the gender equality perspective in peacebuilding processes. | |
| Action 1 Encourage women to participate and take leadership roles in official and unofficial peace negotiations and decision-making that involve Japan. | o Integrating Gender in Peace Support Operations at the International Peace Support Training Centre in Kenya (IPSTC) (January-December 2016, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UN Women) |
| Action 2 Reflect the gender equality perspective in peacebuilding processes that involve Japan, including measures for preventing gender-based violence, etc. | Not applicable |
| Action 3 Train women with advanced conflict resolution skills (negotiation, mediation and arbitration) | o Integrating Gender in Peace Support Operations at the International Peace Support Training Centre in Kenya (IPSTC) (January-December 2016, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UN Women) |
| | o Reinforcing Women's Leadership to Enhance Peace and Security in the Sahel Region (April 2016-March 2017, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UN Women). |
| Action 4 Examine and study cases where women significantly contributed to conflict resolution, and extract lessons and success factors. | No applicable projects |
| Goal 4: Offer support for initiatives for preventing the recurrence of conflicts that incorporate the gender equality perspective. | |

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| <p>Action 1 Offer support for police reform initiatives incorporating gender mainstreaming and the gender equality perspective (including gender analysis and responses to needs, etc. while ensuring women's participation).</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Support for Afghan Female Police Officers (Gender) (October 2015-December 2017, JICA, UNDP Afghanistan, Afghanistan Interior Ministry) |
| <p>Action 2 Offer support for the reinforcement of the capacity of the judiciary branch, which will facilitate the incorporation of the gender equality perspective and gender mainstreaming.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Legal Adviser (Expert dispatched) (Côte d'Ivoire, December 2014-April 2017, JICA) |
| <p>Action 3 Philippines, Project for capacity building for community development in conflict-affected areas in Mindanao (JICA, Technical cooperation)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Côte d'Ivoire, Project on the Reinforcement of Communities for Promoting Social Cohesion in Greater Abidjan (July 2013-June 2016, JICA) ○ The Project for Strengthening Peace through the Improvement of Public Services in Three Darfur States (March 2015-March 2019, JICA) |
| <p>Action 4 Offer support for initiatives for the control of small arms incorporating the gender equality perspective.</p> | <p>No applicable projects</p> |
| <p>Action 5 Offer support for measures against human trafficking (protection of victims, prosecution of perpetrators, prevention of trafficking) incorporating the gender equality perspective.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Project on Capacity Improvement of Recovery and Reintegration Assistance for Trafficked Persons (June 2012-June 2016, JICA) |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Project on Capacity Development on Assisting Victims of Trafficking in the Greater Mekong Sub-regional Countries (April 2015-April 2019, JICA) |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Promotion of Networking among ASEAN Countries on Anti-Trafficking in Persons (October 2016, JICA) |
| <p>Action 6 Offer support in the process of social reform for reconciliation from the perspective of gender analysis and implementation of SCR 1325.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Integrating Gender in Peace Support Operations at the International Peace Support Training Centre in Kenya (IPSTC) (January-December 2016, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UN Women) |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Team of Experts (TOE)'s Support to the Government of Somalia to Address Conflict-Related Sexual Violence (April 2016-December 2017, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/SRSG-SVC) |
| <p>Action 7 Offer support overseas to enhance education that incorporates the perspectives of women's empowerment as well as gender equality.</p> | <p>No applicable projects</p> |
| <p>Goal 5: Encourage women to participate in peacekeeping operations, peace support activities and peacebuilding activities, assist them in taking leadership roles, and strengthen the capacity of PKO personnel and other peace support personnel to prevent and deal with sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) and gender-based violence, etc.</p> | |

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| <p>Action Strengthen the capacity to prevent and respond to gender-based violence, etc. by PKO personnel, etc.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Personnel participated in Pre-Dispatch Training of the Deployment Team in the Republic of South Sudan held by the Cabinet Office International Peace Cooperation Headquarters Secretariat. Education was conducted on SEA, behavior and discipline, and protection of women (2016 results: 1,076 people, Ministry of Defense, Cabinet Office International Peace Cooperation Headquarters Secretariat). ○ International Peace Cooperation Advanced Course and Executive Special Course: In the educational curriculum conducted by the Joint Staff College International Peace Cooperation Center, the Ground Self Defense Force International Activity Education Corps and Defense Medical College, and education on SEA was conducted (2016 results: 397 people, Ministry of Defense). ○ The police conducted related education in the “International Cooperation Course” offered at the National Police Academy in May to foster personnel who are responsible for international cooperation by the police. (May 2016, National Police Agency) ○ UN Project for Developing a Training Course to Address the Protection of Women and Girls, Including from CRSV (Uganda, Congo [Republic], Italy, 2015-August 2017, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/DPKO, DFS) ○ UN E-Learning Programme on Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse for All Categories of Field Personnel (2015-March 2017, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/DFS) ○ Integrating Gender in Peace Support Operations at the International Peace Support Training Centre in Kenya (IPSTC) (January-December 2016, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UN Women) |
| <p>Goal 6: Alleviate tension among countries and build friendly relations to facilitate conflict resolution without using force. Promote domestic activities of women, civil society, and NGOs for that purpose.</p> | |
| <p>Action 1 Assist women’s exchanges and research activities for achieving peace with the aim of alleviating tensions and preventing conflicts.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Integrating Gender in Peace Support Operations at the International Peace Support Training Centre in Kenya (IPSTC) (January-December 2016, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UN Women) |
| <p>Action 2 Promote international cooperation for implementing SCR 1325.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Hosted WAW! 2016 (Tokyo, December 2016, Ministry of Foreign Affairs) |
| <p>Action 3 Promote peace education in Japan.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Hosted WAW! 2016 (Tokyo, December 2016, Ministry of Foreign Affairs) |

III. Protection

Major goal: Prevent various aid-recipients including women and girls, etc. from being exposed to gender-based violence, etc. or other human rights infringement in or after a conflict or under

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| humanitarian crisis such as a large-scale disaster. | |
| Goal 1: Provide victims of gender-based violence under humanitarian crisis with comprehensive support, including physical, medical, psychosocial, legal, and economic assistance. | |
| Action 1 Strengthen a system to provide comprehensive support to victims of gender-based violence and ensure thorough reporting. | o Integrating Gender in Peace Support Operations at the International Peace Support Training Centre in Kenya (IPSTC) (January-December 2016, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UN Women) |
| | o Mainstreaming Gender into Humanitarian Response and Protection of Women and Girls Affected by Boko Haram Terrorism in the Far North (Cameroon, April 2016 WAW2016March 2017, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UN Women) |
| Action 2 Train officials and SDF personnel engaging in PKOs and other peacebuilding activities, disaster relief missions, and projects to assist developing countries. | o UN E-Learning Programme on Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse for All Categories of Field Personnel (2015-March 2017, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/DFS) |
| | o The police conducted related education in the “International Cooperation Course” offered at the National Police Academy in May in order to foster personnel who are responsible for international cooperation by the police. (May 2016, National Police Agency). |
| | o Integrating Gender in Peace Support Operations at the International Peace Support Training Centre in Kenya (IPSTC) (January-December 2016, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UN Women) |
| Action 3 Provide victims of gender-based violence with assistance during a transitional phase (or medium- to long-term assistance). | o Integrating Gender in Peace Support Operations at the International Peace Support Training Centre in Kenya (IPSTC) (January-December 2016, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UN Women) |
| | o Mainstreaming Gender into Humanitarian Response and Protection of Women and Girls Affected by Boko Haram Terrorism in the Far North (Cameroon, April 2016 WAW2016March 2017, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UN Women) |
| | o Emergency Assistance to Internally Displaced Women/Girls and Survivors of Boko Haram Terrorism Attacks (Nigeria, April 2016-March 2017, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UN Women) |
| | o Empower Women for their dignity and Future (April 2016-March 2017, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UN Women) |
| Action 4 Prevent gender-based violence by civilian officials and SDF personnel engaging in PKOs and other peacebuilding activities and projects in developing countries. | o UN E-Learning Programme on Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse for All Categories of Field Personnel (2015-March 2017, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/DFS) |
| | o Integrating Gender in Peace Support Operations at the International Peace Support Training Centre in Kenya (IPSTC) (January-December 2016, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UN Women) |
| Action 5 Offer support for activities relating to gender-based violence in a conflict carried | o UN E-Learning Programme on Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse for All Categories of Field Personnel (2015-March 2017, Ministry of |

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| out by the UN, etc. | Foreign Affairs/DFS) ○ UN Project for Developing a Training Course to Address the Protection of Women and Girls, Including from CRSV (Uganda, Congo [Republic], Italy, 2015-August 2017, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/DPKO, DFS) |
| Goal 2: Reduce and prevent risks of gender-based violence, etc. under humanitarian crisis. | |
| Action 1 Offer support for the development of systems for initial response, deployment and monitoring on site. | No applicable projects |
| Action 2 Analyze risks of gender-based violence in designing and planning projects relating to water sanitation and health (WASH) initiatives, food and nutrition, shelters, distribution of relief goods, healthcare, education and awareness-raising activities, etc. | ○ United Nations Pilot Project for Social Cohesion, Conflict Prevention, Violence Reduction and Human Security in Support to Youth of the Central Africa Republic (March 2017-February 2019, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security [UNDP, FAO, UNICEF, UNFPA, IOM, UN Women]) ○ Developing the Resilience Among Children and Women and Building Peaceful and Stronger Communities to Advance the Rights of Every Child in the Sahel Region of Burkina Faso (March 2017-February 2018, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/United Nations Children's Fund [UNICEF]) |
| Action 3 Offer support for economic and social empowerment targeting women and girls (in particular, women belonging to minorities and widows). | ○ Women's LEAP (Iraq/Jordan, April 2016-March 2017, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UN Women) |
| Action 4 Offer support for programs trying to eliminate gender-based violence and promoting gender equality based on participation and involvement of communities. | ○ Promoting Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women in the Peacebuilding Process (Republic of South Sudan, 2016, JICA South Sudan Office) |
| Action 5 Strengthen international regulations on illegal trade of small arms incorporating the gender equality perspective. | No applicable projects |
| Goal 3: Reflect the gender equality perspective upon protection and support for refugees and displaced persons and prevent gender-based violence. | |
| Action 1 Train personnel engaging in support for refugees and displaced persons. | No applicable projects |
| Action 2 Identify and record various needs of highly vulnerable people, mainly women and girls, etc. in registering refugees and displaced persons upon offering emergency assistance. | ○ Women's LEAP (Iraq/Jordan, April 2016-March 2017, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UN Women) |

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| <p>Action 3 Ensure the perspective of preventing and responding to gender-based violence when designing and planning projects relating to water sanitation and health (WASH) initiatives, food and nutrition, shelters, distribution of relief goods, healthcare, education and awareness-raising activities, etc.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Gender-Sensitive Durable Shelter Support for IDPs in Iraq (Ministry of Foreign Affairs/United Nations Human Settlement Plan [UN-HABITAT]) ○ Immediate Response to the Migrants and Refugees Crisis Especially for Children and Women (Macedonia, February 2016-February 2017, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UNICEF) |
| <p>Action 4 Carry out assistance activities targeting not only refugees and displaced persons but also host communities, thereby alleviating tensions between them, and provide inclusive support for improving the living environment of women and girls, etc. through involvement of communities.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Improving Human Security through Neighborhood Upgrading and Economic Empowerment of Vulnerable Refugees and Host Communities (Lebanon, December 2016-December 2018, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/United Nations Fund for Human Security [UN-HABITAT, UNICEF, UN Women]) ○ Emergency Assistance to Internally Displaced Women/Girls and Survivors of Boko Haram Terrorism Attacks (Nigeria, April 2016-March 2017, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UN Women) |
| <p>Action 5 Consider the establishment of a comprehensive protection system for refugees seeking asylum in Japan.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Measures Regarding the Treatment of Female Detainees (Ministry of Justice) ○ Measures Regarding the Treatment of Female Applicants for Refugee Recognition (Ministry of Justice) ○ Implementation of the "Training Regarding Gender-Based Violence, etc." in the training of refugee inquirers (Ministry of Justice) |
| <p>Goal 4: Properly investigate and punish dispatched personnel and others who perpetrate gender-based violence.</p> | |
| <p>Action 1 Prevent gender-based violence by personnel dispatched for PKO activities.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ UN E-Learning Programme on Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse for All Categories of Field Personnel (2015-March 2017, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/DFS) ○ Integrating Gender in Peace Support Operations at the International Peace Support Training Centre in Kenya (IPSTC) (January-December 2016, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UN Women) ○ International Peace Cooperation Headquarters Training: Pre-Dispatch Training in the Republic of South Sudan (2016 results: 1,076 people, Ministry of Defense, Secretariat of the International Peace Cooperation Headquarters of the Cabinet Office) ○ Study on Establishment of "Gender Issues Specialist" Post in Deployed Unit (Ministry of Defense) ○ UN PKO Female Officer Training (one participant in the UN PKO Female Officer Training conducted in India in March [hosted by UN Women], Ministry of Defense) |
| <p>Action 2 Offer support for training for PKO personnel.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Integrating Gender in Peace Support Operations at the International Peace Support Training Centre in Kenya (IPSTC) (January-December 2016, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UN Women) |
| <p>Action 3</p> | <p>No applicable projects</p> |

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| Establish a mechanism of prosecution and punishment in the event of any gender-based violence during dispatch of personnel. | |
| Action 4 Positively participate in initiatives by the international community for ending non-punishment of gender-based violence. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Team of Experts (TOE) 's Support to the Government of Somalia to Address Conflict-Related Sexual Violence (April 2016-December 2017, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/SRSG-SVC) |
| Action 5 Make personnel and financial contributions to UN Women, UN Secretary General's Special Envoy on Sexual Violence in Conflict, International Criminal Court (ICC), etc. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Contribution to the UN Special Representative of the Secretary General on Sexual Violence in Conflict [SRSG-SVC] (Ministry of Foreign Affairs) ○ Contribution to the UN Women project (Ministry of Foreign Affairs) |
| Goal 5: Offer support for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) in or after a conflict and for Security Sector Reform (SSR) including judicial system reform. | |
| Action 1 Introduction of perspective on the protection of women and girls in disarming former soldiers (including child soldiers) after conflict. Introduction of a gender equality perspective on project for social reintegration after discharge. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Support to inclusive disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR), and gender responsive humanitarian response in CAR (Central Africa, April 2016-March 2017, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UN Women) |
| Action 2 Offer support for the establishment and operation of laws and systems from the gender equality perspective and improve access to justice. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Team of Experts (TOE) 's Support to the Government of Somalia to Address Conflict-Related Sexual Violence (April 2016-December 2017, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/SRSG-SVC) |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Team of Experts Support to the Consolidation of the Implementation of DRC Joint Communiqué on Addressing Sexual Violence (April 2016-December 2017, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/SRSG-SVC) |
| Action 3 Offer support for training and awareness-raising projects for ending non-punishment. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Support for Afghan Female Police Officers (Gender) (Afghanistan [Turkey], October 2015-December 2017, JICA) |
| Action 4 Offer support for building a system for reporting gender-based violence after a humanitarian crisis. | |

IV. Humanitarian and Reconstruction Assistance

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| Major goal: Provide humanitarian and reconstruction assistance while reflecting circumstances and needs unique to women and girls, etc. promoting women's empowerment, and ensuring women's participation. | |
| Goal 1: [Emergency assistance phase] Planning and implement assistance activities, while noting that women and girls, etc. are in especially vulnerable situations in the emergency assistance phase such as in conflicts or immediately after conflicts or disasters. | |
| Action 1 [initial investigation] When planning and providing emergency or humanitarian assistance, collect sex and age disaggregated data to the greatest extent possible, and ascertain circumstances and needs unique to women and girls, etc. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Japan Disaster Relief Medical Team Training (Support for Natural Disasters): Training in female patients requiring consideration for religious reasons, necessity of entrances and divisions by gender, and other training on what kind of gender considerations are necessary (JICA Disaster |

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| | Medical Team Secretariat). |
| Action 2 [Planning] Develop projects reflecting circumstances and needs unique to women and girls, etc. | o Food Assistance for Vulnerable Population in Djibouti Affected by the Worsening Food Insecurity and Malnutrition (Djibouti, 9 months, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/WFP) |
| | o Emergency Assistance to Internally Displaced Women/Girls and Survivors of Boko Haram Terrorism Attacks (Nigeria, April 2016-March 2017, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UN Women) |
| | o Multisectoral Response to Support Internal Displaced Women and Women Refugees In Five Provinces of DR. Congo (South Kivu, North Kivu, Katanga, Kasai Oriental and Maniema) (Democratic Republic of the Congo, April 2016-March 2017, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UN Women) |
| | o Women's LEAP (Iraq/Jordan, April 2016-March 2017, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UN Women) |
| | o Formulation of MDS by the Japan Disaster Relief Medical Team: Under the initiative of JICA, a WHO working group tackled the issue of formulating the "Minimum Data Set: MDS" standardization method for disaster medical information (adopted in February 2017). It consists of 46 indispensable items to be reported to the Ministry of Health of the affected country as a daily report extracted from the patient's medical chart by the medical team working in the afflicted area, and in addition to age group, sex, type of injury/disease, treatment, hygienic condition, whether pregnant or not are the survey items. It also includes items on the status of victims of sexuality/GBV, and if it is found that violence frequently occurs in a certain area after a disaster, measures such as intervention by protection clusters can be considered. (JICA Japan Disaster Relief Medical Team Secretariat) |
| Action 3 [Implementation/building of a system] Establish a mechanism to ensure protection and equal access to assistance for women and girls, etc., who are apt to be marginalized in projects to deliver food/water, to provide shelters, and to provide health services, etc. | o Food Assistance for Vulnerable Population in Djibouti Affected by the Worsening Food Insecurity and Malnutrition (Djibouti, 9 months, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/WFP) |
| | o Rural Women's Food Security in Jordan (April 2016-March 2017, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UN Women) |
| | o Emergency Assistance to Internally Displaced Women/Girls and Survivors of Boko Haram Terrorism Attacks (Nigeria, April 2016-March 2017, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UN Women) |
| Action 4 [Registration] Identify and record various needs of highly vulnerable people, mainly women and girls, in registration of recipients of emergency | o Food Assistance for Vulnerable Population in Djibouti Affected by the Worsening Food Insecurity and Malnutrition (Djibouti, 9 months, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/WFP) |

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| assistance. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Emergency Assistance to Internally Displaced Women/Girls and Survivors of Boko Haram Terrorism Attacks (Nigeria, April 2016-March 2017, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UN Women) |
| Action 5 [Prevention and measures against gender-based violence, etc. and protection] Offer support for prevention efforts and protection measures against gender-based violence, etc. toward women and girls, etc. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Gender Responsive Humanitarian Action and Assistance of Women and Girls affected by Boko Haram Terrorism in Diffa - Niger (April 2016-March 2017, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UN Women) |
| <p>Goal 2: [Transitional phase] Pay attention to the significance of seamless assistance in the transitional phase, from emergency humanitarian assistance to reconstruction assistance, being provided so as to ensure that women and girls, etc. will not be left out from assistance. Make efforts to enhance women's empowerment and support their financial independence, while giving due consideration to circumstances and needs unique to women and girls, etc. and ensuring their safety. Ensure that women and girls, etc. will not be left out from reconstruction processes due to any gap in procurement and allocation of funds.</p> | |
| Action 1 [Securing of funds] Offer support for projects to assist vulnerable people, such as women and girls, etc., and promote gender mainstreaming. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Food Assistance for Vulnerable Population in Djibouti Affected by the Worsening Food Insecurity and Malnutrition (Djibouti, 9 months, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/WFP) |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Rural Women's Food Security in Jordan (Jordan, April 2016-March 2017, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UN Women) |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Emergency Assistance to Internally Displaced Women/Girls and Survivors of Boko Haram Terrorism Attacks (Nigeria, April 2016-March 2017, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UN Women) |
| Action 2 [Reflection of specific circumstances and needs] Reflect circumstances and needs unique to women and girls, etc. in designing, planning and implementing projects. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Country Gender Profile (Republic of South Sudan, October 2016-March 2017, JICA) |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Country Gender Profile (Democratic Republic of Congo, October 2016-March 2017, JICA) |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Comprehensive Capacity Development Project for the Bangsamoro (Philippines, July 2013-July 2019, JICA) |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ South Sudan Project Formulation Advisor (Vocational Training Advisor) (Republic of South Sudan, February 2016-December 2017, JICA) |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Project for Comprehensive Agricultural Development Master Plan (Republic of South Sudan, July 2012-March 2017, JICA) |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Advisor for Strengthening Mathematics and Science Education in South Sudan (Republic of South Sudan, September 2015-January 2018, JICA) |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Project on Rehabilitation and Recovery from Nepal Earthquake (Nepal, July 2015-March 2019, JICA [OCG, other JVs]) |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Emergency Assistance to Internally Displaced Women/Girls and Survivors of Boko Haram Terrorism Attacks (Nigeria, April 2016-March 2017, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UN Women) |

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| <p>Goal 3: [Reconstruction phase] Introduce the gender equality perspective in a series of processes of planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of reconstruction assistance projects including assistance for returning and reintegration of refugees and displaced persons after a conflict or a disaster, thereby promoting the rights of women and girls, etc. and achieving gender equality and fairness, which further increases the effects of assistance.</p> | |
| <p>Action 1 [Planning] Introduce the gender equality perspective in planning of projects.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Collection and Confirmation Survey for Gender Information Mainly in Conflict-Affected Areas (Sri Lanka, November 2015-April 2016, JICA Sri Lanka Office) |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Tuberculosis Control Project in Afghanistan Phase 3 (Afghanistan, October 2015-September 2018, JICA) |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Project for Development of Local Production and Promotion of Local Brands Phase 2 (Armenia, July 2016-July 2019, JICA) |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Project for Capacity Development of Local Government for Strengthening Community Resilience in Acholi and West Nile Sub-Regions (Uganda, June 2016-June 2020, JICA) |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Northern Uganda Farmers' Livelihood Improvement Project (Uganda, December 2015-November 2020, JICA) |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Project on Capacity Development for the Implementation of Economic Census 2018 (Nepal, March 2016-February 2021, Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, Statistical Research and Training Institute, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, Statistical Information Institute for Consulting and Analysis, Japan Economic Research Institute, JICA) |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Project for Sustainable Tourism Development through Public Private Partnership (Phase 2) (Palestine, June 2013-June 2016, JICA) |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Technical Assistance and Capacity Building Project for the Jericho Sanitation Project (Palestine, December 2012-March 2018, JICA) |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Enhancement of Capacity for Participatory Disaster Management on Prevention, Preparedness, Response, and Recovery in the Municipality of Tubigon, Bohol (Philippines, December 2014-December 2018, JICA, [Nagoya Institute of Technology]) |
| <p>Action 2 (Women's participation) Ensure women's participation in implementation of projects.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Project on Human Resource Development for Strengthening Local Administration in Central and Northern Areas (Côte d'Ivoire, November 2013-April 2017, JICA) |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Dissemination of a Crop Management Decision Tool (Rice Advice) to Improve Rice Productivity and Create Youth Employment in Nigeria and Mali Under Social Unrest Project (Nigeria, Mali, April 2016-March 2017, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/CGIAR [Africa Rice Center]) |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Project for Business Development Service (BDS) Enhancement for MSMEs (Palestine, September 2013-March 2017, JICA) |
| Action 3 [Monitoring] Introduce the gender equality perspective in monitoring and evaluation of projects. | Not applicable |
| Action 4 [Implementation/building of a system] Build a mechanism to enable women to actively participate in projects as a whole (development of a system and promotion of empowerment). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Advancing Quality Alternative Learning Project (Pakistan, September 2015-October 2019, JICA) |
| Action 5 [Involvement of men and boys] Offer support for surveys on problems faced by men and boys in society in the reconstruction phase after a conflict or a disaster and on impact of such problems on gender relations and the occurrence of gender-based violence, etc. and offer support for projects in which men and boys contribute to the prevention of gender-based violence, etc. and assistance for women and girls. etc. | Not applicable |
| Goal 4: [Focal issues] In providing humanitarian and reconstruction assistance give top priority to the resolution of focal issues, such as support projects for healthcare, education, agriculture, infrastructure development, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR), and judicial systems etc. that are directly linked to human security. In that process, strengthen assistance in fields especially needed by women and girls, etc. | |
| Action 1 [Health] Assist women, girls, and others in receiving basic medical services. In particular, secure sexual reproductive health/rights (SRHR). Support cooperation by men and boys, which is indispensable for women's/girls' SRHR. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Project for Capacity Building of Provincial Health Staff for Maternal and Child Health (Burundi, August 2013-August 2017, JICA) |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Project for the Development of Human Resources in Health in DRC Phase 2 (Democratic Republic of Congo, January 2014-March 2018, JICA) |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Early Rehabilitation Support Project for Patients with Respiratory Disease in the Kathmandu Valley, Wide-area Development of Respiratory Rehabilitation Services (Nepal, April 2015-April 2018, JICA, [Japan International Medical Technology Foundation, JIMTEF]) |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Maternal and Child Health Project for Safe and Secure Delivery (Nepal, March 2015-March 2017, JICA [Citizens Association for Nepal Exchange]) |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Project for Strengthening of Routine Immunization (Pakistan, November 2014-June 2018, JICA) |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Enhance Community Health Workers'(CHW) Activity Through SISCa in Hatolia Sub-District (East Timor, January 2014-January 2017, JICA) |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Health System Strengthening Project (Myanmar, November 2014-November 2018, JICA) |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Project for Improvement of Services at Village Health Centers in Rural Host Communities of Syrian Refugees (Jordan, April 2016-April 2018, JICA) |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Reproductive Health and Human Security: Saving women's lives in conflict, saving communities (Iraq, March 2016-March 2017, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UNFPA) |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Women and Adolescent Girls Safe Spaces for Syrian Refugees in Egypt (Egypt, March 2016-March 2017, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UNFPA) |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Essential Sexual and Reproductive health and Sexual and Gender Based Violence Intervention for Syrian Refugees in Azraq camp (Jordan, March 2016-March 2017, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UNFPA) |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Quick-win Approach to Prevent Gender-based Violence in L3 Emergency in Yemen (March 2016-March 2017, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UNFPA) |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Early Detection, Treatment and Support to Women with Breast Cancer (Palestine, March 2016-March 2017, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UNFPA) |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Improved Access to Sexual and Reproductive Health Services, Emergency Obstetric & Newborn Care and Nutrition by Young People, Adolescent Girls and Women (Congo Republic, March 2016-March 2017, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UNFPA) |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Continuation and Expansion of Health System Support for Reduction of Maternal and Neonatal Mortalities and Related Morbidities in Somalia (Somalia, March 2016-March 2017, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UNFPA) |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Improve Access to Emergency Maternal and Neonatal Health Services in the Context of Ebola Epidemics and Recovery in the Republic of Guinea (Guinea, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UNFPA, March 2016-March 2017) |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Promoting Human Resource for Maternal Health in Post Ebola Liberia Recovery and Restoration (Liberia, March 2016-March 2017, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UNFPA) |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Infrastructures for Emergency Obstetric Care (Sierra Leone, March 2016-March 2017, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UNFPA) |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Scaling Up and Strengthening Lifesaving Emergency Obstetric and Neonatal Care in Crisis-Affected Areas of South Sudan (Republic of South Sudan, March 2016-March 2017, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UNFPA) |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Increasing SRHR Services Through Public Private Partnership with the Private Practitioners Association (PPA) (Samoa, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/IPPF Samoa [Samoa Family Health Association]) ○ Ameliorating the Livelihood of Pregnant Women Living with HIV and Their New Borns in Meddani, Gedarif and Nyalla (Sudan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/IPPF Sudan [Sudan Family Planning Association]) ○ Strengthening Linkages between Community and Facility Based Integrated Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) including maternal and child health (MCH) and HIV services (Tanzania, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/IPPF Tanzania [UMATI]) ○ Empowering Young People and Women in Mangochi to Reduce Their Vulnerability to HIV (Malawi, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/IPPF Malawi [Malawi Family Planning Association]) ○ Access to SRH Including HIV Services for Rural Marginalized Agricultural Workers in Agadir and Tangier in Morocco (Morocco, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/IPPF Morocco [Morocco Family Planning Association]) |
| <p>Action 2 (Education 1) Support the continuance of school education and extracurricular education even during conflict. Also, support the provision of educational opportunities for children and young people who are unable to receive education during times of conflict.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Project on Improvement of Literacy Education Management in Afghanistan (LEAF2) (Afghanistan, April 2010-January 2018, JICA) ○ Sustainable Early Childhood Care and Development(ECCD) Management Project in Northern Sri Lanka (Sri Lanka, November 2013-September 2016, JICA/Save the Children) ○ Emergency Project for Basic Education in Chad (March 2017-February 2018, JICA/GPE) ○ Improving Environment in which IDP Women and Children Have Opportunity for Education, in South Kordofan State (Sudan, November 2016-November 2017, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/Japan International Volunteer Center) |
| <p>Action 3 [Education 2] Offer support for equal education for women and girls.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Project of Introducing Female Teacher Training System in Nepal (Nepal, October 2016-September 2019, JICA/Japan Nepalese Women's Association) ○ Project on Strengthening the Capacity of National Institute of Professional Preparation (Democratic Republic of Congo, January 2015-January 2020, JICA) ○ Palestine-Japan Education Cooperation for Mathematics and Science Curriculum Development (PAJEC) (Palestine, November 2016-November 2018, JICA) |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Food Assistance for Vulnerable Population in Djibouti Affected by the Worsening Food Insecurity and Malnutrition (Djibouti, 9 months, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/WFP) ○ Project for the Promotion and Enhancement of the Afghan Capacity for Effective Development Phase 2 (PEACE Phase 2) (Afghanistan, March 2016-March 2025, JICA) ○ Prioritizing Education of Girls and Women as a Key to Empowerment, inclusive Growth and Social Transformation in Egypt (Egypt, April 2016-March 2017, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UN Women) |
| <p>Action 4 [Agriculture] Incorporate the gender equality perspective in assistance for the development of agriculture and rural areas for reconstruction.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Increased Resilience and Self-Help Capacities for Reconstruction of Livelihoods and Sustained Nutritional Food Security in South Sudan (Republic of South Sudan, March 2017-February 2018, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UNIDO) ○ Community Empowerment Project through Small Business Promotion by One Village One Product (OVOP) Approach in Issyk-Kul region (Kyrgyzstan, January 2012-January 2017, JICA) ○ Local Rice Promotion Project (Côte d'Ivoire, January 2014-December 2018, JICA) ○ OVOP Colombia Project (Colombia, March 2014-February 2018, JICA) ○ Long Term Experts (Rural Development) (Sri Lanka, October 2014-September 2017, JICA) ○ Sindhuli Road Corridor Commercial Agriculture Promotion Project (Nepal, March 2015-March 2020, JICA) ○ The Project for Unity Building through Tree Planting and Conservation of Watershed Areas in Maumeta Village (East Timor, September 2011-August 2016, JICA) ○ Rural Women's Food Security in Jordan (Jordan, April 2016-March 2017, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UN Women) |
| <p>Action 5 [Livelihood assistance, increase of income] Incorporate the gender equality perspective in support of projects to increase earnings and income required for reconstruction.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Parboil Training for Internally Displaced Persons (Nigeria, 2016-2017, JICA) ○ Project for Promoting Agribusiness by Rural Women (East Timor, October 2013-September 2018, JICA/Specified Nonprofit Corporation PARCIC) ○ Empowerment of the Women in the Recovery from the Conflict, Sari Recycle Project (Sri Lanka, April 2015-March 2018, JICA/Specified Nonprofit Corporation PARCIC) ○ The Project for Improvement of Living through Circulated Agriculture and Protection of Landscape Giving Sufficient Consideration to Natural Environment in Hill District in Nepal (Nepal, June 2012-May 2017, JICA/Love Green Japan) |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Project for Improved Extension for Value-Added Agriculture (EVAP Phase 2) (Palestine, July 2016-July 2021, JICA) ○ Capacity Development for Improvement of Livelihood for Palestinian Refugees Phase3 (Jordan, September 2016-September 2018, JICA) ○ Vocational Training on Apparel Manufacture for Syrian Refugees in Turkey (Turkey, March 2017-February 2018, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UNIDO) |
| <p>Action 6 [Infrastructure development] Incorporate protection of women and girls and the gender equality perspective in infrastructure development for reconstruction.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Project on Advancement of Vernacular Constructions in Tanna Island (Vanuatu, September 2016-September 2018, JICA/Kyoto University Disaster Prevention Research Institute) ○ Community Mobilization and Economic Empowerment of Women and Youth in Crisis-Affected Areas in Lebanon (Lebanon, April 2016-March 2017, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UN Women) ○ The Project for Provision of Improved Water Source for Resettled Internally Displaced Persons in Acholi Sub-Region (Uganda, July 2013-August 2016, JICA) ○ Industrial Area (Cavite Province Flood Management Project) (Philippines, February 2015-July 2017, JICA) |
| <p>Action 7 [DDR-SSR] Give consideration to the needs of women and girls in disarming former soldiers (including child soldiers) after a conflict. Incorporate the gender equality perspective in projects to support social rehabilitation after discharge.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Study on Establishment of “Gender Issues Specialist” Post in Deployed Unit (Ministry of Defense) ○ Support to Inclusive Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration (DDR), and Gender Responsive Humanitarian Response in CAR (Central Africa, April 2016-March 2017, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UN Women) |
| <p>Action 8 [Support for judicial systems] Incorporate the gender equality perspective in projects to support judicial reform after a conflict.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Legal Adviser (Côte d'Ivoire, December 2014-April 2017, JICA) |
| <p>Goal 5: Each organization involved in the planning and implementation of humanitarian and reconstruction assistance makes efforts for gender mainstreaming such as through gender-balanced personnel arrangements and training, and develops systems for protection against gender-based violence, etc., thereby thoroughly introducing the gender equality perspective in projects.</p> | |
| <p>Action Ensure that the gender equality perspective is incorporated in planning and implementing projects so that women and girls, etc. are surely protected even in subsidized organizations and outsourced contractors.</p> | <p>No applicable projects</p> |

V. Framework for Monitoring, Evaluation, and Review

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| Major goal: Build a framework for effectively monitoring, evaluating, and reviewing the NAP at an appropriate time and revise the NAP regularly. | |
| Goal 1: Develop a framework for appropriately monitoring the implementation status of the NAP. | |
| Action 1 Establish a focal point (a department playing a central role) for the NAP in each ministry and agency. | ○ April 2016 - Established a focal point for the NAP in each ministry and agency |
| Action 2 Establish The Monitoring Working Group (hereinafter referred to as the “Working Group”) consisting of focal points of all relevant ministries and agencies (the Ministry of Foreign Affairs [Gender Mainstreaming Division, Foreign Policy Bureau] serves as the secretariat of the Working Group). | ○ April 2016 - Established a focal point for the NAP in each ministry and agency |
| Action 3 The Ministry of Foreign Affairs makes public English and Japanese versions of the annual report reflecting the implementation status of the NAP on its website. | ○ June 2017 - Published annual reports (in the field of women) in Japanese and English on the Ministry of Foreign Affairs website |
| Goal 2: Develop a framework for appropriately evaluating the implementation status of the NAP | |
| Action 1 Establish the Evaluation Committee. (the Ministry of Foreign Affairs [Gender Mainstreaming Division, Foreign Policy Bureau] serves as the point of contact on the government side.) | ○ April 2016 - Established the Evaluation Committee |
| Action 2 The Committee consists of experts with sufficient knowledge and experience in the fields of women, peace and security. Members representing civil society and NGOs are selected while also referring to recommendations from civil society organizations engaged in activities in line with SCR 1325. | ○ April 2016 - Established the Evaluation Committee |
| Action 3 The Committee may request information related to the implementation status of the NAP from relevant ministries and agencies via the point of contact. Upon receiving a request, ministries and agencies may make a report to the Committee via the point of contact. | ○ Implemented |
| Action 4 The Committee can state its opinions on a draft of an annual report on the implementation status based on the Working Group explanation. | ○ Implemented |
| Action 5 Experts can provide necessary information for monitoring and evaluation to the Committee. | ○ Implemented |
| Action 6 The Committee may analyze the validity of | ○ In progress (scheduled for the first half of 2018) |

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| goals, specific measures, and indicators of the NAP and major obstacles in its implementation, and compile and present the direction of revision to the NAP approximately by the completion of the second annual report. | |
| <p>Action 7</p> <p>The government of Japan reports the implementation status of the NAP in its periodic reports concerning the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the UN Human Rights Council's Universal Periodic Review (UPR).</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Reported, as appropriate |
| Goal 3: Preview the NAP appropriately for its revision three years later. | |
| <p>Action 1</p> <p>The government of Japan reviews the NAP based also on the recommendations of the Committee.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The government of Japan will preview the NAP for its revision three years later. |
| <p>Action 2</p> <p>The government of Japan respects the process of its establishment and ensures the participation of experts in review of the NAP such as hearing feedback of experts where necessary.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The government of Japan will ensure the participation of experts in review of the NAP when necessary. |
| <p>Action 3</p> <p>After the establishment of this plan, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs will publish the working schedule for the review to be conducted three years later.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Working schedule to be released in the first half of 2018 |

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

While total amount of the official development assistance (ODA) in January-December, 2016, is 13,439.45 million USD, ODA for fragile states scored as principal or significant in DAC.45 (Development Assistance Committee) gender equality policy marker is 787.77 million USD. “Principal” means that the main objective of the program is gender equality and “significant” means that the program does not aim to promote gender equality as main objective but incorporates some component of gender equality.

The following list of fragile states is based on World Bank list of Fragile Situation in 2016 and countries scoring 90 or above on the Fragile States Index of the Fund for Peace.

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

| Description | (Million USD) | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| | Free | | Charge applies | | Technical cooperation | | Total | |
| | Principal Expenditure | Significant Expenditure | Principal Expenditure | Significant Expenditure | Principal Expenditure | Significant Expenditure | Principal Expenditure | Significant Expenditure |
| Education policy and administrative management | 0.00 | 0.35 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2.97 | 0.00 | 3.32 |
| Education facilities and training | 0.33 | 13.85 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.33 | 13.85 |
| Primary education | 0.09 | 0.98 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.83 | 3.02 | 0.92 | 4.00 |
| Early childhood education | 0.08 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.07 | 0.08 | 0.07 |
| Secondary education | 0.00 | 0.92 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.92 |
| Lower secondary education | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.13 | 1.72 | 0.13 | 1.72 |
| Vocational training | 0.19 | 0.61 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.71 | 0.19 | 2.32 |
| Higher education | 0.00 | 0.13 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 10.36 | 0.00 | 10.49 |
| Health policy and administrative management | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 18.38 | 2.39 | 3.62 | 2.39 | 22.01 |
| Basic health care | 0.00 | 0.00 | 14.49 | 0.00 | 1.97 | 0.23 | 16.45 | 0.23 |
| Basic health infrastructure | 1.67 | 4.41 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.67 | 4.41 |
| Basic nutrition | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Infectious disease control | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 33.41 | 0.00 | 0.06 | 0.00 | 33.47 |
| Health education | 0.45 | 0.32 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.45 | 0.32 |
| Tuberculosis regulation | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.06 | 0.00 | 0.06 |
| Reproductive health care | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2.49 | 0.32 | 2.49 | 0.32 |
| Personnel development for population and reproductive health | 0.00 | 0.00 | 3.50 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 3.50 | 0.00 |
| Water resources conservation (including data collection) | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.07 | 0.00 | 0.07 |
| Water supply - large systems | 0.00 | 10.60 | 0.00 | 38.77 | 0.40 | 0.85 | 0.40 | 50.21 |
| Sanitation - large systems | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.74 | 0.00 | 0.74 |
| Basic drinking water supply and basic sanitation | 0.48 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.48 | 0.00 |
| Basic drinking water supply | 0.00 | 0.61 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2.12 | 0.00 | 2.73 |
| River basins' development | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.39 | 0.00 | 0.39 |
| Waste management / disposal | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.97 | 0.00 | 1.97 |
| Public sector policy and administrative management | 0.00 | 1.17 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 3.19 | 0.00 | 4.36 |
| Decentralisation and support to subnational government | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.47 | 0.00 | 0.47 |
| Legal and judicial development | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.01 |
| Police | 0.00 | 130.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 130.00 |
| Human rights | 0.04 | 0.11 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.04 | 0.11 |
| Women's equality organisations and institutions | 15.79 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 15.79 | 0.00 |
| Elimination of violence against women and girls | 4.72 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 4.72 | 0.00 |
| Security system management and reform | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 5.92 | 0.00 | 5.92 |
| Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution | 0.00 | 0.51 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.51 |
| Land mine removal | 0.00 | 16.31 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 16.31 |
| Social/ welfare services | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.42 | 1.06 | 0.51 | 1.15 |
| Social protection and welfare services policy, planning and administration | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.25 | 0.01 | 0.25 |
| Statistical capacity building | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.81 | 0.00 | 0.81 |
| Transport policy and administrative management | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.10 | 0.00 | 0.10 |
| Public transport services | 0.00 | 1.76 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.76 |
| Road transport | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 19.10 | 0.00 | 0.19 | 0.00 | 19.29 |
| Rail transport | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 10.90 | 0.00 | 0.04 | 0.00 | 10.94 |
| Water transport | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.14 | 0.00 | 0.14 |
| Air transport | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.22 | 0.00 | 0.22 |
| Telecommunications | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.03 | 0.00 | 0.03 |
| Energy policy and administrative management | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.90 | 0.00 | 0.90 |
| Energy generation, renewable sources – multiple technologies | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 6.63 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 6.63 |
| Financial policy and administrative management | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.09 | 0.00 | 0.09 |
| Business support services and institutions | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.11 | 0.00 | 0.11 | 0.00 |
| Agricultural policy and administrative management | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.31 | 7.53 | 0.31 | 7.53 |
| Agricultural development | 0.30 | 0.79 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.08 | 16.77 | 0.38 | 17.56 |
| Agricultural land resources | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 4.95 | 0.00 | 4.95 |
| Agricultural water resources | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 3.38 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 3.38 |
| Agricultural input | 0.00 | 0.09 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.84 | 0.00 | 0.93 |
| Agricultural production | 0.00 | 0.05 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.05 |
| Livestock | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2.09 | 0.00 | 2.09 |
| Agricultural financial services | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 14.13 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 14.13 |
| Livestock/veterinary services | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.11 | 0.00 | 0.11 |
| Forestry policy and administrative management | 0.00 | 0.19 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2.11 | 0.00 | 2.30 |
| Forestry development | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2.52 | 0.00 | 2.52 |
| Fishing policy and administrative management | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.10 | 0.00 | 0.10 |
| Fishery development | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.21 | 0.00 | 1.21 |
| Industrial policy and administrative management | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.49 | 0.00 | 1.49 |
| Small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) development | 0.00 | 0.22 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.78 | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| Agro-industries | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.42 | 0.00 | 1.42 |
| Textiles, leather and substitutes | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.38 | 0.00 | 1.38 | 0.00 |
| Mineral/mining policy and administrative management | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.07 | 0.00 | 0.07 |
| Trade policy and administrative Management | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.05 | 0.00 | 0.05 |
| Tourism policy and administrative management | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.83 | 0.00 | 0.83 |
| Environmental policy and administrative management | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.10 | 0.00 | 0.10 |
| Biosphere protection | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.03 | 0.00 | 0.03 |
| Bio-diversity | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.18 | 0.00 | 0.18 |
| Multisector aid | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 19.62 | 0.99 | 0.02 | 0.99 | 19.64 |
| Urban development and management | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 26.39 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 26.39 |
| Rural development | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 40.16 | 0.00 | 1.64 | 0.00 | 41.79 |
| Material relief assistance and services | 0.00 | 5.30 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 5.30 |
| Emergency food aid | 0.00 | 85.37 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 85.37 |
| Relief co-ordination; protection and support services | 0.55 | 158.22 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.55 | 158.22 |
| Reconstruction, relief, and restoration | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 29.80 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 29.80 |
| Disaster prevention and preparedness | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2.65 | 0.00 | 2.65 |
| Sector unspecified | 0.00 | 3.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 3.00 |
| Total | 24.78 | 435.94 | 17.99 | 260.67 | 11.51 | 91.16 | 54.28 | 787.77 |

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

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