

2 Sharing Universal Values and Realizing a Peaceful and Secure Society

In order to achieve “Quality Growth,” it is necessary that the rights of individuals are guaranteed, and people can engage in socio-economic activities with a sense of safety, as well as to put in place social infrastructure that is equitably and stably managed. So as to strengthen such foundations, the sharing of universal values such as freedom, democracy, respect for basic human rights, and the rule of law, as well as the ensuring of peace, stability, and security, are of great importance in developing countries.

2-1 Assistance for Realizing an Equitable and Inclusive Society

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

The development of socio-economic infrastructure, coupled with the establishment of the rule of law, realization of good governance, promotion and consolidation of democratization, and respect for basic human rights, are the foundation for the development of developing countries. In this regard, assistance for the promotion of the rule of law is required to develop laws and to train legal and judicial experts, including experts in the correction and rehabilitation of offenders, as well as to assist in the development of economic systems that involve the establishment of tax systems, appropriate collection, management and execution of taxes, strengthening of audit functions of the public sector, and human resources development for improving financial systems.

■ Japan’s Efforts

As part of the assistance for the development of legal and economic systems, Japan provides assistance that addresses legal and judicial system reform, local administration, capacity-building of government officials, enhancement of internal audits, and human resources development for the establishment of civil codes, competition law, tax, internal audit, and public investment systems in countries such as Viet Nam, Laos, Cambodia, Myanmar, Indonesia, Bangladesh, Timor-Leste, Nepal, and Cote d’Ivoire. Assistance in this field is a typical example of “people-to-people cooperation” between Japan and the recipient countries, and Japan implements such assistance as part of “Japan’s visible development cooperation.”

In addition, the improvement of the legal and economic

systems in developing countries through such measures is an important initiative, in the sense that it leads to improvements in the business environment for Japanese companies to be active in these countries. Japan’s assistance for the improvement of legal and economic systems draws on Japan’s “soft power,” and promotes and underpins growth in the world, including Asia.

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

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

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

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

The existence of corruption, including the bribery of government officials during the process of economic development, has become a factor impeding sound economic growth in developing countries. Thus, it is necessary for donor countries to provide assistance for good governance, including anti-corruption measures, in order to realize an equitable and stable society in developing countries.

■ Japan's Efforts

Japan, as a state party to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, the only universal framework in the international community that sets out measures to prevent and combat corruption, has been actively involved in law enforcement relating to corruption and capacity building assistance to countries vulnerable to corruption through cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the secretariat of the Convention. Following its previous contributions in 2016 and 2017, Japan contributed approximately \$100,000 to UNODC in 2018, to identify and solve challenges in the international fight against corruption through support for the operation of the review mechanism, which assesses the status of implementation of the UN Convention against Corruption in each country, such as cooperation for the return of criminal benefits in relation to anti-corruption measures.

Through UNAFEI, MOJ held an international training course on the criminal justice response to corruption, on the theme of “Effective Criminal Justice Practices to Eradicate Corruption and International Cooperation and Collaboration with Civil Society,” for criminal justice practitioners in developing countries in Asia and Africa. The training course selects themes from the key issues of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) and the United Nations Convention against Corruption, and contributes to the sound development of the criminal justice system and the strengthening of cooperative relationships in each country.

Additionally, Japan has held an annual seminar titled “Regional Seminar on Good Governance for Southeast Asian Countries” since 2007, with the objectives of supporting initiatives in Southeast Asian countries and contributing to human resources development in the area of criminal justice and anti-corruption. In 2018, a

seminar was held in Da Nang, Viet Nam, on the theme of “Latest Regional Trends in Corruption and Effective Countermeasures by Criminal Justice Authorities.”

(3) Assistance for Democratization

It is a critical component of encouraging medium to long-term stability and development in developing countries to strengthen the foundation for democracy such as by the people's participation in governance and development and by protecting and promoting human rights. In particular, based on the perspective of the principles of the Development Cooperation Charter, it is important for Japan to actively assist developing countries, which are taking proactive steps toward democratization, and support their efforts to shift to democratic systems, including electoral assistance.

■ Japan's Efforts

In February 2018, Japan provided Cambodia with supplies for elections, such as ballot boxes made in Japan, recognizing the significance of holding national elections in which the will of the people is properly reflected. Moreover, along with trainings on the ideals of democracy for officials involved in parliament administration and election management, training on improving judicial access for legal professionals was also conducted. Furthermore, since 2017, Japan has provided technical cooperation assistance to the officials of the Cambodian Ministry of Interior aspiring for decentralization in the country, in support of formulating strategies and implementation plans, and developing human resources.



Instructor training course conducted for the staff of the training office responsible for human resource development in the Cambodian Ministry of Interior (Photo: JICA)

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

(1) Support for Peacebuilding and Refugees/Displaced Persons

Regional and internal conflicts arising from ethnic, religious, and historical differences continue to pose challenges for the international community. Such conflicts generate a great number of refugees and displaced persons, resulting in humanitarian crises and violations of human rights. These conflicts also undermine the progress in development achieved through long-term efforts, and cause massive economic losses. Therefore, it is important for the entire international community to engage in “peacebuilding” for the establishment of foundations for development in order to prevent conflicts, avoid their recurrence, and consolidate sustainable peace.

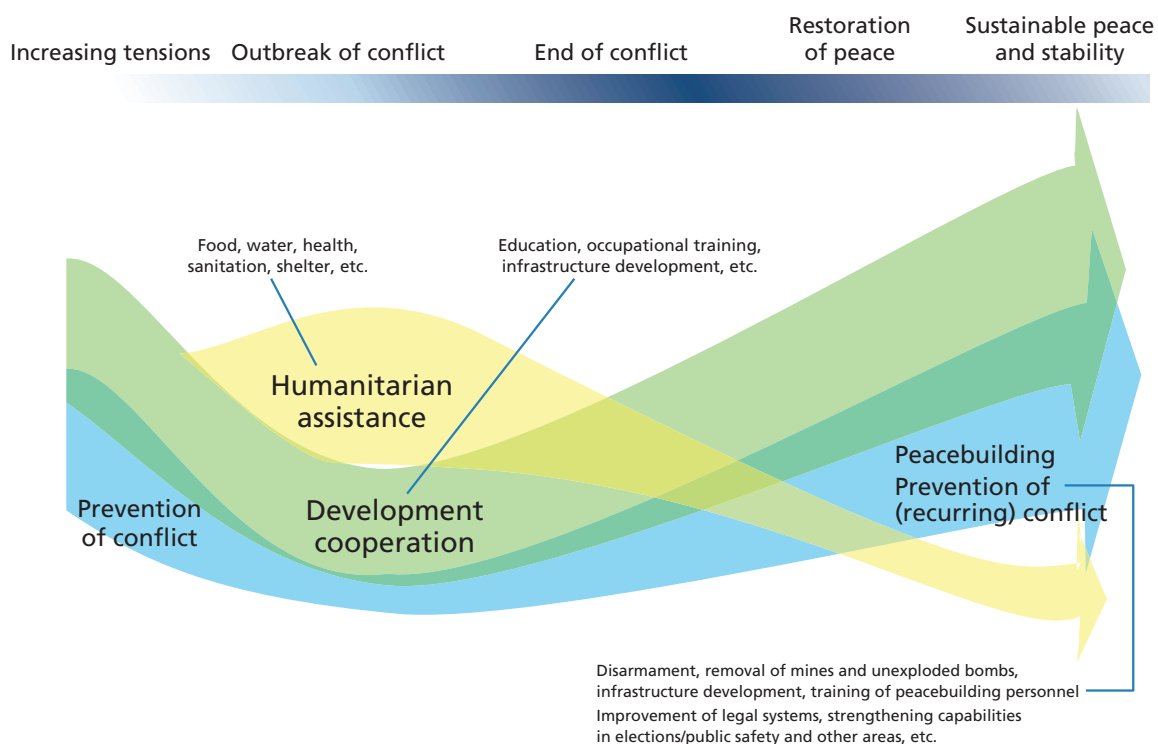
■ Japan’s Efforts

Discussions on integrated support from the resolution of conflicts to recovery, reconstruction and nation-building have been held in fora such as the United Nations Peacebuilding Commission (PBC), which was established in 2005, and Japan has been pursuing intensive efforts from the standpoint of proactive contribution to peace, based on the principle of international cooperation. In 2016, then Foreign Minister Kishida chaired an Open Debate of the UN Security Council held in New York,

on the theme of “Peacebuilding in Africa.” Moreover, at a Pledging Conference for the UN Peacebuilding Fund, Japan declared that it would contribute around \$10 million in the coming years. Up until now, Japan has contributed \$50.5 million to the Peacebuilding Fund. In 2018, the “Secretary-General Report on Peacebuilding and Sustaining Peace” was published, and a variety of recommendations were made, aiming at strengthening fund procurement for peacebuilding, increasing the consistency of the policies and activities of the UN PBC, strengthening the leadership, accountability and capacity of the UN, and strengthening partnership with international organizations and civil society. In April of the same year, the “High-Level Meeting on Peacebuilding and Sustaining Peace” was held, and Japan pledged to support the initiatives of the Secretary-General in the area of peacebuilding.

Moreover, Japan provides various types of support, for refugees and displaced persons affected by conflict, such as food assistance, and electoral assistance for political peace processes. In addition, after a conflict is resolved, Japan assists in Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) of ex-combatants in order to rebuild the national security sector to ensure domestic stability and security, and promote the consolidation of peace. Japan also extends support for the reconstruction of affected countries in such areas as the repatriation and resettlement of refugees and displaced persons, and the rebuilding of basic infrastructure (socio-economic

Peacebuilding efforts through ODA



Countermeasures for the core causes of conflict, through collaboration between humanitarian, development, and peace-building assistance

infrastructure). Further, in order to consolidate sustainable peace and ensure that conflicts do not reoccur, Japan works to strengthen the administrative, judicial, and policing functions of the country in question, while supporting the development of economic infrastructure and institutions, and pursuing efforts in the social sectors of healthcare and education. In such undertakings, maximum consideration is given to the importance of the roles that women can play in peacebuilding. In order to provide these supports in a seamless manner, Japan takes an approach that combines assistance through international organizations, grant aid, technical cooperation, and ODA loans.

Furthermore, the Development Cooperation Charter outlines that Japan will strengthen coordination between development cooperation and international peace cooperation activities such as UN peacekeeping operations (PKOs). In the fields where UN PKOs are deployed, many initiatives are underway which contribute to efforts for protecting refugees, women, and children affected by conflict and developing basic infrastructure. To maximize the effects of such efforts, it remains important for Japan to promote such forms of cooperation.

● Support for Refugees and Displaced Persons

Given the situations in Syria, Bangladesh, Myanmar and other countries, the number of refugees and displaced persons worldwide at the end of 2017 reached its highest level since the end of World War II, and humanitarian situations are becoming increasingly severe. From the viewpoint of human security, Japan is providing humanitarian assistance, including assistance for refugees and displaced persons, in order to ensure the life, dignity, and security of the people in the most vulnerable positions, and to support the realization of self-reliant development, wherein each person is capable of getting back on their own feet.

In particular, Japan works with international organizations, mainly the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) to provide refugees and displaced persons around the world with assistance by distributing food, shelter and basic supplies necessary to live. Furthermore, through cooperation with the World Food Programme (WFP), the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and other international organizations, Japan is providing assistance for refugees even in locations with security concerns, by utilizing their expertise and delivering capabilities.

Upon providing this kind of assistance for refugees through international organizations, Japan put importance on collaboration with Japanese entities such as JICA, Japan's development cooperation implementing agency, as well as private companies. For example, in the case of refugee assistance by UNHCR, Japan works in collaboration with JICA to implement a program

combining emergency and reconstruction assistance. In addition, the incorporated non-profit organization, Japan Platform (JPF), an emergency humanitarian aid organization, established in 2000 in cooperation with NGOs, the Government, and the business communities (see page 110, "B. Cooperation with Japanese NGOs"), has been supporting refugees and displaced persons. In 2018, it provided support for the response to the humanitarian crises in Yemen, and in Iraq and Syria, humanitarian support for Palestine and Gaza, assistance for South Sudan, as well as support for the response to the humanitarian crisis in Afghanistan, humanitarian support for displaced persons from Myanmar, and more.

Japan is also promoting "development cooperation" to help countries to stand on their own from the medium to long-term perspective, in parallel with urgently required "humanitarian assistance," from the initial phases after a humanitarian crisis arises (humanitarian-development nexus). This is extremely important for preventing refugees and displaced persons from descending once again into a situation that will require humanitarian support. Furthermore, in addressing prolonged and escalating humanitarian crises, it is necessary to drastically strengthen measures for addressing the root causes of the conflict. In order to realize this, Japan continues to place importance on the idea of "humanitarian, development and peace nexus," and is seamlessly extending "support for peacebuilding and the prevention of the recurrence of conflicts," and "support for poverty reduction and economic development," in countries and regions where humanitarian crises due to the outbreak of conflicts have arisen.

Specific Example: Humanitarian Assistance for Displaced Persons in Rakhine Province, Myanmar

In Northern Rakhine state, Myanmar, the attack on security forces by the Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army (ARSA) in August 2017, the clearance operations by the Myanmar security forces and the subsequent destabilization resulted in approximately 700,000 displaced people flowing into the southeastern part of Bangladesh. The humanitarian situation among the displaced persons living in camps in the region deteriorated, and severely impacted the living environment in the surrounding host communities (regions that accept refugees).

Given this situation, Japan has been providing support in Bangladesh through Japanese NGOs since October 2017, by distributing essential supplies for living, improving the hygiene environment providing medical treatment and protecting women and children through Japan Platform (JPF). In February 2018, Japan decided to provide support for the improvement of the living environment of the displaced persons from Myanmar and the host communities, including water and sanitation, health and medical care, and education, through international organizations and NGOs, and has been providing support for securing new water sources,



Then Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Iwao Horii visiting and observing temporary refugee camps in Balukhali and Kutupalong in the Ukhia district of Cox's Bazar in Bangladesh, in March 2018

repairing existing water sources, installing toilet facilities, and more for the displaced persons from Myanmar in Bangladesh, through UNICEF. Furthermore, in January 2019, in collaboration with the WFP, Japan decided to implement a grant aid program to provide food aid for the displaced persons, and to support the improvement of living conditions among small-scale farmers in Bangladesh, in which host communities are included.

In Myanmar, Japan decided to provide support for

creating an environment conducive to the return of displaced persons in January 2018, and began the construction of houses and community centers. In February, Japan additionally decided to provide food, nutrition, health and sanitation support through international organizations.

Going forward, Japan will continue to provide support in both countries, in order to improve the humanitarian situation, and to create an environment conducive to safe, dignified and voluntary return of the displaced persons.



In January 2018, Foreign Minister Taro Kono visited Myanmar, where he met and held a joint press conference with Aung San Suu Kyi, State Counsellor and Foreign Minister of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar.

● Protection and Participation of the Socially Vulnerable

Although socially vulnerable people including persons with disabilities brought about by conflict or landmines, orphans, widows, ex-combatants including child soldiers, and displaced persons are susceptible to the impact of a conflict, the reality remains that the socially vulnerable often receive delayed assistance in post-conflict recovery, and often find it difficult to access the benefits of peace and reconstruction.

From this perspective, as one program to support displaced persons, the government of Japan worked together with a Japanese NGO, the Japan Chernobyl Foundation (JCF), to improve health services for displaced persons in Erbil of the Kurdistan Region of Iraq, by providing medication guidance to local physicians, as well as medical supplies and equipment. Furthermore, for the social reintegration of child soldiers and protection and empowerment of children, who are the most vulnerable in conflict-affected areas, Japan has been providing support through UNICEF. For example, in the Central African Republic, Japan contributes in funding to the project for “Liberation of Children from Armed Groups and Support for their Social Integration” through UNICEF.

● Reconstruction of Social and Human Capital

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

In regards to the reconstruction of social capital, Japan is putting particular effort in the following five areas: (i) development of social infrastructure, (ii) development of transportation, power grids, and telecommunications networks, (iii) improvement of health and medical system functions, (iv) improvement of education system functions, and (v) food security. As for the reconstruction of human capital, while combining assistance aimed at medium to long-term economic development as much as possible, Japan seeks to help develop an economic environment as well as improve livelihoods and increase job opportunities with a focus on preventing social instability caused by rising unemployment and other factors.

● Countermeasures Against Antipersonnel Landmines, Unexploded Ordnance, and Small Arms and Light Weapons

In countries and regions where there has previously been conflict, antipersonnel landmines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) remain to this day, and illicit small arms and light weapons are still widely used. These devices not only harm ordinary civilians and others indiscriminately and hinder reconstruction and development activities, but also are a cause of exacerbation of conflict. It is important to cooperate continuously to stabilize communities and

ensure security in these countries, through such efforts as the disposal of antipersonnel landmines and UXOs, appropriate management of small arms, and support and capacity building for landmine victims.

As a state party to the “Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction” and the “Convention on Cluster Munitions,” Japan has steadily implemented international cooperation through preventive efforts such as risk reduction education, from the perspective of the humanitarian, development and peace nexus. For example, Japan has supported the Cambodian Mine Action Centre (CMAC) not only in terms of equipment provision, but also in the establishment of a curriculum for training in landmine clearance, and building the foundations of landmine clearance education. Employees who have taken the training are engaged in efforts to disseminate the technical expertise on landmine clearance throughout Cambodia and abroad. Furthermore, such support has even achieved South-South cooperation, as CMAC is also functioning as a training center for staff responsible for landmine countermeasures from other countries, such as Colombia.

In Afghanistan, an incorporated non-profit organization, the Association for Aid and Relief, Japan (AAR Japan), also a specified non-profit corporation, provides outreach education to raise awareness on the dangers of landmines, UXOs and other remnants of conflict, and on the proper ways of avoiding them. Since FY2009, through the Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects and JPF, AAR Japan has been conducting Mine Risk Education (MRE) in several parts of Afghanistan through development of teaching materials, and conducting training seminars, etc. The organization also trains local people to conduct MRE by themselves. Through such activities, education and awareness-raising activities for the local people are in progress.

Furthermore, in Laos, which has been particularly affected by UXOs, Japan has mainly carried out the dispatch of UXO experts, provision of equipment, and South-South cooperation. Japan has also supported capacity building for organizations that dispose of UXOs, and it has carried out the mechanization of shrub removal and development of forward outposts in Sekong Province, Salavan Province, and Champasak Province, all of which are poor regions that have endured especially great suffering from UXOs. Japan is also providing assistance for land development after the disposal of UXOs.

In addition to providing bilateral support, Japan is proactively engaged in mine actions through international organizations. In 2018, Japan supported clearance and risk avoidance education, against landmine and UXOs through the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS), in Afghanistan, Iraq, Syria, South Sudan, Sudan and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Moreover, Japan has supported the strengthening of landmine disposal training for Central and West Africa in the Center for Humanitarian

Demining Training in Benin for the disposal of landmines and UXOs in the country's conflict-affected areas, via the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Likewise, Japan has provided support for risk reduction education in Palestine, Yemen, Central Africa, Chad, South Sudan, Iraq and Ukraine, via UNICEF since 2015. It is also supporting risk reduction education against landmines and the provision of prosthetic legs for people injured by landmines in Afghanistan, Iraq and Jordan, through the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

Moreover, in terms of countermeasures for small

arms and light weapons, Japan has provided support for the collection, disposal, and appropriate stockpile management, in combination with development assistance. In addition, with a view to improving national security, as well as strengthening the capacity to manage and control the import and export of arms, Japan has supported the development of relevant legal systems, capacity building of customs agencies, police forces and other law enforcement agencies, and supported the implementation of Disarmament, Demobilization, Reintegration (DDR) projects for ex-combatants and former child soldiers.



Clearance of mines remaining from the 2006 Israel Conflict in Lebanon, using equipment supplied via support from Japan (Photo: Sandrine Hashem / Embassy of Japan in Lebanon)

● Human Resources Development for Peacebuilding

Activities required in the field of peace building and qualities needed for those engaged in such activities are undergoing diversification and increasing in complexity. In response to this trend, Japan has implemented the Program for Human Resource Development for Peacebuilding to train civilian experts from Japan and other regions so that they can play an active role in the field (FY2007 to FY2014). The “Primary Course,” the major pillar of the program, targets individuals with a strong interest in developing a further career in the field of peacebuilding and consists of coursework in Japan for acquisition of the practical knowledge and skills required on the frontline in peacebuilding, the overseas assignment, through which participants work at field offices of international organizations engaged in peacebuilding, and support for course graduates to build up their careers. In FY2015, the program was renamed the “Program for Global Human Resource Development for Peacebuilding and Development” and its content has been expanded subsequently. Besides the existing “Primary Course,” this program includes a “Mid-Career Course,” which supports the career advancement of individuals with a certain degree of practical experience in the fields related to peacebuilding and development, and a “Global Career Course” (started in FY2018) for practitioners aiming to build a new career in international organizations, in addition to which career development support for the acquisition of skills and knowledge necessary to obtain posts and advance in international organizations. Many graduates of these courses are currently playing an active role in the fields of peacebuilding and development in countries such as South Sudan, Jordan, and Israel.

(2) Humanitarian Assistance during Natural Disasters

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

Emergency relief goods are provided as an in-kind assistance. Japan stockpiles tents, blankets, and other supplies needed for people affected in the immediate aftermath of a disaster, in four overseas warehouses. In 2018, Japan provided emergency relief goods to Djibouti, Guatemala, Democratic Republic of the Congo, and

Indonesia, etc.

In addition, to relieve the people who have been displaced or affected by natural disasters and/or conflicts overseas, Japan implements Emergency Grant Aid to the governments of affected countries as well as international organizations. In many cases, Japanese NGOs contribute as partners when these international organizations engage in actual emergency assistance.

Additionally, Japanese NGOs provide various forms of assistance to those affected by disasters in regions that government aid does not always reach by utilizing ODA funds to meet their needs. Japan Platform (JPF), an emergency humanitarian aid organization established through the partnership and cooperation of NGOs, business communities and the Government of Japan, dispatches member NGOs to provide assistance to refugees, displaced persons or people affected by conflicts or natural disasters. In 2018, programs were implemented to support earthquake and tsunami victims on Lombok Island and Sulawesi Island in Indonesia and flood victims in Laos and Mongolia.



At the Japan-Laos Summit Meeting in October 2018, Prime Minister Thongloun Sisoulith of Laos expressed his gratitude for the emergency assistance provided by the Government of Japan in response to the flooding that resulted from the dam collapse in late July. (Photo: Cabinet Public Relations Office of the Government of Japan)

Disaster response is a shared concern to Japan and the ASEAN, which are beset by numerous natural disasters. In order to strengthen the capacity of the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on Disaster Management (AHA Centre), established in 2011, Japan dispatches personnel and provides support for information and communications technology systems, along with the provision of emergency reserve supplies and support for the development of a management and transport system for goods.

(3) Assistance for Security and Stability

Through globalization, the advancement and spread of high-tech devices, as well as the expanded movement of people, transnational organized crime and acts of terrorism have become a threat to the entire global community. In recent years, transnational organized crime, including illicit trafficking of drugs and firearms, **trafficking in persons***, **cybercrime**, and **money laundering***, has become increasingly diversified and sophisticated in its

methods. Also, through Foreign Terrorist Fighters (FTF) who have been returned or relocated from the battlefields, groups that are affiliated with and influenced by ISIL and other international terrorist organizations are becoming increasingly active not only in the Middle East and Africa, but also in the Asia region. Furthermore, homegrown terrorism (acts of terrorism by those who have grown natively in the country) by individuals influenced by violent extremism also pose a grave threat. In addition, piracy and armed robbery against ships off the coast of Somalia and in the Gulf of Aden in eastern Africa, the Gulf of Guinea in western Africa, as well as in the waters of Southeast Asia, are still a concern.

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

■ Japan's Efforts

A. Enhancing the Capabilities of Security Authorities

In the area of capacity building of police agencies that constitute a cornerstone in maintaining domestic security, Japan provides assistance focused on the transfer of knowledge and technology based on the track records and experiences of the Japanese police in international cooperation, while emphasizing human resources development, including enhancement of administrative capabilities and systems.

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



A local police officer communicating with citizens in Guatemala, under the guidance of a Brazilian police officer who participated in JICA's "Project for Strengthening of Police Human Resources through the Promotion of Community Police Philosophy" (a triangular cooperation project to promote the spread of Japanese-style community police rooted in Brazil, through technical cooperation from Japan). (Photo: JICA)

B. Counter-Terrorism

In 2018, frequent terror attacks continued to take place around the world. Under the current situation of an expanding threat of terrorism and violent extremism not only in the Middle East and Africa but also in Asia, the steady implementation of "G7 Action Plan on Countering Terrorism and Violent Extremism," formulated at the G7 Ise-Shima Summit, is becoming increasingly important. Japan provides capacity building assistance in counter-terrorism to developing countries that are not necessarily equipped with sufficient counter-terrorism capabilities.

Japan has announced that under the notion of the "golden mean," it would provide comprehensive assistance totaling approximately \$6 billion, including human resources development for approximately 20,000 people, over the three-year period from 2016 to 2018, to prevent the expansion of violent extremism and build a "tolerant and stable society" in the Middle East. With regard to Africa, at the Security Council Open Debate of the UN Security Council Meeting chaired by Japan in 2016, then Foreign Minister Kishida emphasized Japan's strong commitment to peace and safety in Africa, and announced that Japan would provide support totaling \$120 million (approximately ¥14 billion), including human resources development for 30,000 people, from 2016 to 2018 for counter-terrorism measures in Africa.

Moreover, in Asia, Japan announced at the Japan-ASEAN Summit Meeting held in 2016, that it will provide approximately ¥45 billion over the next three years as comprehensive counter-terrorism assistance in the following areas: (i) improvement of counter-terrorism capacity, (ii) counter-measures to violent extremism as a root-cause of terrorism, and (iii) social and economic development assistance to create a foundation for a moderate society, and that it would also help train 2,000 personnel for counter-terrorism over the next three years. In the past two years, Japan has already yielded significant results exceeding its targets, with assistance of ¥80 billion and the training of 2,653 personnel in the field of counter-terrorism. In addition, Japan, in cooperation with the government of each country and international organizations, is steadily implementing assistance that utilizes Japanese technology, towards the realization of an "Asia resilient to terrorism." These include the introduction of state-of-the-art equipment for counter-terrorism developed in Japan, such as biometrics authentication systems (face recognition, fingerprint identification, etc.) and detection equipment for explosives and drugs.

C. Measures against Transnational Organized Crime

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

is an issue that needs to be addressed uniformly by the international community. In order to deal with transnational organized crime, Japan concluded the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC), a legal framework for preventing transnational organized crime including terrorism, and is promoting international cooperation through mutual legal assistance and others, based on the Convention. Additionally, Japan mainly makes the following international contributions.

● Measures against Drug Trafficking

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

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

● Measures against Trafficking in Persons

Based on the “2014 Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Persons” drawn up in 2014, Japan provides various forms of assistance to eradicate **trafficking in persons***, which is a serious violation of human rights and an extremely malicious crime. Under this Action Plan, Japan has been publishing annual reports on its efforts to combat trafficking in persons since 2014, while also strengthening cooperation with various ministries, agencies, relevant organizations, and NGOs. Japan is also a party to the Trafficking in Persons Protocol, which is a comprehensive international agreement on trafficking in persons.

With regards to victims of trafficking in persons protected in Japan, Japan assists in the safe repatriation of them, as well as provides support for the social rehabilitation of these individuals in their home country through means such as education and vocational training, in order to prevent them from becoming victims of trafficking in persons again after repatriation, through contributions to the International Organization for Migration (IOM). Additionally, through its financial contribution to the Law Enforcement Agencies Capacity Strengthening Project of UNODC and JICA’s technical cooperation, Japan also contributes to measures against trafficking in persons and efforts to protect victims mainly in Southeast Asia, such as by making financial contributions to and participating in the Bali Process, which is an Asia-Pacific regional

framework on smuggling and trafficking in persons, and transnational crime.

● Measures against Money Laundering

There is a high risk that the profits of transnational organized crime would be used to fund further organized crime or acts of terrorism, and thus, eliminating these flows of illicit funds is an important task for the international community. Therefore, Japan actively participates in discussions on international measures against **money laundering*** and terrorist financing, through intergovernmental frameworks such as the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) established based on the Economic Declaration of the Arch Summit in 1989. Through UNODC, Japan is also engaged in efforts to tackle terrorist financing in Iran and Southeast Asia.

D. Capacity Building for Maritime, Outer Space, and Cyberspace Issues

● The Seas

As a maritime nation, Japan depends largely on maritime transport for the import of much of its energy resources and food. Thus, ensuring maritime safety is an issue that directly links to Japan’s existence and prosperity as a nation, and furthermore, is also of crucial importance for the economic development of the region. However, the threat of piracy exists in the sea lanes between Japan and the Middle East, from which Japan imports large amounts of crude oil, and in the internationally important sea lanes such as off the coast of Somalia, in the Gulf of Aden, and in the Sulu and Celebes Sea. Hence, there is an urgent need to strengthen measures against piracy in these regions.

In Asia, for example, to encourage regional cooperation in the fight against piracy and armed robbery against ships in the region, Japan was at the forefront of efforts to formulate the Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships in Asia (ReCAAP). Each of the contracting parties shares information regarding piracy and armed robbery against ships and cooperates via the Information Sharing Centre (ReCAAP-ISC) established in Singapore under the Agreement. Japan supports the activities of ReCAAP-ISC



The 2nd Capacity Building Executive Programme on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships in Asia, held for maritime law enforcement officers and other personnel from all ReCAAP contracting parties (20 countries including Japan), as well as Indonesia and Malaysia, in Tokyo, May 2018.

by sending its Executive Director and an assistant director, in addition to the provision of financial support. Since 2017, as co-organizer with ReCAAP-ISC, Japan has been conducting training in Japan aimed at building capacity in counter-measures for piracy of maritime law enforcement agencies in ASEAN member states. The second training, held in cooperation with relevant ministries and agencies, was held in Tokyo from May 19 to 25, 2018.

Moreover, in order to establish and promote the “rule of law” at sea, Japan is utilizing tools such as ODA to seamlessly support the improvement of law enforcement capacity of maritime security agencies in ASEAN countries through provision of patrol vessels, technical cooperation, and human resources development, while promoting international cooperation for the capacity building in Maritime Domain Awareness (MDA) among recipient countries. Specifically, Japan is carrying out human resources development through training and the dispatch of experts for maritime countries along the sea including Indonesia and Malaysia, in addition to providing maritime security-related vessels and equipment to Viet Nam, the Philippines, and other countries.

In order to counter the threat of piracy off the coast of Somalia and in the Gulf of Aden in Eastern Africa, Japan has been conducting anti-piracy operations since 2009. Moreover, Japan has contributed a total of \$15.1 million to the IMO Djibouti Code of Conduct Trust Fund, which was founded by the International Maritime Organization (IMO) to implement the Djibouti Code of Conduct (a regional framework for Somalia and its neighboring countries). This Trust Fund has been used to establish information-sharing centers for anti-piracy measures and the Djibouti Regional Training Centre, which conducts training programs to improve maritime security capabilities in countries surrounding Somalia. In addition, Japan has contributed a total of \$4.5 million to the International Trust Fund to support Somalia and its neighboring countries to improve their capabilities in arresting and prosecuting alleged pirates, in order to assist the international community in its measures to counter and prevent piracy.¹⁰ Also, in cooperation with the Japan Coast Guard, training programs for the control of maritime crime have been carried out with the participation of maritime security officers from the countries around Somalia. Furthermore, with the perception that the reconstruction and stability of Somalia are essential for a fundamental solution to the piracy issue in the area, since 2007, Japan has disbursed approximately \$468 million for the restoration of basic social services, improvement of security maintenance capability, and revitalization of domestic industries in Somalia.

Incidents that occur on sea lanes, such as oil leakage from ships, not only have an impact on the safety of ships passing through, but can also cause fatal damage

to the fishery and tourism industry of coastal countries by polluting the coast. Hence, it is also important to strengthen the capacity for dealing with such incidents. To that end, Japan has decided to continue to dispatch experts (Advisors for improving oil spill management capabilities) to Sri Lanka, even after FY2018, which is positioned on sea lanes that connect Asia with the Middle East and Africa, to support the strengthening of its capability to manage oil spills at sea.

Furthermore, since 2009, the International Hydrographic Organization (IHO) has been conducting a training program every year in the United Kingdom with the aim of nurturing nautical chart experts in developing countries. This program is carried out with grant assistance from The Nippon Foundation and the participation of the Hydrographic and Oceanographic Department of the Japan Coast Guard in the management of the program. Since its launch, the project has produced 65 graduates from 39 countries. The IHO and UNESCO’s Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) are engaged in a joint project to create the General Bathymetric Chart of Oceans (GEBCO), a topographical map of the world’s seafloor. The map has undergone numerous revisions through the cooperation of experts around the world, including the Hydrographic and Oceanographic Department of the Japan Coast Guard. Also, through the grant assistance offered by The Nippon Foundation, a human resource training program aimed at fostering personnel who can contribute to the GEBCO project has been conducted at the University of New Hampshire in the United States every year since 2004. To date, this program has produced 84 graduates from 37 countries.

● Outer Space

Japan contributes to addressing global issues including climate change, disaster risk reduction, marine/fisheries resource management, forest conservation, and resources/energy through the implementation of development cooperation and capacity-building assistance utilizing space technology. Japan has also proactively provided assistance in the field of human resources development to emerging countries and developing countries in their efforts toward the development and use of space. In particular, initiatives by Japan such as the provision of an experiment environment that makes use of the International Space Station Japanese Experiment Module “Kibo” and the release of small satellites have been highly evaluated. Small satellites have also been released from Kenya through “KiboCUBE,” a collaborative program between the United Nations and the Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA), which provides opportunities to release extremely small satellites from “Kibo.”

In addition to these initiatives, in 2016, in order to strategically and effectively offer all-Japan support for

¹⁰ From December 2012, the United Nations Development Programme Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (UNDP-MPTF Office) took over the management of funds from UNODC.

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

● Cyberspace

A free, fair and secure cyberspace is a global shared space that enables communication on a global scale, and is the foundation for peace and security of the international community. However, in recent years, it has become a pressing task to take measures against threats into cyberspace. For this reason, it is necessary for diverse actors in each country to work together to respond to these threats. In this sense, the lack of capacity in some countries including developing countries to respond to the threat pose a significant risk to the entire world including Japan. Furthermore, Japanese people traveling overseas and Japanese companies expanding their business to foreign markets depend on the social infrastructure and cyberspace managed and operated by the host countries. Therefore, strengthening cooperation for ensuring the security of cyberspace in countries around the world and providing capacity-building support to developing countries not only contribute to the recipient countries, but also benefit Japan and the entire world.

The Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (MIC) has utilized the Japan-ASEAN Integration Fund (JAIF), to which Japan makes financial contributions, to establish the ASEAN-Japan Cybersecurity Capacity

Building Centre in Bangkok, Thailand, as well as provide the Cyber Defense Exercise with Recurrence (CYDER), a practical exercise targeted at cybersecurity personnel of government agencies and critical infrastructure operators in ASEAN countries. Through these efforts, Japan promotes cooperation toward capacity-building in the area of cybersecurity in ASEAN.



Foreign Minister Kono delivering a speech at Cyber Initiative Tokyo 2018, held in December 2018

Moreover, since 2017, the National Policy Agency has been conducting training for staff engaged in combatting cybercrimes at the People's Public Security of Viet Nam, with the aim of helping them to acquire the knowledge and skills for dealing with cybercrimes, as well as strengthening cooperative relations between the security agencies of Japan and Viet Nam.



Glossary

*Trafficking in persons

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

*Money laundering

The act of disguising criminal proceeds as legally obtained assets, or the act of hiding such funds. Example: An act where a drug dealer hides money gained through drug trafficking in a bank account opened under a false name.