

EVALUATION REPORT ON THE NATIONAL ACTION PLAN ON WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY JANUARY 2018– DECEMBER 2019

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

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1. GENERAL REMARKS

1. Changes to the evaluation policy associated with the review of the National Action Plan

Annual evaluation reports on efforts have been published from 2015 to 2017. Based on the second “National Action Plan (NAP)” revised on April 1, 2019, this evaluation report of FY2020 covers projects implemented in 2018 and 2019. In line with the review of the NAP, the Evaluation Committee has decided to review the previous evaluation framework.

Past “Monitoring and Evaluation” classified projects, which were previously categorized into four pillars in the NAP, participation, prevention, protection, and humanitarian and reconstruction assistance, into two purpose-oriented categories, namely (1) activities and output orientation and (2) outcome orientation. Evaluations of efforts to attain the NAP’s goals were carried out by extracting good practices. This method was effective to a certain extent in the sense of confirming the outcome of implementation of actions in the NAP. For example, we were able to confirm that the Government of Japan had implemented a certain number of “Women, Peace and Security (WPS)” -related projects as bilateral aid even before the formulation of the NAP together with multilateral assistance, and that there were an overwhelming number of projects, which the above-mentioned (1) activities and output orientation was set out as the goals to be attained. Particularly, with regard to the achievement goals of the effort, it was also confirmed that the diffusion of the outcome orientation, which the WPS NAP should be aiming for, is key to further progress in the future. Although good practices have served as models for outcome-oriented efforts for the monitoring task forces at relevant ministries and agencies that provided evaluation materials, the Evaluation Committee considers the present review as an opportunity for effective progress.

Based on its experience and knowledge over the past three reviews, the Evaluation Committee recognized that the significance of this NAP evaluation lies in a “policy evaluation” of WPS efforts during the two-year implementation period. Therefore, all projects implemented during the target period are subject to evaluation under the WPS policies. It includes cooperation to those projects that have begun after the formulation of the NAP (such as the Global Fund for Survivors of Conflict-Related Sexual Violence and the G7 Partnership Initiative for Women, Peace and Security) as well as projects implemented by Japan Platform (JPF), launched in partnership with NGOs, the business community, and the government to strengthen emergency humanitarian

assistance in Japan. As for a method of evaluation, in order to verify the outcome, which the NAP aims to attain, we extracted the progress and issues of those efforts in conflict-affected and disaster-affected areas as well as domestic efforts in the area of international cooperation, and attempted to propose perspectives and methods for future progress. In this evaluation report, we also introduce specific practices that may serve as reference for efforts. There are major differences between international cooperation and domestic efforts, such as the number of projects, their contents, and budgets. We aim to evaluate policies so that it contributes to achieving the objectives of the NAP while taking into consideration the background of each effort.

Regarding our approach to the previous evaluations, it was based on discovering the degree of logical consistency between the objectives to be achieved in the NAP and the results of the efforts implemented during the target period. Extracting good practices was the result of the evaluation ranking. In this report, rather than evaluating individual cases, it is a meta-evaluation (see “Evaluation” in the main text) for finding policy characteristics extracted from the entire cases and to connect WPS activities to the objectives of gender mainstreaming based on the specific contents of the WPS NAP, rather than evaluating individual cases.

2. Progress and challenges of Efforts and Recommendations for Efforts

The first major progress of international efforts in the conflict-affected areas are that the number of efforts demonstrate an upward trend and improvement of the quality of contents. In terms of the number of efforts, the increase in the number of cases through contributions to international organizations is remarkable, and a similar trend applies to the efforts implemented by JPF. While the number of efforts through bilateral assistance remains flat, the number of efforts aimed primarily at gender equality and the empowerment of women has doubled. With regard to qualitative improvements, it must be emphasized that projects that position women as “subjective actors” playing important roles in conflict resolution, prevention, reconstruction and development, and strengthen their roles and capabilities, have become obviously prominent. Efforts include education security, better livelihood, strengthening the roles and capacities of local female leaders and organizations for conflict resolution and peacebuilding, reconciliation and mediation, women's economic independence toward reconstruction and development, and participation in policy decisions. They can be recognized as efforts with a comprehensive perspective. While there is

a strong tendency to emphasize only the vulnerabilities of women in efforts towards security and peacebuilding, the perspective of positioning women as key players in conflict prevention, reconstruction and development is at the core of the goals to be attained by the NAP, and can be regarded as a significant progress. The second major progress can be seen in the strengthening of efforts to protect and provide relief to women and girls in humanitarian crisis situations, which, hitherto, have been at the center of support. It can be considered as greater progress in the sense that support for women and girls who are eligible for protection and relief will lead to the building of their security, including nutritional improvement, reproductive health, better livelihood, gender-based violence (GBV) prevention education. In the background of the improvement in these efforts, there are some factors, such as the increase in the number of efforts and the diversification of multilateral aid partners.

As for challenges, firstly, there are very few efforts to promote women's political participation in either ODA or JPF. Efforts aimed at building a system in which men and women can participate equally in determining the directions of their countries and regions, such as peace negotiations and peace processes, and developing human resources and building an electoral system are scarce. Secondly, there is a lack of attention paid toward the empowerment of women, such as education, training and research which can lead to changes in social systems and norms based on the superiority or inferiority of gender roles. Thirdly, it is important to develop laws and strengthen the capacity of judicial officials to end gender norms and practices underlying all forms of GBV. Fourthly, it is necessary to clarify how it relates to the increase in WPS-related projects in bilateral official development assistance (ODA) contributions. ODA contributions in 2019 have increased compared to those in 2018, but they have decreased to the level of less than half in projects in fragile countries, and the decrease rate is significantly greater in "projects with gender equality as the main objective" (see Material 2 in this report). This data alone cannot explain the relationship between the increase in the number of WPS efforts, the qualitative improvement in content, and the overall ODA contribution. Clarification of the correlation between these factors is necessary from the perspective of evaluating WPS efforts as a policy.

Progress in efforts in disaster-affected areas includes increased support based on needs surveys and analyses of women in the aftermath of disasters, increased international cooperation to support women as the mainstay of disaster prevention, disaster response and reconstruction, and efforts to encourage women's participation in the processes of making policies, planning and implementation of prevention, response and reconstruction at all levels of national and local governments and local communities. These kinds of efforts can be encouraged as good practices of international cooperation based on knowledge and lessons learned domestically. Conversely, it is difficult to say that the meaning and significance of viewing disaster prevention, disaster response, and reconstruction from a gender perspective are widely shared among those involved.

Domestic efforts relating to WPS have highlighted the promotion of women's participation in decision-making in the area of disasters domestically. In human resource training and utilization efforts within relevant ministries, differences can be seen, depending on the number of years of work and experience in collaborative activities with international organizations. I look forward to future efforts because the effect of participation in activities and training based on international standards on gender equality and the empowerment of women is clear.

3. Follow-up to the Report

The NAP is a national plan of efforts, and at the same time, it is the result of continuing the cooperative relationship with civil society and NGOs in the process of drafting the first NAP. In this regard, there is also an aspect for civil society and NGOs to feel a sense of ownership as a product of fostering partnerships with GOs. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has reliably held dialogs with civil society and NGOs when publishing the report. The Evaluation Committee hopes that the dialogues will be developed into an assembly for deepening discussions on the methodology of monitoring and evaluation and for sharing it with civil society and NGOs. I also hope to deepen the understanding of the WPS NAP and to build cooperative relationships with relevant ministries and agencies through study meetings. This evaluation report is a policy evaluation. I anticipate that it will be widely known and utilized more than ever as an aid to promote gender mainstreaming within the government ministries and agencies, including the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as implementing entities.

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2. EFFORTS IN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Introduction

The second NAP on Women, Peace and Security (2019–2021) of the Government of Japan sets the promotion of peace and security for women and girls in countries and regions in humanitarian crisis such as conflicts and disasters through international cooperation as one of its goals. Specifically, it aims to achieve gender-equal society in which human rights of women and girls, peace, and security are protected by: 1) making efforts for protecting women and girls in vulnerable situations and their human rights through international cooperation in areas affected by conflicts and disasters; and 2) promoting women's participation and leadership in all efforts to prevent conflicts and disasters, to reconstruct and develop communities, and to maintain peace and security.

Japanese government's Official Development Assistance (ODA) and civil society/ NGOs are positioned as the main implementing entities of international cooperation toward the implementation of the NAP. In this evaluation, as efforts through ODA, Japanese government's funds and contributions to international organizations (multilateral aids) and bilateral aid projects (215 cases) are targeted to evaluate. Furthermore, as an effort made by civil society and NGOs, projects (30 cases) funded by the Japanese government through Japan Platform (JPF)¹ which was launched in partnership with NGOs, the business community, and the government to strengthen Japan's emergency humanitarian assistance are evaluated.

I. Efforts in Conflict-affected Areas

1. Progress

¹ Currently, there are 45 NGO members.

In conflict-affected areas, increasing support to position women as “subjects” playing an important role in conflict resolution, prevention, reconstruction, and development, and to strengthen their capacities, is highly valued. For example, in countries and regions where terrorism and violent extremism are spreading against a backdrop of poverty and ethnic discrimination, such as Nigeria, Indonesia, the Philippines, Bangladesh, Kenya, Syria, and the Sahel region, the Government of Japan, through its contributions to mobile international organizations, has been promoting its efforts for ensuring education for women and girls and improving their livelihood, including refugees and ethnic minorities, and for strengthening the roles and capacities of local female leaders and women's organizations for conflict resolution and peacebuilding. Furthermore, in reconstruction and development areas such as Nepal, Sudan, Uganda, and Côte d'Ivoire, efforts for promoting women's economic independence and participation in decision-making have been progressing by conducting investigations to understand the current situation and issues surrounding women in the target areas, in bilateral assistance for reconciliation, mediation, confidence-building, and reconstruction and development as well. In the case of Sri Lanka, the formulation of the country's national action plan (NAP) on Women, Peace and Security, as well as system development and human resource development for the “implementation” of the NAP, have been advanced through both Japan's contributions to international organizations and bilateral assistance. Furthermore, some projects have been supporting initiatives of the United Nations and regional organizations to promote women's participation and leadership in peacekeeping operations (PKO) as well. Conventionally, efforts towards security and peacebuilding, including policy area, have focused only on the vulnerabilities of women, and the reality that women play important roles in conflict prevention, prevention of recurrence, reconstruction, and development has not been fully recognized. In this context, efforts to position women as “carriers” of peace and security, playing an equal and proactive role with men, and increasing support for the realization of women's participation and leadership in conflict prevention, peacekeeping, reconstruction, and development are highly valued as the great support for the realization of gender-equal and fair societies in which women's human rights as well as peace and security are protected.

It is also worthy of appreciation that efforts have been intensified to protect and provide relief to women and girls in humanitarian crisis situations. For example, in Tanzania, South Sudan, Uganda, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Iraq, Syria, Jordan, Palestine, and Bangladesh, nutrition improvement, reproductive health, and better livelihood for women and girls living in camps as refugees and internally displaced persons have been supported through contributions to international organizations and support by the Japan Platform (JPF), in which NGOs, the business community and the government are collaborated. At the same time, women's participation in planning and activities related to improving the environment of and managing refugee camps has also been promoted. Moreover, advocacy and educational activities toward preventing gender-based violence (GBV) such as domestic violence (DV) and sexual violence, which largely threatens women's peace and security on a daily basis, as well as projects for the physical and psychological recovery, economic independence and social reintegration of victims, have also been implemented. In addition, in Asian region, such as in Thailand, Viet Nam, Myanmar, Cambodia, Laos, and the Philippines, in consideration of the current situation of the expansion of the sex industry and cross-border trafficking in women and girls, the strengthening of the capacity in prevention and counter-measures of organizations and human resources, as well as support for the establishment of systems for self-reliance and social reintegration of victims, have been advanced through both contributions to international organizations and bilateral assistance. In several countries such as Afghanistan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Jordan, efforts to provide proper protection for GBV victims have also been enhanced through bilateral assistance toward strengthening the capacity of police personnel.

2. Challenges

Conversely, there are overwhelmingly few efforts to promote women's political participation in Japan's current international cooperation, whether in official development assistance or JPF. Efforts to promote women's participation in activities and programs for conflict reconciliation, confidence-building, reconstruction, and development in communities can be seen. However, there are only a few practices of promoting women's political participation at the national and regional levels, including in the decision-making position for peace negotiations and peace

process. Women's political participation is essential in realizing gender-equal society in which women's and girls' human rights, as well as peace, and security are protected. In future international cooperation, it is necessary to intensify efforts to promote women's political participation through strengthening women's capacities for political participation, organizing women and supporting efforts of grass-roots women's groups. Furthermore, it will be also important to support building of an electoral system and parliamentary operations from the perspective of enhancing women's political participation.

At the same time, it is crucial to strengthen the development of laws, policies and institutions from the perspective of promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women as well. In general, in a patriarchal society where men dominate, women are often placed in situations where women's various rights, opportunities and independence are restricted and women are unable to live in safety and dignity. Therefore, in order to realize peace and security for women and girls, it is essential to comprehensively analyze the structure of the issues surrounding women and girls, to make conscious efforts to protect and secure their safety, and strengthen their capabilities, to transform discriminatory systems and structures in society and organizations, and to change existing male-dominated societies. However, at present, many efforts are not conscious of such gender-equal social transformation. Although efforts equally to distribute resources and opportunities to women, such as "providing opportunities for empowering women," "training" and "employing women," have been increasing, efforts to make policies, systems and rules of relevant institutions and organizations more inclusive and equal toward transforming existing male-dominated social structures have not been sufficiently implemented. In the future, it is necessary to proceed with structural reforms in order not only to address and remedy the inequalities that are currently occurring right before our eyes, but also to avoid creating such inequalities.

Furthermore, there is a lack of efforts toward eliminating gender-based violence (GBV) including sexual violence, abuse, domestic violence, and child marriage. In particular, there is a significant lack of efforts toward addressing the same issues through bilateral assistance. It deserves appreciation that human resource development is being promoted to tackle GBV issues in the

context of anti-trafficking measures in Asian region and the reforms to the security sector in conflict-affected areas such as in Afghanistan, Mali and Côte d'Ivoire. However, in response to the scale and seriousness² of the actual situations of GBV, such as DV, sexual violence, child marriages and abduction marriages, female genital mutilation (FGM) and honor killings, in conflict-affected areas, the evaluation revealed that Japan's bilateral assistance efforts toward developing systems for the protection and social reintegration of victims, human resource development, and developing support infrastructure were far from prominent in terms of number and scale of which we could expect any notable effects.

Gender-based violence (GBV) is a serious social issue that threatens the physical and psychological health of women and girls and their human rights. It causes enormous damages and losses to local societies and economy, and is positioned as an important issue for both the international community and Japan's second NAP on Women, Peace and Security (2019–2021). In the future, Japan's international cooperation in conflict-affected areas should strengthen efforts to give relief to victims, reintegrate them into society, and punish the perpetrators, promoting the creation of communities and societies that do not allow GBV to occur. Specifically, it is crucial to accelerate efforts such as: 1) advocacy and education widely to inform society that all forms of GBV is a crime; 2) development of support infrastructure such as operating hotlines, shelters, medical facilities, and one-stop centers, and development of human resources directly to support victims, such as health care workers, police officers, counselors, and social workers, and strengthening of referral features; 3) support for the employment and housing for victims, and support for the physical, psychological and dignity recovery and social reintegration for victims; and 4) development of laws and strengthening the capacity of legal and judicial officials to end impunity practices for perpetrators.

II. Efforts in Disaster-affected Areas

² As of 2020, 1 in 3 women worldwide experience physical and sexual violence, and 1 in 10 girls are said to be victims of unwanted sexual activity and violence. (UN Women 2020)

1. Progress

In disaster-affected areas, international cooperation efforts based on the damage situation of women and girls and their needs in the reconstruction process are appreciated. For example, in Indonesia, information gathering and analytical research was conducted to understand the damage situation of women and the situation and issues in the affected communities in post-earthquake relief and reconstruction, and support has been provided to women's groups to improve their livelihoods based on the results. Furthermore, in Nepal, in support of housing reconstruction after the earthquake, the “percentage of female households that received funds for housing reconstruction” was set as an indicator to grasp the progress of reconstruction, and women heads of households are regularly monitored to ensure that they are not disadvantaged in the situation of housing reconstruction. Conventionally, the provision of Reproductive Health Rights (SRHR) services to women in emergency relief has been not adequate, but efforts to provide integrated SRHR services to women, including adolescent girls, are also emerging.

In general, the damages of disasters and difficulties of reconstruction varies depending on one's gender and position. People who are placed at a disadvantage in society and usually have a weak voice are greatly suffering in times of disaster as well and the rebuilding and reconstruction of their lives is likely to get delayed. Therefore, in order to support relief and reconstruction in an impartial manner, it is indispensable to collect and analyze information according to gender, age, and social class on the status of damages, and progress and challenges faced during reconstruction, and to provide support that adequately addresses the specific needs of each person. It deserves appreciation that international cooperation addressing those needs and issues of disaster-affected areas is increasing, as well as actively collecting information from women who are not easily able to express their needs in disaster-affected situations in the region.

Furthermore, it can also be appreciated that international cooperation to support women as the agent of disaster prevention, disaster response and reconstruction is increasing. As described above, women have needs that are different from those of men, and support that takes into

account these women-specific issues and needs is required in times of disaster. On the other hand, women are not only supported, but they are also capable to exert their strengths in disaster prevention, disaster response, and reconstruction. However, in many countries, men are often expressing their opinions at policy-making and planning for disaster prevention, disaster response and reconstruction, and are responsible for the activities, both within the government and in local communities. Yet many efforts to encourage women's participation in the formulation of policies and plans for disaster prevention, disaster response, and reconstruction and in the process of the project implementation, at all levels of national and local governments and local communities were seen in international cooperation efforts that were the subject of this evaluation. In Bangladesh, for instance, through the bilateral assistance, women's participation in the disaster control committees organized at all levels of local governments (prefectures, districts, unions) has been promoted, and regional disaster preparedness capacities with a gender perspective have been strengthened. In Central America as well, women are also encouraged to participate in training for the government officials in disaster prevention technical fields (risk assessment, planning for disaster prevention, earthquake, tsunami observation, and others), where men's participants used to dominate. Furthermore, in several countries, including Indonesia and Mongolia, disaster prevention seminars for women have been held in collaboration with local women's organizations to advance women's participation, and individual training and advocacy materials have been developed. Generally, the more diverse the main carriers are, regardless of their gender or positions, the society tends to be more resilience toward disaster and be able to recover faster from disaster. On the other hand, in many countries, women who want to take their leadership are excluded from such opportunities because of the stereotype that disaster prevention, disaster response, and reconstruction are areas where men are responsible. In this context, international cooperation efforts to recognize women's proactive role in disaster prevention and reconstruction and to promote their participation are highly valued.

In addition, based on past experiences in disaster response in Japan, it can also be assessed that training projects have been implemented to recognize the importance of promoting disaster prevention, emergency response, recovery and reconstruction with a gender perspective and to share the method with overseas stakeholders. Above all, attempts to provide a forum for sharing

experiences and mutual learning between women from various positions such as local governments, civil organizations, women's centers, private companies that have been responsible for emergency response and reconstruction in areas affected by the Great East Japan Earthquake, and administrative and civil society officials in charge of overseas disaster response and gender mainstreaming, are effective in terms of increasing understanding and awareness of the meaning, significance, and methods of promoting the participation of diverse parties such as women, persons with disabilities, the elderly, LGBT and others in disaster prevention and reconstruction efforts by people with different social and cultural backgrounds. Furthermore, it is meaningful from the perspective that through mutual networks, disaster prevention, emergency response, recovery and reconstruction systems and project implementation with the gender perspective are likely to be promoted at the national level.

2. Challenges

One of the challenges facing international cooperation in disaster-affected areas requires deepening discussions and clarifying the issues among relevant people on what “disaster prevention, disaster response and reconstruction from a gender perspective” mean. Responding to the needs of women and girls is essential in emergency relief and reconstruction support. However, it is inadequate if such efforts are limited to distributing supplies for women, establishing women-only shelters, or providing support only in line with the gender roles which women are playing in the society. Originally, “disaster prevention, disaster response, and reconstruction from a gender perspective” must take a firm view of the current situation of the disparity and inequality caused by gender and the problems of the social structures that generate them, and lead to establishing a “gender-equal society that does not create a vulnerable existence.” Even in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, which is the international guideline for disaster prevention by 2030, “better reconstruction” toward strengthening disaster preparedness for effective response and for recovery and reconstruction is one of the priority actions. If we are to attain a more disaster-resistant society through reconstruction, it is suggested that there is a need actively to remedy gender inequality and social exclusion structure that societies held prior to a disaster in the process of implementing reconstruction projects. The realization of the Sendai

Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction at the national and local levels is also clearly stated in SDGs Goal 13.

Therefore, in future international cooperation in disaster-affected areas, it is necessary to promote the understanding on the meaning and significance of “disaster prevention, disaster response and reconstruction from a gender perspective,” while supporting the creation of statistics to visualize the effects of disasters that differ according to gender, age, the existence of a disability, and social attributes and the implementation of vulnerability assessment, as well as to enhance women’s capacity to prepare for disasters and recover from damages and the efforts to promote women’s participation in the formulation of policies and plans for disaster prevention, disaster response and reconstruction. Promoting women’s participation and their leadership is effective not only from the perspective of women, but also from the perspective of mitigating the vulnerabilities of society itself.

Additionally, the lack of efforts to prevent GBV and protect before and immediately after a disaster, and during the reconstruction period is one of the major challenges as well. From the evaluation materials, it is difficult to understand the extent to which GBV prevention and protection have been incorporated into disaster-related humanitarian and reconstruction assistance. In the past disasters such as the Great East Japan Earthquake and the Kumamoto Earthquake, an increase in GBV such as DV and sexual violence has been reported. Therefore, when providing support in disaster-affected areas, it is necessary to incorporate the perspective of GBV prevention and activities into all projects related to emergency response and reconstruction, along with efforts dedicated to the prevention of GBV and the protection of victims (such as advocacy, medical, psychosocial, and legal support). Policies for GBV prevention and protection from GBV should be clarified in all sectors related to disaster emergency response and reconstruction. Moreover, it is also necessary to increase efforts to prevent sexual exploitation and abuse, and sexual harassment (SEAH) by such as supporters, and dispatched personnel. Organizations that provide disaster-related humanitarian and reconstruction assistance need to incorporate SEAH-related items into their training of all aid workers and contingent personnel to establish a system for SEAH

prevention and response. Furthermore, since the current evaluation materials do not give a good grasp of the implementation of these efforts, it is desirable to prepare the evaluation materials that make it possible to visualize the situation of the implementation.

III. Closing

International cooperation efforts for the implementation of the second NAP on Women, Peace and Security (2019–2021) are steadily strengthening. The number of WPS-related efforts through international cooperation is on the rise, particularly, a remarkable increase is noted in the number of efforts through contributions to international organizations. For example, the number of related contribution cases, which stood at 43 in 2017, increased to 52 in 2018 and 69 in 2019. Furthermore, the number of JPF efforts which remained at 10 in 2018, increased to 18 in 2019. While the total number of related efforts through bilateral assistance has decreased from 85 in 2018 to 80 in 2019, this is caused by the closure of some of the support projects that had been implemented in the areas of peacebuilding and disaster prevention, and the number of bilateral assistance cases focused on gender equality and the empowerment of women has slightly increased from 18 in 2018 to 21 in 2019. It deserves appreciation that efforts to recognize women as equal actors to men and to promote their social and economic participation and leadership in conflict-affected and disaster-affected areas are increasing.

On the other hand, in order to further advance the implementation of this NAP, it is important to strengthen the respective strengths of support of official development assistance through funding and contributions to international organizations (multilateral aid) and bilateral aid, as well as individual efforts based on the characteristics of support by NGO., In addition, it will also be important to more strategically advance bilateral aids and multilateral aids as well as cooperation and partnerships with civil society and private enterprises, and to aim to bring more effective results through their synergies. To achieve that, the government should more actively support the implementation of investigative research conducted by international organizations and civil society, including domestic women's organizations, as well as advanced and experimental efforts

in the field, and should promote efforts to ensure that the knowledge and lessons learned are returned to bilateral assistance, civil society and private enterprise efforts as new approaches and methods. At the same time, endeavors are also needed further to raise the awareness and actions of aid workers and civil society as a whole to expand the volume and to improve the quality of support toward the implementation of this NAP, such as by establishing a forum to widely share experiences, insights, and lessons learned from bilateral and multilateral assistance, and civil society efforts, with citizens and aid workers of the practical and policy levels.

Additionally, in promoting high-quality efforts toward women's peace and security, it will also be important to strengthen the implementation of training on sexual exploitation and abuse, and sexual harassment (SEAH) for aid workers in Japan's official development assistance and civil society. In doing so, it is recommended to take into consideration the training content based on United Nations guidelines for United Nations PKO dispatched personnel with a proven track record. Moreover, in addition to official development assistance efforts, this evaluation only covers efforts by NGOs that are members of the Japan Platform which is a framework for emergency humanitarian assistance of Japan launched in partnership with NGOs, and the business community, and the government, as efforts by civil society. However, in the future, it will be effective to further strengthen cooperation with civil society to promote the implementation of the NAP, by adding efforts by other NGOs and grass-roots women's groups which work for women's peace and security to the evaluation target.

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[Good Practices in the Field of International Cooperation]

(1) Prevention and Mitigation of the Conflict and Violence at IDP camps, Juba, Central Equatoria State, South Sudan

(Scheme Name: JPF, Implementing Entity: Reach Alternatives (REALs))

This practice shows an effort to support the strengthening of the capacity of the community of the internally displaced persons to promote the prevention of gender-based violence (GBV) and the protection and care of its victims at the evacuation site for the internally displaced persons in South Sudan. In detail, 56 young men and women have been trained as community workers in three internally displaced persons camps in the capital city of Juba, where the damage of GBV are particularly serious, and the project supports them to conduct fact-finding surveys on the damage situation caused by violence including GBV in the camps, and provide psychosocial support to victims identified in the surveys in collaboration with external specialized agencies. Furthermore, the advocacy and training has been implemented to community leaders including local elders and the youth on the prevention of all forms of violence including GBV and the protection and care of victims. As a result of this project, psychosocial support was provided to 1,691 internally displaced persons, of whom 85% of the psychosocial problems were solved. Furthermore, 283 cases of violence and conflict, including disputes among residents and SGBV, have been prevented within the supported community, and a basic system for the prevention of GBV and early responses thereto, including the development of local human resources, has been built.

In South Sudan, where approximately 1.6 million people have been internally displaced due to political insecurity, GBV such as sexual violence, sexual exploitation, domestic violence, abuse, child and forced marriages has been serious issues, however, there is an overwhelming lack of support from local governments and the international community. In this context, these efforts, which seek to build mechanisms for the community itself to respond to the relief, protection and prevention of GBV victims, including the training of community human resources, deserves high praise as support base on the local situation and the perspective of being close to GBV victims.

Furthermore, efforts by the community itself to face the challenges which internally displaced persons and GBV victims confront and to promote the resolution of these challenges are meaningful from the perspective of substantially preventing GBV and effectively offering relief to and protecting victims. Besides, in this project, half of the human resources to be trained are women who are internally displaced persons and the training of these female human resources is extremely meaningful in providing relief to and protecting GBV victims. At the same time, from this project, it can be seen that as these female human resources play an active role in solving community problems, the status of women overall in the community are improving and women's social participation is enhancing. This project is also highly praised as an effort in which women **participate** in solving the problems of women, which is a pillar promoted by WPS.

(2) Central African Republic “Team of Experts’ support to the consolidation of the progress made in the implementation of the CAR-United Nations joint communique on addressing conflict-related sexual violence” “Support to the Security and Justice Authorities of the Central African Republic to Investigate and Prosecute Conflict-Related Sexual Violence”

Iraq “Assistance to the Government of Iraq and Kurdistan Regional Government in Ending Impunity for Conflict-Related Sexual Violence Committed by the so-called Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant/Da'esh”

(Implementing entity: United Nations Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Sexual Violence in Conflicts (SRSG))

This practice addresses the strengthening of the punishment of perpetrators of sexual violence in conflicts. Although SRSG, the implementing entity of this project, is a United Nations agency that provides technical support to the military, legal and justice officials of the government, as well as civil society toward the eradication of sexual violence in conflicts, with the support of the Government of Japan, it supports efforts to the realization of swift investigations, prosecutions, and trials for the sake of victims of sexual violence to end impunity for perpetrators of sexual violence in the Central African Republic and Iraq. In South Africa, efforts have been made to

proceed the investigations of investigators and strengthen the capacity for proper communication with victims, as well as to strengthen the system of units (UMIRR) dedicated to the investigation of sexual violence. It is also promoting the placement and training of prosecutors and judges in prosecutorial and special criminal courts (SCC), strengthening cooperation between investigative units (UMIRR) and SCC, and supporting to create a database for cases of conflict-related sexual violence. Moreover, support is provided to victims to prosecute perpetrators while continuously provide legal, medical, and psychosocial support to them. In Iraq, support has been provided for the protection and physical and psychological recovery for women who were abducted by ISIL, an Islamic extremist organization, and suffered from sexual violence by them. And also technical support has been conducted for the investigation and prosecution by the police and judicial authorities against ISIL members who are the perpetrators. Besides, it has supported the government in drafting laws which are related to the support for victims of conflict-related sexual violence.

Efforts toward ending impunity for perpetrators are one of the key challenges for women's peace and security. "Support for the international community's efforts to end impunity for sexual and gender-based violence" is listed as one of the key objectives of this NAP (Protection: Goal 4, Action 5). Conversely, there is still an overwhelming lack of efforts being made toward the punishment of perpetrators in the international community as a whole. In this context, it is important that Japan, as a government, supports such efforts to punish the perpetrators. While this initiative has been implemented in response to the signing of a joint communiqué with the United Nations on the prevention of and response to conflict-related sexual violence by both the respective governments of Central Africa and Iraq, in view of the fact that ending impunity requires political commitment by the government, the contribution to SRSG efforts based on the framework of the joint communiqué is realistic and effective. Efforts to create a mechanism for fair justice for sexual violence and eradicate the culture of impunity in this project can also be applied to efforts in other conflict-affected regions, as well as to respond to sexual violence that occurs in the aftermath of disasters and in ordinary times, including in Japan. In the future, it is hoped that by learning more from this practice and then efforts for punishing perpetrators will be intensified through bilateral assistance and efforts to eradicate sexual violence in Japan.

(3) Support for Afghan Female Police Officers (Implementing entity: JICA)

This project has been implemented with the purpose of strengthening the capacity of female Afghan police officers to respond to gender-based violence cases. Various forms of gender-based violence, such as domestic violence and sexual violence, child marriage and honor killings, threaten the peace and human rights of women and girls in Afghanistan. However, many women have not been able to bring a charge, either because they are ashamed that their experiences to be known by people around them or because they fear reprisals from the perpetrators. And even when victims make a report, rarely are violence and crimes against women properly investigated and perpetrators punished. In order to improve this situation, in this project, training has been conducted to strengthen the capacity of female police officers adequately to provide relief and protection to the victims of violence, in collaboration with experts engaged in supporting victims of gender-based violence in Japan. Also in Afghanistan, many female police officers have been conducting exercises toward improving their own mental care and self-affirmation, based on the fact that they have suffered from various forms of violence in the past.

This project has been implemented continuously every year since 2014; approximately 1,500 female police officers, about half of the total number of the female police officers in the country, have participated in this training to date. Although the scale of the project is small each year, as this project has contributed to strengthening the capacity and empowerment of a large number of female police officers in the country for a long-term perspective, it can be regarded as an effective bilateral assistance for the development of female human resources in Afghanistan. On top of that, in this project, it is given praise that support has been developed with an attitude that is close to the experiences of the local women and takes into account the current social and cultural backgrounds and issues in Afghanistan. This training, which has been implemented with an emphasis on the voices of women and their experiences, such as incorporating participatory discussions and role playing, beyond a classroom lecture, can be evaluated as a useful and

effective effort in promoting the learning and strengthening substantive capacities of female police officers. In addition, this project has been implemented in coordination and collaboration with UNDP, which is working on police reform in Afghanistan so it can be praised as an effort that includes elements of bilateral assistance collaboration between international organizations and JICA. On the other hand, those efforts to eliminate gender-based violence, capacity-strengthening projects targeting women are inadequate. We look forward to the future development of this project, including strengthening the capacity of male police officers, reforming police organizations, and implementing local advocacy and education for prevention.

(4) Nepal “ODA Loans ‘Emergency Housing Reconstruction Project’” (Implementing entity: JICA)

This project is an effort to help rebuild homes in areas damaged by the Great Nepal Earthquake in 2015. Specifically, it has supported the formulation of minimum quality standards (earthquake-resistance standards) and the reconstruction of homes through resident-participation methods, in rebuilding homes in disaster-affected areas. In implementing these efforts, it comes with the understanding on the current situation of female-headed households in the region, and with strong initiatives toward supporting them, such as by setting “the percentage of female households that received funds for housing reconstruction” as one of the outcome indicators of the support. And when implementing orientation toward the house reconstruction in each community, the project mobilized women who are active in local NGOs as facilitators, and supported holding residential assemblies to address the needs and issues facing women for local reconstruction. In addition, the project has encouraged women to participate in training in masonry work that conventionally has been a male profession, and has supported the implementation of technical guidance and community activities for the reconstruction of houses by women trained as masons when providing technical guidance for the reconstruction of houses. As a result of this support, there is only little difference between men and women in the housing completion rate, with 76.6% of female-led households and 77.8% of male-led households.

Generally, it is often difficult for women to participate in emergency employment and loans for housing reconstruction, and in the implementation of training and efforts in the regions associated with them, because men are often assumed to be the beneficiaries. In addition, there is a gap in wage levels and employment opportunities between men and women. Women need to spend more time on housework and childcare because of their gender roles, therefore, women have less time than men for rebuilding their livelihoods and housing. For that reason, female-led households tend to be more disadvantaged than male-led households in relation to rebuilding their lives. With this background, this project is valued as consciously promoting women's participation and gender-equal social transformation in housing reconstruction efforts that tend to be considered "men's territory". From the efforts undertaken in this project, it can be seen how women also play an active role as masons in affected areas, as well as play as an agent in rebuilding communities and solving problems. This makes it possible to increase women's social participation in the community, including expanding opportunities for women's vocational choices. It has also been reported that women have opened accounts in their own names to receive support for housing reconstruction, thereby enabling them directly to receive other social security benefits. As this project is taken into consideration of the meaning and significance of disaster prevention, disaster response, and reconstruction from a gender perspective, it can be evaluated as an effort that leads to making a gender-equal society that creates a vulnerable existence less than before the disaster.

(5) Strengthening Community Mediation Capacity for Peaceful and Harmonious Society Project (Implementing entity: JICA)

This project aims to resolve disputes among residents by spreading mediation mechanisms in conflict-affected areas, and to prevent the expansion of conflicts in the region in advance (early warning and early response). In the implementation of this project, efforts have been made to establish and spread a mediation system from a gender perspective, including formulating a policy

for the selection of a certain number of women to act as mediators, and also to make it easier for women with infants to receive training as mediators. Additionally, in consideration of the current situation of domestic violence spreading in the region, when conducting mediator-request training, efforts have been made to improve the dispute resolution skills related to GBV for all mediators, including men.

It is highly valued that as a result of these efforts, the use of community-mediation systems by women has increased, and achievements such as mediation for GBV cases, including DV, have been promoted in the region. In some cases, women, who used to be content with the disadvantageous division of property, are now being given a legitimate share of property. And some women who have been active as mediators and have gained experience and a track record have emerged to enter the political field. It should be noted that 21 female mediators have been elected as representatives of local councils, such as a deputy mayor and a ward council member and they are becoming more involved in local politics. This project is highly valued as one of the excellent cases to show how strengthening the capacity of women in the region toward conflict prevention enables them to achieve peaceful and safe community development for women as well as greatly contributing to the improvement of women's social status.

3. DOMESTIC EFFORTS

Introduction

One of the hallmarks of Japan's first and second NAPs on Women, Peace and Security (WPS) was the inclusion of provisions for domestic efforts as well as efforts being implemented through international cooperation. In this background, there was some expectation from civil society that gender mainstreaming³ would generally be promoted in Japanese policies in total, using efforts in WPS-related fields as a signpost.

Here, “domestic efforts” include not only cases where such efforts are implemented geographically within Japan’s territory, but also cases where, even if implemented outside our territory, they contribute to spreading the spirit of WPS to Japan through such efforts. Implementing entities are mainly the Ministry of Defense, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Justice, and the National Police Agency as well as the Japan Platform (JPF), which was established in partnership with NGOs, the economic community and the government.

1. Goals and Actions of the NAP Relating to Domestic Efforts

Targets of evaluation of “domestic efforts” span the goals and actions of “participation”, “prevention”, “protection”, and “humanitarian and reconstruction support” in the NAP, and target cases of the evaluation is summarized in the table below for reference. Those cases that have not been reported this time are marked with a X.

2. Promoting Women's Participation

Many items (actions) of "domestic efforts" are defined in the field of participation with regard to women's participation.

(1) Progress

With regard to **the participation of women in international organizations such as the United Nations**, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs supports the recruitment and appointment of women to

international organizations through projects to dispatch JPO and mid-level staff that target young Japanese people to international organizations located in various countries (30 out of 55 dispatched people are women). A staff-dispatch system for candidates for senior positions in international organizations was introduced in FY2017. In 2018, a total of four people (three of whom were women) was decided to be dispatched to UNHCR, and others; the participation of Japanese women in international organizations has steadily expanded.

With regard to **women's participation in decision-making in disaster response in Japan**, cases have been reported by the Gender Equality Bureau of the Cabinet Office, the Gender Equality Division of the Reconstruction Agency, and the Fire and Disaster Management Agency, all of which shows progress in women's participation. Among these cases, efforts to promote women's participation in decision-making processes in disaster management implemented by the Gender Equality Bureau of the Cabinet Office were carefully reported, including figures along the lines of the indicators contained in the NAP. Furthermore, a training program on disaster prevention from a gender-equality perspective developing materials to raise public awareness related to disaster prevention and reconstruction and pamphlets for overseas are also considered as good practices

Relevant offices responsible for **promoting women's participation in decision-making** have been established in the National Police Agency, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Defense. With regard to **the promotion of women's participation in peacekeeping and support operations, such as the United Nations PKO**, financial support has been provided to the Senior Women Talent Pipeline Project and the Female Military Officers Course (which aims to equip female officers from various countries with skills necessary to serve the United Nations PKO), while the Program for Global Human Resource Development for Peacebuilding and Development has been implemented by the domestic contractor on commission from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In addition, the Ministry of Defense is considering actively dispatching female personnel to international peace cooperation activities (to date, approximately 530 female personnel have been dispatched to international peace cooperation activities); women's participation in this area is gradually expanding.

(2) Challenges

The ultimate goal of domestic efforts in the NAP is to achieve gender-mainstreaming in WPS-related areas. The promotion of participation is required to be realized in both quantitative and qualitative aspects, and judging from that point of view, it is unfortunate to say that it is halfway in any project.

Although women's participation in the United Nations and other international organizations has been gradually institutionalized and improved, the efforts still focus on increase the number of women's participation. The expansion and quality improvement of women's participation in various aspects need to be further considered.

Many ministries and agencies established relevant offices to promote the participation of women in decision-making. However, as shown by the indicators, more specific projects and more detailed reporting on the implementation of WPS-related resolutions, gender mainstreaming, and the participation of women are highly desired, including the status of each activity undertaken by the relevant offices and the establishment of a dedicated officer system.

With regard to the promotion of the participation of women in peacekeeping support operations, such as the United Nations PKO and others, we hope that specific efforts such as the deployment of gender advisers and women's protection advisers as described in the indicators will be implemented and reported on these projects in the future.

3. Human Resource Development—Implementation of Pre-dispatch and Understanding-Promotion Training

(1) Progress

Various training has been conducted by the relevant ministries as means for developing human resources in order to implement the NAP.

As training for developing human resources with a gender perspective, a variety of training at the Japan Ground Self-Defense Force and the Joint Staff College by the Ministry of Defense, pre-deployment training by the Secretariat of the International Peace Cooperation Headquarters,

Cabinet Office (hereinafter “the Secretariat), and human rights training for police personnel by the National Police Agency are reported.

When the Ministry of Defense conducts various types of training, the teaching materials used in the training provide a clear explanation of basic elements such as gender mainstreaming and gender equality in line with international standards. This point is highly evaluated as expected to make a favorable contribution to human resource development.

With regard to **the dispatch of women to PKOs and bilateral cooperation**, the Ministry of Defense reported that one female self-defense officer was dispatched to the United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) as a staff officer. This brings the total number to four.

With regard to **support for victims of gender-based violence**, the Ministry of Defense has a strong presence in the Pacific Partnership (PP). A policy with PP has been indicated to promote WPS. From March to June 2018, the SDF hosted a WPS seminar in Indonesia, and from April to May 2019, Japan sent two lecturers (a Ministry of Foreign Affairs staff and a self-defense officer) to the WPS seminar in East Timor hosted by the Australian Army. This put Japan's knowledge and experience to good use in humanitarian and reconstruction assistance after disasters.

With regard to **prevention of and strengthening response to gender-based violence by PKO personnel**, the Secretariat has been providing pre-deployment training to Japanese personnel to be dispatched to the United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) and the Multinational Force and Observers (MFO). The subject of the training includes sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA), conduct and discipline, and the protection of women. 6 command personnel attended the pre-deployment training in both FY2018 and FY2019, and this effort has been continually implementing.

With regard to **comprehensive protection for refugees seeking protection in Japan**, the Ministry of Justice has been conducting “the training on gender-based violence, and the like (lectures by external experts on methods of interviewing mentally traumatized refugees, including those affected by gender-based violence, and others)” for refugee inquirer training since FY2016.

20 refugee inquirer (in FY2018: 9 males, 11 females; in FY 2019: 11 males, 9 females) have attended each year.

As **the training support for the United Nations peacekeepers**, 5805 personnel have participated in the training under the United Nations Signals Academy project by December 2019 which the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has supported since January 2015 to train peacekeepers from various countries participating in peacekeeping operations in Africa. In addition, a team of instructors was sent to specific mission sites to conduct trainings. One female personnel from Japan Self-Defense Force (Major) participated in the team as well.

(2) Challenges

Various WPS-related training and seminars were held, and certain progress was seen during the evaluation period. Unfortunately, however, the content of these training has not been adequately described. In addition, it is unclear how these efforts have led to human resource development and strengthening of the institutions. Feedback would be highly expected in the future.

Although the number of trainees in the Ministry of Defense's WPS training is still limited, in view of the large number of places where SDF personnel are currently active in domestic disaster support, it is expected to be significantly effective if such domestic disaster support training programs incorporate the perspectives of WPS protection and prevention. It is hoped that the Ministry of Defense will formulate a project plan with such perspective in the future.

Within the comprehensive safeguards for refugees seeking protection in Japan, the Ministry of Justice has given certain consideration on women, such as assigning female staff to guard female detainees. In the future, it is hoped that, together with conducting thorough human rights training for the staff, further efforts will be made to respond better to the specific needs of women.

The Secretariat of the International Cooperation Headquarters of Cabinet office (hereinafter "the Secretariat") has been providing pre-deployment training to staff prior to be sent to the United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) and the Multinational Force and Observers (MFO) to prevent SEA. In the future, it will be necessary to incorporate the relevant

training on the prevention of SEA into the educational curriculum for Self-Defense Force personnel not only for the pre-deployment staff.

Closing - Summary and Recommendations

Although domestic efforts to implement the second NAP relating to WPS have been steadily implemented, progress in that cannot be said to be adequate. In order to make further progress in the implementation of the future plan, we would like to recommend the following.

Firstly, domestic efforts should be advanced steadily in conjunction with the Basic Plan for Gender Equality; however, there were multiple items (actions) without applicable cases in the NAP throughout the two years (see the table below). We hope that efforts will be explored by each implementing agency to move actions forward, while referring to the indicators shown in the NAP.

Secondly, with regard to domestic efforts, it is necessary for each implementing entity to report on relevant items accurately. Among the items for which there are no reported cases mentioned above, a number of items have been reported in other cases. For example, **“publicizing the NAP”**, which has no reported cases, the UK Embassy in Japan and the Japanese government co-hosted a launching event for the UK’s Action Plan (2018–2022) in 2018 to publicize Japan’s NAP. However, this has been reported as a Japan-UK WPS NAP event by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in **the prevention field** of promoting international cooperation towards the implementation of Security Council Resolution (SCR) 1325. In addition, with regard to the **publicizing the NAP**, publicizing the NAP to NGOs and civil society was implemented in April and June in FY2018 and in July and December in FY2019 was reported in the item of “monitoring, evaluation and review”. Furthermore, with regard to the **introduction of gender analysis for implementation monitoring and evaluation of humanitarian reconstruction assistance projects, although there is no reported cases, it is described in under another item of humanitarian reconstruction assistance, as** the Northern Uganda Livelihood Improvement Project (December 2015–November 2020). A full report of all relevant actions should be made, and in the case of duplication, a description such as *refer to other items* ○ ○ is desirable.

Thirdly, while there are no applicable examples **in the NAP in ensuring a gender perspective in the planning and implementation** of humanitarian reconstruction assistance, the Japan Platform (JPF), which implements humanitarian assistance in collaboration with public and private sectors, has developed a mandatory application format for describing sphere criteria, including gender, in its grant guidelines, and has made improvements to ensure gender mainstreaming, such as updating to international standards as needed, and adding gender experts to grant judges.

As a result of these efforts, a number of NGO projects are emerging to promote the prevention of sexual violence, and other violence in South Sudan in FY 2019. These leading-edge efforts should be addressed in this item.

Fourthly, it is requested for each implementing entity to utilize the indicators described in the NAP. Although numerical values are described relatively aggressively, it is difficult to say that other indicators are being utilized properly. In reporting the implementation status of ○ ○ support, it could be difficult to decide to what extent to describe the status of the support. However, since the indices are concrete examples of the implementation of the NAP, it is hoped that each implementing entity will make every effort to implement them as much as possible and describe the results in light of the indicators.

Lastly, it is desirable to organize terminology in line with international standards. It applies to the formulation of the 3rd NAP. It is easier to understand that “gender equality perspectives” is to be replaced by “gender perspective,” and “sexual and gender-based violence” is to be replaced by “gender-based violence.” This prevents people involved from misunderstandings and eliminating case extraction by misleading.

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[Good Practices in Domestic Efforts]

Promoting Women's Participation in Policy-Making Process in the Field of Disaster Management

(Implementing Entity: Gender Equality Bureau of the Cabinet Office)

This practice is an initiative to secure women's participation in the decision-making process and project implementation in domestic disaster response, while maintaining consistency with the Basic Disaster Management Plan, the Basic Act on Disaster Management, and the Basic Plan for Gender Equality.

The Fourth Basic Plan for Gender Equality, formulated in December 2015, clearly states that women's participation in policy-making and planning process in disaster prevention and reconstruction, as well as in the field of disaster prevention, should be expanded to establish a disaster management system incorporating the perspective of gender equality. Furthermore, the Basic Plan also sets as its outcome targets to reduce the number of municipal disaster management councils with no female members to zero and to increase the proportion of female members in local disaster management councils to 30%³ by 2020.

On the occasion of Typhoon No.19 in October 2019, local governments were requested to respond to disasters from the perspective of gender equality and to support breastfeeding and store and utilize supplies that will be necessary for mothers and children in times of disasters. In addition, the Study Group on efforts for Disaster Planning, Response, and Reconstruction from a Gender-Equal Perspective was established to review the "Guidelines for Disaster Planning, Response, and Reconstruction from a Gender-Equal Perspective", which was developed in 2013.

³ As of April 2019, the proportion of female members in prefectural disaster management councils is 16%, while 8.7% in municipal disaster management council.

Furthermore, based on the experience gained from disaster response in the past, an English pamphlet was prepared to offer basic information as a guideline for the necessary measures and responses from the gender-equal perspective, and was used for raising public awareness.

The inclusion of natural disasters in national action plans is one of the features of Japan's action plans, but this case study is noteworthy as a natural disaster response measure from a gender perspective. The knowledge accumulated from the perspective of gender equality that Japan, a disaster-prone country, has adopted so far is available as a training program on the website of the Cabinet Office at any time, and the essence of the program has been developed and distributed as a pamphlet in English, which is useful for sharing knowledge and experiences with other countries.

This practice is also in line with the original purpose of including the pillar of "domestic efforts" in the Action Plan, in the hope of promoting gender mainstreaming in general policies. We are expecting that these measures will be further elaborated so that they will not only include women's voice, but also lead to creating systems and structural changes that will benefit men and women equally in all areas.

[Materials: List of Domestic Implementation Projects]

	Goals	Action	Implementation in 2018 or 2019
Participation	2. Increase women's participation in peacebuilding processes.	3 Ensure women's participation in activities for assisting democratization, including dispatch of election monitoring groups.	×
		5 Positively assist Japanese women to assume posts in the UN or other international organizations or in UN missions, in particular, promoting their appointment as high level officials and participation in peacebuilding processes.	○
	3. Promote the equal and meaningful participation of women, reflect consideration of women's perspectives, and ensure that women can play an active role in decision making concerning humanitarian relief, recovery and reconstruction assistance and policies for preventing and mitigating disaster risk.	2 Integrate gender perspective in disaster relief, recovery and risk reduction, while securing women's participation in decision making for all these activities.	○
		3 In disaster responses in Japan, ensure women's participation in decision making and implementation of projects/programmes while maintaining compatibility with Disaster Management Plans, the Basic Act on Disaster Control Measures, and the Basic Plan for Gender Equality.	○
	4. Introduce the gender equality perspective in decision making concerning national policies to implement security, defense, and diplomatic policies, and increase women's participation in these field including in decision making.	1 Establish an office and system to promote gender mainstreaming and participation of women to implement SCR 1325 and other relevant resolutions.	○
		2 Foster personnel with the gender equality perspective and strengthen systems of implementation in Japan.	○
		3 Publish and disseminate the NAP for implementing SCR 1325 and other relevant resolutions.	×
		4 Increase women's participation into Japanese delegations to peace-related conferences (including conferences on recovery assistance to conflict-affected regions).	×
		5 Encourage women's participation in peacekeeping and peace supporting activities such as UN PKOs, and undertake initiatives to implement SCR 1325	○
		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".	○
Prevention	5. Alleviate tension among countries and parties in conflict and build friendly relations to facilitate conflict resolution without using force. Promote domestic activities of women, civil society, and NGOs for that purpose.	3 Promote peace education in Japan.	×
Protection	1. Provide victims of sexual and gender-based violence under humanitarian crisis with comprehensive support, including physical, medical, psychosocial, legal, and economic assistance.	2 Train officials and SDF personnel engaging in peacebuilding activities, disaster relief missions, and projects/programmes to assist developing countries.	○
	2. Reduce risks of sexual and gender-based violence and prevent such violence in conflict affected societies or societies under humanitarian crises.	2 Enhance capacity of UN peacekeepers and other personnel to prevent and respond to sexual and gender-based violence in conflict.	○
	3. Reflect the gender perspective upon protection and support for refugees and displaced persons and prevent sexual and gender-based violence.	1 Train personnel engaging in support for refugees and displaced persons.	×
	4. Prevent Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) and gender-based violence by humanitarian and development aid workers and dispatched personnel. Investigate and bring accountability of perpetrators appropriately.	1 Prevent gender-based violence by personnel dispatched for humanitarian and development assistance activities.	×
		2 Prevent and respond to sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) by UN peacekeepers and those engaged in peacebuilding activities or development and humanitarian aid.	○
		3 Support training for UN PKO personnel.	○
		4 Establish a mechanism of prosecution and punishment in the event of any sexual and gender-based violence during deployment.	×
Humanitarian Relief, Recovery & Reconstruction Assistance	2. [Transitional and recovery phase] Pay attention to the significance of seamless assistance in the transitional phase, from emergency humanitarian relief to recovery and reconstruction assistance, being provided so as to ensure that women and girls will not be left out from assistance. Integrate gender perspective in all stages of planning, implementing, and monitoring and evaluation of returning, reintegration of refugees and IDPs after conflict and disaster, which includes consideration of special needs of women and girls, ensuring their safety, enhancing women's empowerment and supporting their financial independence. Ensure that women and girls will not be left out from recovery and reconstruction processes due to funding gaps or unequal allocation of funds.	3 Introduce gender analysis in projects/programmes planning, monitoring and evaluation (M&E).	×
	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.	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.	×

4. EVALUATION

I would like to summarize overall based on the assessment of the WPS NAP for FY 2020. The purposes of this summary are to clarify the significance of the evaluation conducted for various activities related to WPS, and to explore the challenges to be considered in the future based on the findings from this past evaluation.

1. General Review: WPS evaluation philosophy

In the international evaluation community, there are three purposes for the evaluation that have been acknowledged among many evaluation specialists and experts in the evaluation community worldwide. They are: ensuring accountability; supporting managers of projects; and contributing intellectually to the field of expertise. These three purposes are explained with the WPS NAP as follows; the purpose of WPS evaluation is to promote citizens' understanding of WPS activities in the international community. We believe that this will ensure accountability. Supporting managers is to assist various institutions responsible for WPS-related projects in acquiring information on progress and management for the plan. Intellectual contribution to the field of expertise is to provide WPS-related experts and personnel with information related to expert knowledge and with material to be reflected, if possible.

For each of these three purposes, the WPS NAP has unique circumstances. Firstly, there are special circumstances related to ensuring accountability. Accountability, originally conceived in domestic political and administrative activities, has a superior institution that is in a position to pursue accountability, and there is a system that can control the side that responds to that pursuit. In other words, ensuring accountability presupposes a kind of vertical relationship. However, it is difficult to set this vertical relationship in an international setting because international activities are not ordinarily structured to be top-down and it is difficult for international activities to identify “who will explain the content of the policy to whom,” which is the premise for discussing common sense accountability for domestic administration. Furthermore, in the international community, multiple actors are involved in policies and projects in various ways, so it is often difficult to know which actors contributed and how much. Of course, it is not only certain activities affect the final outcome, but also the effects of incidents that were not anticipated at the policy-making stage (disasters or acts of terrorism) and external influences that were not assumed (changes in

international relations). Therefore, it is often impossible to decide who will ultimately be responsible for accountability.

There are also features in supporting management. The word management originally meant micro-administrative organization management (administrative management), which focuses on HR management, financial management, and business management. However, this is not a major concern in the WPS NAP. With the WPS Plan, an entire project is monitored on a yearly basis to review its progress of an overall NAP. In fact, management here monitors the current performance of many projects in units such as “participation”, “humanitarian and reconstruction support”, “disaster prevention and mitigation”, “prevention”, “protection” and others.

Intellectual contribution to the field of expertise in WPS is intended to contribute intellectually to the fields of expertise such as international assistance, human rights, gender and disaster prevention. International assistance, human rights, gender, disaster prevention, and other fields of expertise are inherently different. However, here, a common perspective is set in the WPS agenda. It is not a separate theme. This is also special circumstances.

The following are the four evaluation points according to the evaluation points agreed upon by the Evaluation Committee members based on these three circumstances above.

1) To view the overall NAP, set the macro perspective of the plan itself and the reference framework at the meso level, such as “efforts in international cooperation”, “efforts in conflict-affected areas”, “efforts in disaster-affected areas” and “domestic efforts”, in the middle of individual projects. Create a program at the meso level and evaluate it.

2) Based on the experience of conducting WPS evaluations to date, participation, prevention, protection, and humanitarian and reconstruction support are actually interlinked and have a synergistic effect. Therefore, while respecting these as a philosophy, it is necessary to describe and analyze them from a unified purpose as a whole. Note that the purpose of uniformity is to contribute to gender mainstreaming.

3) Consider international and domestic in a new light. International refers to policy support to developing countries based on the WPS plan, while domestic refers to domestic efforts towards WPS, and the development of a framework and system.

4) An overall meta-evaluation requires its own evaluation criteria. The evaluation criteria here are not the achievement of efficiency or numerical goals. Qualitative evaluation, which is taken up as a good example, is the standard. In other words, the aim is to motivate people involved in the plan by introducing good practices, which are those efforts thought to be producing good results or should be imitated and popularized.

2. Areas of International Cooperation

(1) The evaluation in the areas of international cooperation takes up many successful practices as a whole, and shows good practices, focusing on those in conflict-affected countries and disaster-affected countries. The representatives of the specific issues pointed out are shown below.

- Female human resources play an active role in solving community problems
- Support efforts to punish perpetrators and create mechanisms of fair justice for sexual violence
- Support for Afghan female police officers
- Disaster prevention, disaster response and reconstruction from a gender perspective implemented by JICA
- Project to strengthen mediation capacities within communities

(2) This evaluation particularly broadened the perspective from the field of international cooperation to the domestic level. And it has some clues to guide future WPS activities in the direction of gender mainstreaming. In other words, this WPS evaluation looks at domestic achievements and challenges toward international activities as well, and describes important points related to the outcomes of participation, prevention, protection, and humanitarian reconstruction support. The representative results are shown below.

1) “Participation”: Appointment of Japanese women to posts in international organizations, United Nations missions and others.

2) “Humanitarian and reconstruction support, disaster prevention and mitigation policy”: Proposal on the alignment of the disaster reconstruction and disaster prevention support project, the domestic disaster prevention plan, the Basic Act on Disaster Control Measures and the Basic Plan for Gender Equality of the government of Japan.

3) “Prevention” and “Protection”: There are active policy recommendations based on the findings of previous evaluations; the feedback function of the evaluation is utilized.

4) “Promoting women's participation”: As many good results have been shown in “domestic efforts”; it is judged that progress has been made.

5) Implementation of pre-dispatch training to promote understanding: The Ministry of Defense, the Cabinet Office, the National Police Agency, the Ministry of Justice, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs have had notable positive examples.

3. Domestic Efforts

(1) Features of WPS of Japan

Domestic efforts through international cooperation were incorporated. In this background, there was some expectation that gender mainstreaming would generally be promoted in domestic policies, as a result of efforts made in WPS-related fields. The implementing entities of efforts include the Ministry of Defense, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Justice, and the National Police Agency, as well as the Japan Platform (JPF), which was launched in partnership with ministries such as NGOs, the economic community, and the government.

Domestic efforts have received good evaluations in the NAP for “participation”, “prevention”, “protection”, and “humanitarian and reconstruction support”, respectively. For example, Japanese women's steadily expanded participation in international organizations such as the United Nations and women's participation in decision-making in disaster response in Japan are representatives

of that. We believe that the efforts by the Gender Equality Bureau of the Cabinet Office, the Gender Equality Division of the Reconstruction Agency, and the Fire and Disaster Management Agency have contributed to the good evaluations. The fact that offices responsible for promoting women's participation in decision-making have been established in the National Police Agency, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Defense contributes to the promotion of women's participation in decision-making in policies. Furthermore, the participation of Japanese women in United Nations PKO has also been positively praised as a result of domestic efforts.

(2) Challenges of WPS of Japan

Although progress has been made with regard to domestic efforts in the NAP, the evaluation indicates that there are some challenges. The following are examples.

- Women's participation in international organizations: It focuses only on increasing the number of women's participation. This has not led to an expansion of women's participation in various aspects or the improvement of quality.
- Promoting women's participation in decision-making: Many ministries and agencies have established relevant offices. However, there are few specific reports on the implementation of WPS-related resolutions and gender mainstreaming, such as the status of the activities of the responsible offices and the status after the establishment of a dedicated officer system.
- Promoting the participation of women in peacekeeping support operations, such as the United Nations PKO: Insufficient implementation of specific efforts and reporting.

Challenges arising from these comments are the need to expand human resource development and improve quality. Indeed, as a means of training human resources for the implementation of the NAP, relevant ministries have been giving training. These include the training of the Ministry of Defense and the Japan Ground Self-Defense Force, pre-deployment training by the Secretariat of the International Peace Cooperation Headquarters, the Cabinet Office, the training at the National Police Agency regarding respect for human rights, and the refugee inspector training of

the Ministry of Justice. There have been good evaluations of these efforts (outputs), but it is time to evaluate the results of the training (outcomes). It is understandable that this WPS evaluation offers recommendations that require adequate descriptions of the content of the training, as well as descriptions of achievements in human resource development and strengthening the system.

(3) Summary of Domestic Efforts

In this report, there were a number of points offered for further progress in the WPS NAP. The following are particularly important points.

- 1) Domestic efforts should be moved forward steadily in conjunction with the Basic Plan for Gender Equality and a report thereon should be made.
- 2) Each implementing entity is requested accurately and completely to report the relevant items.
- 3) Each implementing entity is requested to utilize the indicators described in the NAP. Indicators are to be used as judgment criteria/measures for judging the results of the NAP. Therefore, an outcome evaluation cannot be conducted unless the results are described and reported in light of those indicators.
- 4) Terminology in line with international standards is desirable. It is an indispensable requirement for conducting evaluation.

The four points above are needed to address urgently for the formulation of the third NAP.

Overall Comments - Further development of the evaluation system

To summarize, I would like to comment on the WPS NAP evaluation and its system.

Firstly, I will refer to the evaluation of the WPS NAP itself. According to the officer responsible for WPS at the Gender Mainstreaming Division of the Foreign Policy Bureau of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the relevant ministries and agencies were non-cooperative in evaluations at the beginning. However, year after year, they have become more cooperative. Because this is repeated every year, their understanding on the evaluation itself has been deepened, and the direction of the

WPS NAP has been shared. And there are problems common to all domestic government offices. Amateurs (officers who do not know WPS or its evaluations) are always coming in and taking charge of WPS because of personnel changes, once they come to understand WPS, they end up having to leave, again because of personnel changes. This kind of situation is repeated again, and again. This is not limited to WPS evaluations. It is necessary to establish an evaluation system based on such circumstances.

Furthermore, WPS evaluations have fundamental challenges. Firstly, each organization in charge of a project is inadequate in creating a system that assumes the evaluation of the project. Therefore, an inadequate amount of information has been gathered and databases have not been compiled for all processes of inputs, activities, outputs, outcomes, and impact. There is also a small budget and staff prepared to handle it. If you request an ex-post facto evaluation from such an organization, they will have to make an ad hoc evaluation. It will also be difficult to give feedback to those implementing the project on site. And evaluation preparations have to be made in a short amount of time, so the workload on those implementing the project on site will increase thereby increasing the worker's mental load. Importantly, it is necessary to create a system of evaluation in advance.

Particularly, what is necessary is the re-examination of the evaluation system of the Gender Mainstreaming Division which plays a central role of whole evaluation of WPS NAP. There is much to consider. For example, it is necessary to determine and share in advance how to prepare in advance, determine evaluation policy in advance, identify evaluation methods, and methods to utilize the evaluation results to be produced. At that time, there is one way to separate these. That is whether the purpose of the evaluation is to manage progress at the implementation stage of the plan (formative evaluation) or to confirm the issues of the overall plan (summative evaluation). This is because the division of roles among the relevant Evaluation Committee members relates to their required capacity.

The comments above are important issues for consideration in order to obtain evaluation results that can satisfy civil society, and to meet the level of demand of people with expertise of evaluations.

Author: Kiyoshi YAMAYA

REFERENCE 1

* The implementation status report on implementation from January to December 2018 was published on the web. Please refer to the website (https://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/fp/pc/page1w_000128.html).

Implementation Status Report

<Implementation Period: January to December 2019>

I. Participation

Major goal: Ensure equal participation of women in all stages in the field of peace and security with the aim of achieving gender mainstreaming in this field.	
Goal 1: Promote the equal participation of women in political decision making concerning the prevention of occurrence and recurrence of conflicts and ensure that women play an active role in such processes.	
Action 1 Ensure participation of women and girls in political negotiations and formulation of relevant policies relating to the prevention of occurrence and recurrence of conflicts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementing the Women, Peace and Security Agenda in Sri Lanka: The G7 WPS Partnership Initiative (April 2019 – March 2020, Sri Lanka, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UN Women)
Action 2 Support participation of women in the process of development of laws and systems.	There are no applicable projects for 2019.
Goal 2: Increase women's participation in peacebuilding processes.	
Action 1 Support women to participate and take leadership and active roles in formal and informal peace negotiations and decision making of peacebuilding processes.	There are no applicable projects for 2019.

<p>Action 2</p> <p>Support nurturing women groups, female leaders and mediators in conflict-affected regions that can play a significant role in peacebuilding processes.</p>	<p>○ Strengthening the resilience of conflict-affected women; and their leadership in humanitarian action, peace processes and socio-economic (April 2019 – March 2020, Nigeria, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UN Women)</p>
	<p>○ Implementing the Women, Peace and Security Agenda in Sri Lanka: The G7 WPS partnership Initiative (April 2019 – March 2020, Sri Lanka, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UN Women)</p>
<p>Action 3</p> <p>Ensure women's participation in activities for assisting democratization, including dispatch of election monitoring groups.</p>	<p>There are no applicable projects for 2019.</p>
<p>Action 4</p> <p>Take the initiative as a major donor country so as to achieve the goal of ensuring allocation of 30% of the UN Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) to women-related projects/programmes.</p>	<p>○ Of the total amount approved by PBF in 2019, allocations for projects related to gender equality and women's empowerment significantly exceeded (40%) the strategic objectives of PBF (30%) (contributions were used for programs in 34 countries (Albania, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Cote d'Ivoire, DR Congo, El Salvador, Gambia, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Myanmar, Niger, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Uganda, Uzbekistan, Yemen).</p> <p>(Note) Japan served in the capacity of chair of the Organizational Committee of the United Nations Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) in 2007-2008 and vice-chair in 2020.</p>
<p>Action 5</p> <p>Positively assist Japanese women to assume posts in the UN or other international</p>	<p>There are no applicable projects for 2019.</p>

organizations or in UN missions, in particular, promoting their appointment as high level officials and participation in peacebuilding processes.	
Goal 3: Promote the equal and meaningful participation of women, reflect consideration of women's perspectives, and ensure that women can play an active role in decision making concerning humanitarian relief, recovery and reconstruction assistance and policies for preventing and mitigating disaster risk.	
Action 1 Promote women's participation in formulating and implementing plans for humanitarian relief, recovery and reconstruction assistance.	There are no applicable projects for 2019.
Action 2 Integrate gender perspective in disaster relief, recovery and risk reduction, while securing women's participation in decision making for all these activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Project for Development of Regional Disaster Risk Resilience Plan in Central Sulawesi (December 2018 – November 2021, Indonesia, JICA)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Project for Safe and Resilient Cities for Earthquake and Tsunami Disaster (July 2017 – March 2021, Ecuador, JICA)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Project for the Strengthening of Capacity of the Central American Tsunami Warning Advisory Center (CATAC) (October 2016 – October 2019, Nicaragua, JICA)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Project for Mobilizing and Organizing Humanitarian Operations and Risk Reduction Activities in Disaster Prone Coastal Areas (MOHORA) (October 2017 – September 2020, Bangladesh, JICA/Shapla Neer = Citizens' Committee in Japan for Overseas Support)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Project on capacity building for community-based DRR in urban areas of Bangladesh (April 2016 – April 2019, Bangladesh, JICA/SEEDS Asia)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Support Project on Promotion of School Disaster Risk Reduction and Management in Cebu Province (March 2017 – March 2020, Philippines, JICA/SEEDS Asia)

<p>Action 2</p> <p>Integrate gender perspective in disaster relief, recovery and risk reduction, while securing women's participation in decision making for all these activities.</p>	<p>○ Disaster awareness enlightenment project for large-scale natural disasters caused by global environmental change in Khovd Province, Mongolia (October 2017 – September 2022, Mongolia, JICA/Nagoya University)</p>
	<p>○ Gender and Diversity in Disaster Risk Reduction (2019-2021, Global (Wide Area), JICA)</p>
	<p>○ Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction (2019-2021, Global (Wide Area), JICA)</p>
	<p>○ Comprehensive disaster risk reduction (Wide Area), JICA)</p>
	<p>○ Promote school club activities on Disaster Risk Reduction (January 2019 – February 2020, Nepal, JICA)</p>
	<p>○ Disaster Risk Reduction Sector Coordination Advisor (July 2019 – June 2022, Bangladesh, JICA)</p>
	<p>○ Advisor for Disaster Risk Reduction Policy (September 2019 – August 2021, Myanmar, JICA)</p>
	<p>○ Project for Enhancing Capacity of Weather Observation and Forecasting (June 2019 – May 2022, Myanmar, JICA)</p>
<p>Action 3</p> <p>In disaster responses in Japan, ensure women's participation in decision making and implementation of projects/programmes while maintaining compatibility with Disaster Management Plans, the Basic Act on Disaster Control Measures, and the Basic Plan for Gender Equality.</p>	<p>○ The Project for the Improvement of Crisis Communication and Public Awareness for Disaster Risk Reduction (February 2019 – January 2022, Armenia, JICA)</p>
	<p>○ Gender Equality in Reconstruction. The Reconstruction Agency compiled a collection of cases, mainly covering reconstruction-related initiatives led by women and initiatives assisting women working on such initiatives. Since November 2012, the agency has reviewed 113 cases (as of March 2020) and published them on its website.</p> <p>▪ The Reconstruction Agency has implemented activities for instilling the need for a gender equality perspective in reconstruction, including holding panels, symposiums, workshops, and lectures during training programs, etc., according to the needs of disaster-affected municipalities, etc. (November 2012 to present, Reconstruction Agency)</p>

<p>Action 3</p> <p>In disaster responses in Japan, ensure women's participation in decision making and implementation of projects/programmes 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 Fire Departments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provided basic training on fire fighting to all newly recruited fire fighters. (329 women (5.9%) out of 5,544 recruited between April 2, 2018 and April 1, 2019 (Fire and Disaster Management Agency) <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Promoting women's participation in decision-making processes in disaster management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Fourth Basic Plan for Gender Equality, formulated in December 2015 stipulated that women's participation in policy- and decision-making processes in disaster management and reconstruction and in disaster reduction activities be increased and that disaster management systems incorporating a gender-equal perspective be established. The plan set forth goals to be achieved by 2020: zero municipal disaster management council to which female members are not appointed and a female-to-male ratio of 3:7 among members of local disaster management councils (December 2015 – December 2020) (Cabinet Office). • Requesting local governments to respond to the disaster from a gender-equal perspective in response to the typhoon of East Japan in 2019 (Cabinet Office). Request local governments to support breastfeeding in the event of a disaster and to stockpile and utilize materials necessary for mothers and babies (Cabinet Office, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare). • Launch the "Study Group on Disaster Prevention and Reconstruction from the Perspective of Gender Equality in October 2019 to review the <i>"Guidelines for disaster planning, response and reconstruction from a gender-equal perspective" created in 2013</i>. (Cabinet Office). • On the website of the Gender Equality Bureau Cabinet Office, a training program for incorporating gender perspectives into disaster prevention measures was
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	<p>published, and the active utilization of the program was promoted (from June 2016). (Cabinet Office)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the project to send advisors to training sessions conducted by local governments, training on disaster prevention is positioned as an important item, and local governments were made aware of it (from 2017). (Cabinet Office) • Distributing pamphlets in English (for international conference attendees and visitors from overseas) indicating the basic matters that guide to the necessary responses and measures from the perspective of gender equality (from 2013). (Cabinet Office) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Women's Leadership in Tsunami-based Disaster Risk Reduction Training Programme for World Tsunami Awareness Day 2019(October 2019– November 2019, 14 countries in Oceania (Cook Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Niue, PNG, Palau, Fiji, Tuvalu, Kiribati, Vanuatu, Nauru, Marshall Islands and Micronesia), Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UNITAR)
<p>Goal 4: Introduce the gender equality perspective in decision making concerning national policies to implement security, defense, and diplomatic policies, and increase women's participation in these field including in decision making.</p>	
<p>Action 1</p> <p>Establish an office and system to promote gender mainstreaming and participation of women to implement SCR 1325 and other relevant resolutions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Promotion of Work-life Balance at the National Police Agency • Formulated the plan of efforts to promote work-life balance, and others at the National Police Agency (revised in April 2019). • Established the National Police Agency Work-Life Balance Promotion Conference. Appointed a work-life balance officer at the Personnel Division. (National Police Agency) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Promoting the Careers of Female Personnel and Work-Life Balance at the Ministry of Defense (January-December 2019)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Established the Promotion and Planning of Work-Life Balance Office in the Personnel Affairs Division of the Bureau of Personnel and Education. • Established a headquarters to promote efforts based on “Action Plan for Promoting the Active Participation of Female Employees and Work-Life Balance at the MOD”. (Ministry of Defense)
<p>Action 2</p> <p>Foster personnel with the gender equality perspective and strengthen systems of implementation in Japan.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Efforts at the National Police Agency • Implemented training on respect for human rights, including women's human rights, for police personnel, including senior officers.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Training by the Secretariat of International Peace Cooperation Headquarters of Cabinet Office • Implemented training sessions on sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA), conduct and discipline, and the protection of women as a part of pre-deployment training for the United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) and the Multinational Force and Observers (MFO) (Record 2019: 6 command personnel). (The Secretariat of International Cooperation Headquarters of the Cabinet Office)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Efforts at the Ministry of Defense • Implemented training on Women, Peace and Security at the Japan Peacekeeping Training & Research Center of the Joint Staff College (advanced courses, intermediate courses, and basic courses on international peace cooperation). (2019 Record: 92 people) • Provided self-defense officers with: (1) Training on the definition of gender and the concept of gender mainstreaming (Record: 129 people (4 of whom were women)); (2) Training based on the United Nations Core Pre-Deployment Training Materials (CPTM) (Record: 34 people); and (3) Training on matters related to Women, Peace and Security or the promotion of women's activities (Record: 87 students in the Command and General Staff

	<p>Course and 16 students in the Tactical Administrator Course). One Japan Ground Self-Defense Force student prepared and presented a defense paper on the promotion of women's activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the lecture on Sociology at the National Defense Medical College, lectures were given on the existence of violence and abuse in the problems faced by family groups and on social policies thereof (Record: 84 medical students (27 of whom were women). Furthermore, lectures were given on promoting gender equality, sexual exploitation and abuse, and factors that threaten the health and safety of women and girls living in poverty in developing countries at the College's international nursing theory lecture (Record: 117 nursing students (106 of whom were women) (Ministry of Defense).
<p>Action 3</p> <p>Publish and disseminate the NAP for implementing SCR 1325 and other relevant resolutions.</p>	<p>There are no applicable projects for 2019.</p>
<p>Action 4</p> <p>Increase women's participation into Japanese delegations to peace-related conferences (including conferences on recovery assistance to conflict-affected regions).</p>	<p>There are no applicable projects for 2019.</p>
<p>Action 5</p> <p>Encourage women's participation in peacekeeping and peace supporting activities such as UN PKOs, and undertake initiatives to implement SCR 1325 and other relevant resolutions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Study on active deployment of female personnel to international peace cooperation activities • To date, approximately 530 female personnel have been dispatched to international peace cooperation activities (Record as of December 2019: 192 personnel in United Nations PKOs; 113 personnel in international disaster relief activities; 146 personnel in activities based on the Act Concerning Special Measures on Humanitarian and

	Reconstruction Assistance and Support Activities for Security in Iraq; 84 personnel in activities based on Act Concerning the Special Measures on the Implementation of Replenishment Support Activities for Counter-Terrorism Maritime Interdiction Activities. Actively consider actively dispatching female personnel in the future. (Ministry of Defense)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Financial support for Senior Women Talent Pipeline Project by the UN (From 2016, worldwide, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/United Nations Department of Operational Support)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Global Program for Human Resource Development for Peacebuilding and Development (January 2019 - Summer 2020, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/Hiroshima Peacebuilders Center)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Financial support for Female Military Officers Course • The course aims to equip female officers from various countries with skills necessary to serve the UN PKO (implemented from 2015). Some funds from Japan were spent for the course conducted in Kenya in April 2019 (40 participants from 36 countries). (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)
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".	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Consider active deployment of female personnel to international peace cooperation activities • As a member of the UNMISS Command, one female staff member has been dispatched (as of December 2019). (Dispatch record: Total of 4 people) (Ministry of Defense)

II. Conflict Prevention

Major goal: Promote women's participation, leadership and active roles in all processes and decision making of conflict prevention, management, and resolution, and introduce and enhance gender equality perspective.	
Goal 1: Promote women's participation and introduce the gender equality perspective in early warning and early response mechanism in conflict prevention.	
Action 1 Introduce gender statistics and gender analysis in analysis of conflicts	There are no applicable projects for 2019.
Action 2 Conduct gender analysis in collecting, verifying and analyzing information on signs of conflicts.	There are no applicable projects for 2019.
Action 3 Promote women's participation in early warning and early response mechanism.	○ Project for Security Improvement of International Airports (December 2017–June 2021, Bangladesh, JICA)
	○ Empowered Women, Peaceful Communities: Preventing Violent Extremism in Asia (April 2019 – March 2020, Indonesia, the Philippines, and Bangladesh), Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UN Women)
Action 4 Promote women's participation in confidence-building activities.	○ Peace Promotion through Sports (September 2017–March 2019, South Sudan, JICA)
	○ Community Development for Livelihood Improvement and Confidence Building (January 2017–January 2020, Kosovo, JICA)
Goal 2: Promote women's participation and enable them to take leadership and play active roles in conflict management in conflict-affected societies.	
Action Promote women's participation, leadership and active roles in grass-roots activities to prevent expansion of conflicts and their impact.	There are no applicable projects for 2019.

Goal 3: Promote women's participation in conflict resolution, and assist them to take leadership and play active roles, and reflect gender perspective in peace negotiations.	
Action 1 Train women with advanced conflict resolution skills (negotiation, mediation and arbitration).	There are no applicable projects for 2019.
Action 2 Examine and study cases where women significantly contributed to conflict resolution, and extract lessons learned and success factors.	There are no applicable projects for 2019.
Goal 4: Support initiatives for preventing the recurrence of conflicts, which integrate gender perspective.	
Action 1 Provide assistance for capacity development for police reform which incorporates gender mainstreaming and gender analysis (including securing women's participation, implementing gender analysis and responding to gender differentiated needs).	○Capacity Building of National Police (February 2018 – August 2020, Mali, JICA)
	○ Support for Afghan Female Police Officers(Gender) (October 2018 – March 2020, Afghanistan [Turkey], JICA)
	○ Training for Afghan policewomen to address the Gender Based Violence (October 2016 – March 2020, Afghanistan, JICA)
	○Project on Capacity Building for National Police of Cote d'Ivoire Phase2 (November 2016 – March 2019, Cote d'Ivoire, JICA)
	○Third Country Training Program for Capacity Building and Technical Skill Improvement for Public Security in Iraq Phase II (April 2016 – March 2019, Jordan, JICA)
Action 2 Provide support for enhancing capacity of the legal and the judiciary sector by integrating gender perspective to promote gender mainstreaming effectively.	There are no applicable projects for 2019.

<p>Action 3</p> <p>Assist rehabilitation of communities with gender perspective and gender mainstreaming.</p>	<p>○Project for community reinforcement towards social cohesion in Greater Abidjan Phase 2 (October 2017–July 2022, Cote d'Ivoire, JICA)</p>
	<p>○The Project for Strengthening Peace through the Improvement of Public Services in Three Darfur States (March 2015–November 2020, Sudan, JICA)</p>
	<p>○Project on Human Resource Development for Strengthening Local Administration in Central and Northern Areas of Cote d'Ivoire Phase 2 (March 2019–February 2023, Cote d'Ivoire, JICA)</p>
<p>Action 4</p> <p>Support for efforts on small arms control with gender perspective taken into consideration.</p>	<p>There are no applicable projects for 2019.</p>
<p>Action 5</p> <p>Provide support for efforts against trafficking in persons (protection of victims, prosecution of perpetrators, prevention of trafficking) incorporating gender perspective.</p>	<p>○ Project on Capacity Development and Promotion of Networking on Assisting Victims of Trafficking (July 2018 – July 2021, Myanmar, JICA)</p>
	<p>○ Project for Strengthening the Operation of Hotline for Counseling and Supporting Trafficked Survivors (November 2018 – November 2021, Viet Nam, JICA)</p>
	<p>○ Project on Capacity Development on Assisting Victims of Trafficking in the Greater Mekong Sub-regional Countries (April 2015 – April 2019, Thailand, JICA)</p>
	<p>○ Promotion of Networking among ASEAN Countries on Anti-Trafficking in Persons (2018-2020, Global (Wide Area), JICA)</p>
	<p>○ Preventing and Mitigating the Impacts of Trafficking, Transnational Crime and Terrorism through Women's Empowerment (April 2019 – March 2020, Greater Mekong Sub-region (Myanmar, Cambodia, Laos, Viet Nam, Thailand), Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UN Women)</p>
<p>Action 6</p> <p>Offer support in the process of social reform for reconciliation</p>	<p>There are no applicable projects for 2019.</p>

from the perspective of SCR 1325 and other relevant resolutions.	
Action 7 Offer support overseas to enhance education that incorporates the perspectives of women's empowerment as well as gender equality.	There are no applicable projects for 2019.
Goal 5: Alleviate tension among countries and parties in conflict and build friendly relations to facilitate conflict resolution without using force. Promote domestic activities of women, civil society, and NGOs for that purpose.	
Action 1 Assist women's exchanges and research activities for achieving peace with the aim of alleviating tensions and preventing conflicts.	There are no applicable projects for 2019.
Action 2 Promote international cooperation for implementation of SCR 1325 and other relevant resolutions.	There are no applicable projects for 2019.
Action 3 Promote peace education in Japan.	There are no applicable projects for 2019.

III. Protection

Major goal: Prevent various aid-recipients including women and girls from being subjected to human rights violation such as sexual and gender-based violence in humanitarian crisis during and after a conflict as well as a natural large-scale disaster. And also provide protection and assistance in case those who have been subjected to these violence.

Goal 1: Provide victims of sexual and 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 sexual and gender-based violence and ensure thorough reporting.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Prevention and Mitigation of the Conflict and Violence at IDP camps, Juba, Central Equatoria State (July 2019 – March 2020, South Sudan, Reach Alternatives (REALs))
Action 2 Train officials and SDF personnel engaging in peacebuilding activities, disaster relief missions, and projects/programmes to assist developing countries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Training for the Police • Implemented relevant training in the International Cooperation Program aimed to train personnel responsible for international police cooperation. (National Police Agency)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Pacific Partnership • Sent lecturers from the Ministry of Defense to WPS seminars hosted by the Australian Army. Described Japan's experience in disasters based on gender support (April-May 2019, Ministry of Defense)
Action 3 Provide assistance in empowerment and rehabilitation for victims of sexual and gender-based violence.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Support through the ICC Trust Fund for Victims (July 2019 – June 2020, Uganda, Ministry of Foreign Affairs)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Return and Reintegration Assistance to Trafficked Victims in Japan • Provided support for foreign victims of trafficking in person identified in Japan to return to their home country and support for social recovery after returning home (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)
Action 4 Provide support for UN agencies and other international organizations to prevent sexual violence in conflict and enhance its response capacity.	There are no applicable projects for 2019.
Goal 2: Reduce risks of sexual and gender-based violence and prevent such violence in conflict affected societies or societies under humanitarian crises.	

<p>Action 1</p> <p>Analyze and mitigate risks of sexual and gender-based violence in conflict affected societies or societies under humanitarian crisis.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Data Collection Survey on Measures against Gender Based Violence in Conflict Affected Countries in Africa (January – March 2019, Africa Region (Wide Area), JICA) ○ Information Sharing and Case Management for Syrian Refugees in Erdemli, Mersin (April – October 2019, Reach Alternatives (REALs)) ○ Project for prevention of Gender Based Violence (GBV) among displaced population in Bangladesh (June 2019 – March 2020, Bangladesh, World Vision Japan (WVJ)) ○ WASH and Protection support for Myanmar refugees (July 2019 – March 2020, Bangladesh, Association for Aid and Relief (AAR))
<p>Action 2</p> <p>Enhance capacity of UN peacekeepers and other personnel to prevent and respond to sexual and gender-based violence in conflict.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Training by the Secretariat of International Peace Cooperation Headquarters of Cabinet Office Training <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・ Provided training sessions on sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA), conduct and discipline, and the protection of women as a part of pre-deployment training to Japanese personnel dispatched to the United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) and the Multinational Force and Observers (MFO) (Record 2019: 6 command personnel). (the Secretariat of International Peace Cooperation Headquarters of the Cabinet Office)
<p>Action 3</p> <p>Support for initial response, deployment and monitoring system on affected site.</p>	<p>There are no applicable projects for 2019.</p>
<p>Action 4</p> <p>Analyze risks of sexual and gender-based violence in designing and planning projects/programmes relating to water sanitation and hygiene(WASH) initiatives, food and nutrition, shelters, distribution of relief goods,</p>	<p>There are no applicable projects for 2019.</p>

healthcare, education and awareness-raising activities.	
<p>Action 5</p> <p>Support for economic and social empowerment targeting women and girls in humanitarian crisis (in particular, for those female minorities and widows).</p>	<p>○ Mitigating Drought Impact Through Agricultural Assistance in Bamyan (June 2019 – May 2020, Afghanistan, CWS Japan)</p>
	<p>○ Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) (April 2019 – March 2020, DR Congo, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UN Women)</p>
	<p>○ Women's Leadership, Empowerment, Access and Protection (LEAP) – Egypt, Jordan, Iraq and Regional Component (in partnership with the League of Arab States) (April 2019 – March 2020, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UN Women)</p>
	<p>○ Women's Leadership, Empowerment, Access & Protection in Crisis Response (LEAP) – Palestine (April 2019 – March 2020, Palestine, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UN Women)</p>
	<p>○ Empowering Vulnerable Women and Girls under Humanitarian Risk within Host Communities including Syrian Women Refugees - Lebanon (April 2019 – March 2020, Lebanon, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UN Women)</p>
<p>Action 6</p> <p>Support programs which are aimed to eliminate sexual and gender-based violence and promote gender equality by community participation and mobilization.</p>	<p>○ Women's Leadership, Empowerment, Access & Protection in Crisis Response (LEAP): Promoting the Empowerment of Women and Girls within the Humanitarian - Development Nexus in Kenya (April 2019 – March 2020, Kenya, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UN Women)</p>
	<p>○ Regional Programme on Protecting Women's Rights in the Sahel Region and Promoting Women's Leadership in Preventing Violent Extremism(PVE) in Nigeria, Niger, Chad, Mali,(April 2019 – March 2020, Nigeria, Niger, Chad, Mali, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UN Women)</p>
	<p>○ Addressing urgent protection needs of women and adolescent girls in the Rohingya crisis in Bangladesh</p>

	(April 2019 – March 2020, Bangladesh, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UN Women)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Empowered Women, Peaceful Communities, Preventing Violent Extremism in Asia (April 2019 – March 2020, Indonesia, Philippines, Bangladesh, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UN Women)
<p>Action 7</p> <p>Strengthen international regulations on illegal trade of small arms incorporating the gender perspective.</p>	There are no applicable projects for 2019.
<p>Goal 3: Reflect the gender perspective upon protection and support for refugees and displaced persons and prevent sexual and gender-based violence.</p>	
<p>Action 1</p> <p>Train personnel engaging in support for refugees and displaced persons.</p>	There are no applicable projects for 2019.
<p>Action 2</p> <p>Identify and record various needs of highly vulnerable people, mainly women and girls in registering refugees and displaced persons upon offering emergency assistance.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Japan Platform project formulates plans based on international standards, and also confirms whether the contents of beneficiary selection and the like are gender sensitive when examining grants. (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)
<p>Action 3</p> <p>Ensure to integrate perspective of preventing and responding to sexual and gender-based violence when designing and planning projects/programmes relating to water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) initiatives, food and nutrition, shelters, distribution of relief goods,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supporting Settlements in Rakhine State: Reconstruction of houses and small scale community infrastructures for returnees and displaced people (April 2019 – March 2021, Myanmar, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UN-Habitat)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Humanitarian assistance to children and women affected by conflict in Niger (March 2019 – March 2020, Niger, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UNICEF)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multi-sectoral response to strengthen the resilience of vulnerable women and girls in Jordan (March 2019 – March 2020, Jordan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UNICEF)

healthcare, education and awareness-raising activities.	
<p>Action 4</p> <p>Provide assistance 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 by involvement of the host communities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Data Collection Survey for strengthening the social services for Syrian refugee in Turkey (October 2017–February 2019, Turkey, JICA)
<p>Action 5</p> <p>Consider the establishment of a comprehensive protection system for refugees seeking asylum in Japan.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Measures regarding the treatments of female detainees <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All female detainees' guard duties are handled by female staff (Ministry of Justice) ○ Measures regarding the treatments of female applicants for recognition of refugee status <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If a woman who claims to have been sexually assaulted applies for recognition of refugee status, a female refugee inquirer will handle the case. (Ministry of Justice) ○ Implementation of the trainings regarding gender-based violence, etc. in the refugee inquirer training (Record in FY2019: 20 refugee inquirers) (Ministry of Justice)
<p>Goal 4: Prevent Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) and gender-based violence by humanitarian and development aid workers and dispatched personnel. Investigate and bring accountability of perpetrators appropriately.</p>	
<p>Action 1</p> <p>Prevent gender-based violence by personnel dispatched for humanitarian and development assistance activities.</p>	<p>There are no applicable projects for 2019.</p>
<p>Action 2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Training by the Secretariat of the International Peace Cooperation Headquarters of the Cabinet Offices Training

Prevent and respond to sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) by UN peacekeepers and those engaged in peacebuilding activities or development and humanitarian aid.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Implemented training sessions on sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA), conduct and discipline, and the protection of women as a part of pre-deployment training for the United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) and the Multinational Force and Observers (MFO) (Record 2019: 6 command personnel). (the Secretariat of International Peace Cooperation Headquarters of the Cabinet Office)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Financial Support for Trust Fund in Support of Victims of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (2017 - present, worldwide, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/United Nations Department of Operational Support)
Action 3 Support training for UN PKO personnel.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ United Nations Signals Academy (from January 2015, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/United Nations Department of Operational Support)
Action 4 Establish a mechanism of prosecution and punishment in the event of any sexual and gender-based violence during deployment.	There are no applicable projects for 2019.
Action 5 Positively participate in initiatives by the international community for ending non-punishment of sexual and gender-based violence.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Assistance to the Government of Iraq and Kurdistan Regional Government in Ending Impunity for Conflict-Related Sexual Violence Committed by the so-called Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant/Da'esh (April 2019 – March 2020, Iraq, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/SRSG-SVC)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Support to Criminal Justice Authorities to Address Impunity for Conflict-Related Sexual Violence in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (March 2019 – December 2020, DR Congo, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/SRSG-SVC)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Support to the Security and Justice Authorities of the Central African Republic to Investigate and Prosecute Conflict-Related Sexual Violence (April 2018 – December

	2019, Central African Republic, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/SRSG-SVC)
Action 6 Provide human resource and financial contributions to UN Women, UN Secretary General's Special Envoy on Sexual Violence in Conflict, International Criminal Court (ICC),.	There are no applicable projects for 2019.
Goal 5: Provide support for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) efforts during or after a conflict, and for Security Sector Reform (SSR) including judicial system reform.	
Action 1 Integrate perspective of protection of women and girls in efforts on disarmament of former soldiers (including child soldiers) after a conflict; Include gender equal perspective in projects /programmes for their social reintegration after demobilization.	There are no applicable projects for 2019.
Action 2 Provide support for the establishment and operation of laws and systems from the gender equality perspective and improve access to justice.	There are no applicable projects for 2019.
Action 3 Provide support for gender training, training on sexual violence in conflict and ending impunity, which are targeting to legal professionals, police	There are no applicable projects for 2019.

officers and military personnel, Also support awareness-raising projects/programmes on such matters.	
Action 4 Provide support for a reporting system building on sexual and gender-based violence in humanitarian crisis.	There are no applicable projects for 2019.

IV. Humanitarian and Reconstruction Assistance

Major goal: Provide humanitarian relief, recovery and reconstruction assistance which reflect special needs of women and girls, promote women's empowerment and ensure women's equal participation within coordinated manner among aid assistance providers.	
Goal 1: [Emergency assistance phase] Plan and carry out assistance activities, while noting that women and girls are in an especially vulnerable situation in emergency assistance phase such as in conflict or immediately after conflict or disaster.	
Action 1 When planning and providing emergency or humanitarian assistance at initial response phase, collect sex and age disaggregated data to the greatest extent possible, and ascertain circumstances and needs unique to women and girls.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explosive Hazard Management in Somalia (March 2019 – March 2020, Somalia, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UNMAS)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enabling Humanitarian Operations and Enhancing National Institutional Capacity for Sustainable Mine Action in South Sudan (March 2019 – March 2020, South Sudan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UNMAS)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support to Mine Action in Afghanistan (March 2019 – March 2020, Afghanistan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UNMAS)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explosive Hazard Management: Enabling Humanitarian and Stabilization Efforts in Liberated Areas, Iraq (March 2019 – March 2020, Iraq, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UNMAS)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Humanitarian Mine Action Support to Syria (March 2019 – March 2020, Syria, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UNMAS)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Initial Study to Identify Protection, NFI and Socio-economic Integration Needs of Vulnerable Population among Venezuelan Refugees Sought Asylum to Peru (September - October 2019, Peru, Japan Agency for Development and Emergency (JADE))
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Japan Platform project formulates plans based on international standards (Core Humanitarian Standards, and others) in all projects. Furthermore, the project also confirms whether the content is gender sensitive when selecting beneficiaries and the like when examining grants. (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)
<p>Action 2</p> <p>Develop projects/programmes reflecting special needs and situation of women and girls.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Protection of Venezuelan refugees/migrants and people in host community in Piura and Cusco, Peru (September 2019 – April 2020, Peru, Plan International Japan (PLAN))
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Child protection and hygiene promotion for children and women of the South Sudanese Refugees in Arua District, Uganda (May 2019 – April 2020, Uganda, Plan International Japan (PLAN))
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Holistic Approach for Improving Living Environment of South Sudanese Refugees in Kalobeyei Integrated Settlement (July 2019 – December 2020, Kenya, Peace Winds Japan (PWJ))
<p>Action 3</p> <p>Establish a mechanism to ensure protection and equal access to assistance for women and girls, etc., who are apt to be marginalized in projects/programmes to deliver food/water, to provide shelters, and to provide health services.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Food, Nutrition and Livelihood Assistance to the People Affected by the Crisis in the Syria Arab Republic (March 2019 – March 2020, Syria, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/WFP)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Protection and Solutions for the CAR and Nigerian refugees and IDPs in Cameroon (March - December 2019, Cameroon, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UNHCR)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Vital Support to Syrian Refugees in Lebanon and Vulnerable Lebanese for Protection Services and Vocational Education and Training (March – December 2019, Lebanon, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UNHCR)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Protection and Assistance to Refugees and Other Persons of Concern in Zambia (March – December 2019, Zambia, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UNHCR)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Protection and Assistance to refugees in Tanzania (March – December 2019, Tanzania, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UNHCR)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Protection and life-saving assistance to Sudanese refugees in Upper Nile and Unity areas of South Sudan (March – December 2019, South Sudan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UNHCR)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Protection and assistance to internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees and Syrian refugees in Iraq (March – December 2019, Iraq, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UNHCR)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ UN Syria Partnership Programme "My School My Community" (March – December 2019, Syria, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UNHCR)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Provision of lifesaving WASH services for women and children for preparedness and response to disease outbreaks in conflict affected and hard to reach communities in South Sudan (March 2019 – March 2020, South Sudan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UNICEF)
<p>Action 4</p> <p>Identify and record various needs of highly vulnerable people, mainly women and girls, in registration of recipients of emergency assistance.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ JDR Medical Team <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducted lecture for potential JDR team members about appropriate actions for women who need special consideration. Furthermore, JDR team dispatched to the disaster area operationalized standardized methods of data management after quantitatively grasping medical information of disaster-vulnerable people, including gender (2019, Worldwide, JICA)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Japan Platform project formulates plans based on international standards (Core Humanitarian Standards, and others) in all projects. Furthermore, the project also confirms whether the contents of beneficiary selection and

	the like are gender sensitive when examining grants. (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)
<p>Goal 2: [Transitional and recovery phase] Pay attention to the significance of seamless assistance in the transitional phase, from emergency humanitarian relief to recovery and reconstruction assistance, being provided so as to ensure that women and girls will not be left out from assistance. Integrate gender perspective in all stages of planning, implementing, and monitoring and evaluation of returning, reintegration of refugees and IDPs after conflict and disaster, which includes consideration of special needs of women and girls, ensuring their safety, enhancing women's empowerment and supporting their financial independence. Ensure that women and girls will not be left out from recovery and reconstruction processes due to funding gaps or unequal allocation of funds.</p>	
<p>Action 1</p> <p>Provide support for projects/programmes which are mainly targeting women and girls.</p>	<p>○ Improvement for Livelihood of Syrian Refugee Women (April 2016 – March 2019, Jordan, JICA)</p>
	<p>○ Empowerment and Protection of Women in Northern, Eastern North Central & Uva Provinces with Solid & Sustainable Mechanism (November 2019 – November 2021, Sri Lanka, JICA)</p>
	<p>○ Work shop for female entrepreneur (December 2019 – March 2020, South Sudan, JICA)</p>
	<p>○ Women Only Centre: Social and Economic Stabilization of Refugee Women and Adolescent Girls in Turkey (April 2019 – March 2020, Turkey, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UN Women)</p>
<p>Action 2</p> <p>Support projects/programmes that promote gender mainstreaming.</p>	<p>○ Refugee Camp Improvement Project in Palestine (December 2016 – December 2019, Palestine, JICA)</p>
	<p>○ Tuberculosis Control Project in Afghanistan Phase 3 (October 2015 – August 2019, Afghanistan, JICA)</p>
	<p>○ The Project for Development of Local Production and Promotion of Local Brands Phase 2 (July 2016 – July 2019, Armenia, JICA)</p>
	<p>○ Project for Capacity Development of Local Government for Strengthening Community Resilience in Acholi and West Nile Sub-Regions (June 2016 – March 2021, Uganda, JICA)</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Northern Uganda Farmers' Livelihood Improvement Project (December 2015–November 2020, Uganda, JICA)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Project on Capacity Development for the Implementation of Economic Census 2018 (March 2016 – February 2021, Nepal, JICA)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Capacity Development for Comprehensive District Developments in the Northern Region of Sierra Leone (November 2009 – February 2019, Sierra Leone, JICA)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Strengthening and Sensitizing of Frontline Officers in Women Development Sector attached to Ministry of Women and Child Affairs, specially Northern, Eastern, North Central and Uva Provinces through in country training (April 2019 – March 2020, Sri Lanka, JICA)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Capacity Development for CEAPAD Administration and Donor Aid Management and Coordination (January 2019 – January 2021, Palestine, JICA)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Data collection survey on building public trust in conflict affected countries (January 2019 – December 2019, Africa Region (wide area), JICA)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Seminar of women and development in Afghanistan (2019, Afghanistan, JICA)
	<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 2019 – March 2020, Niger, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UN Women)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Women Leadership, Empowerment, Access and Protection (LEAP) in Yambio, Yei and Bentiu for Stabilization and Recovery of returning IDPs (April 2019 – March 2020, South Sudan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UN Women)
Action 3 Introduce gender analysis in projects/programmes planning, monitoring and evaluation (M&E).	There are no applicable projects for 2019.

<p>Action 4</p> <p>Establish a mechanism which enables women to actively participate in all efforts and projects/programmes (such as development of a system and promotion of empowerment).</p>	<p>○ Project for Skills Development and Market Diversification (PSDMD) of Garment Industry of Pakistan (June 2016-2020, Pakistan, JICA)</p>
	<p>○ Advancing Quality Alternative Learning Project (September 2015–March 2020, Pakistan, JICA)</p>
	<p>○ Emergency Protection, Education and WASH Assistance to Returnees and IDPs in Nangarhar and Kunar Province, Afghanistan (June 2019 – July 2020, Afghanistan, Shanti Volunteer Association (SVA))</p>
<p>Action 5</p> <p>Provide support for research on a relationship between gender issues of which men and boys face and occurrence of sexual and gender-based violence in recovery and reconstruction phase after conflicts or disasters.</p> <p>Support for projects/programmes in which men and boys contribute to prevent sexual and gender-based violence and provide assistance for women and girls.</p>	<p>There are no applicable projects for 2019.</p>
<p>Goal 4: [Priority] In providing humanitarian relief, recovery and reconstruction assistance give top priority to the resolution of focal issues, such as support projects/programmes for healthcare, education, agriculture, infrastructure development, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR), and judicial systems that are directly linked to human security. In that process, assistance, which is especially needed by women and girls should be strengthened.</p>	
<p>Action 1</p> <p>Assist women and girls, etc. so that they can receive basic medical services; Ensure sexual and reproductive health and</p>	<p>○ Program Advisor (October 2018-March 2021, Cote d'Ivoire, JICA)</p>
	<p>○ The Project for Promoting Maternal and Child Health Handbook (August 2018 – August 2021, Afghanistan, JICA)</p>

<p>rights (SRHR) and MISP(initial reproductive health services including service for survivors of sexual violence, emergency child birth) in particular; Also assist with the cooperation of men and boys, which is indispensable for ensuring SRHR of women and girls.</p> <p>Action 1</p> <p>Assist women and girls, etc. so that they can receive basic medical services; Ensure sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) and MISP(initial reproductive health services including service for survivors of sexual violence, emergency child birth) in particular; Also assist with the cooperation of men and boys, which is indispensable for ensuring SRHR of women and girls.</p>	<p>○ Project for Improvement of Women's Health Status through Human Resources Development of Health Sector in Teluk Bintuni Regency, West Papua Province (November 2018–November 2021, Indonesia, JICA/Gunma University)</p>
	<p>○ Project on Making Healthy Village for Mothers and Women in the Highland Region of Papua New Guinea (February 2018–January 2022, Papua New Guinea, JICA/ Health and Development Service (HANDS))</p>
	<p>○ Project for Improvement of Medical Equipment in Tribhuvan University Teaching Hospital (December 2016–October 2021, Nepal, JICA)</p>
	<p>○ Activities for nutritional improvement and life-style related diseases prevention in Machhapuchhre Rural Municipality-Ward No.6, Kaski District Nepal (September 2017–August 2019, Nepal, JICA/Morinomiya University of Medical Sciences)</p>
	<p>○ Sustainable Maternal and Child Health Project (June 2017–April 2020, Nepal JICA/Citizens Association for Nepal Exchange)</p>
	<p>○ Project on Human Resource Development in Health Phase 3 (October 2018–September 2023, DR Congo, JICA)</p>
	<p>○ Maternal and Child Health Management Course (January – February 2019, Afghanistan, JICA)</p>
	<p>○ The Project for the Development of the University Hospital Center of Cocody for the Improvement of Maternal and Child Health Care Services in Greater Abidjan (Main Body) (September 2019-December 2025, Cote d'Ivoire, JICA)</p>
	<p>○ Project for Improving Continuum of Care for Mothers and Newborns (July 2019-June 2023, Cote d'Ivoire, JICA)</p>
	<p>○ Project for Strengthening Maternal and Child Health Services (October 2019 – September 2022, Burundi, JICA)</p>

<p>Action 1</p> <p>Assist women and girls, etc. so that they can receive basic medical services; Ensure sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) and MISRP(initial reproductive health services including service for survivors of sexual violence, emergency child birth) in particular; Also assist with the cooperation of men and boys, which is indispensable for ensuring SRHR of women and girls.</p>	<p>○ The Project on Improvement of the growth retardation for the Low Weight Infants at the Severely Polluted Area by Herbicides/Dioxins in Vietnam (August 2019 – January 2023, Viet Nam, JICA)</p>
	<p>○ Improved access to quality sexual and reproductive health services and to gender-based violence responses of the conflict-affected population in Kasai Oriental, Lomami, Ituri and Sud Ubangi provinces (April 2019 – March 2020, DR Congo, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UNFPA)</p>
	<p>○ Developing community resilience and empowering women and youth in the Lake Region Province in areas affected by violent extremism (April 2019 – September 2020, Chad, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UNFPA)</p>
	<p>○ Humanitarian response through the provision of integrated emergency reproductive health services to vulnerable women and adolescent girls in 7 districts affected by severe food insecurity in the great south of Madagascar (April 2019 – March 2020, Madagascar, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UNFPA)</p>
	<p>○ Saving Lives and Building Resilience: Delivering Emergency Reproductive Health Services and Training Midwives in South Sudan (April 2019 – March 2020, South Sudan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UNFPA)</p>
	<p>○ Addressing Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) and Gender Based Violence (GBV) Services among people affected by drought and displaced by conflict in selected woredas in Oromia and SNNP regions (April 2019 – March 2020, Ethiopia, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UNFPA)</p>
	<p>○ Provision of Essential Sexual and Reproductive Health(SRH) Services for Syrian Refugee Women, Girls, Boys and Men (WGBM) in Jordan (April 2019 – March 2020, Jordan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UNFPA)</p>
	<p>○ Provision of integrated emergency reproductive health and gender-based violence response services to IDP,</p>

<p>Action 1</p> <p>Assist women and girls, etc. so that they can receive basic medical services; Ensure sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) and MISRP(initial reproductive health services including service for survivors of sexual violence, emergency child birth) in particular; Also assist with the cooperation of men and boys, which is indispensable for ensuring SRHR of women and girls.</p>	<p>returnee and refugee women in Iraq (April 2019 – March 2020, Iraq, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UNFPA)</p>
	<p>○ BUILDING HUMAN CAPACITY FOR THE FUTURE GENERATIONS IN SYRIA (Training for All - phase III) (April 2019 – September 2020, Syria, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UNFPA)</p>
	<p>○ UN Syria Partnership Program "My School My Community" (April 2019 – September 2020, Syria, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UNFPA)</p>
	<p>○ Strengthening Resilience of Vulnerable Crisis Affected Households through Women Empowerment and Livelihood Improvement (April 2019 – September 2020, Syria, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UNFPA)</p>
	<p>○ Provision of integrated emergency gender-based violence response services for the most vulnerable women and girls in Yemen (April 2019 – March 2020, Yemen, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UNFPA)</p>
	<p>○ Women's health: Support urgent health and protection needs by improving women's Sexual and Reproductive Health and Breast Cancer in Gaza and vulnerable communities (April 2019 – March 2020, Palestine, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UNFPA)</p>
	<p>○ Protecting Rohingya women and girls, and adolescent in Bangladesh by lifesaving sexual and reproductive health services and prevention and response to gender-based violence (April 2019 – June 2020, Bangladesh, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UNFPA)</p>
	<p>○ Integrating cervical cancer screening and care into the service package offered to women living with HIV in Togo (March 2017–March 2019, Togo, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/IPPF)</p>
	<p>○ Enhancing Availability and Women's Access to Integrated SRH-HIV Services in Earthquake Affected Districts of Nepal (October 2019 – September 2021, Nepal, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/IPPF)</p>

<p>Action 1</p> <p>Assist women and girls, etc. so that they can receive basic medical services; Ensure sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) and MISRP(initial reproductive health services including service for survivors of sexual violence, emergency child birth) in particular; Also assist with the cooperation of men and boys, which is indispensable for ensuring SRHR of women and girls.</p>	<p>○ Community action for sustainable and inclusive growth: increasing access to sexual and reproductive health through a gender equality and women's empowerment approach for marginalized women in India (April 2018 – March 2020, India, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/IPPF)</p>
	<p>○ Developing a comprehensive model to prevent and address congenital Zika virus syndrome in Venezuela: A sexual and reproductive health approach (SRH) Approach (May 2018 – April 2020, Venezuela, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/IPPF)</p>
	<p>○ Strengthening Quality of Care for sexual and reproductive health services through Public Private Partnerships in Uganda (May 2018 – April 2020, Uganda, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/IPPF)</p>
	<p>○ Integration of cervical cancer screening and care into the service package offered to women living HIV in CAMNAFAW's clinics (April 2018 – March 2019, Cameroon, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/IPPF)</p>
	<p>○ Addressing SGBV and HTPs & Responding to the Needs of Survivors in District Mardan (September 2019 – September 2021, Pakistan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/IPPF)</p>
	<p>○ Reducing maternal and reproductive health morbidities and mortalities among Syrian refugees and the host communities in Bekaa, Lebanon (September 2019 – September 2021, Lebanon, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/IPPF)</p>
	<p>○ Emergency health assistance to IDPs and other conflict-affected Yemenis (March 2019 – February 2020, Yemen, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/IOM)</p>
	<p>○ Primary Health and Mother and Child Care for Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals and Host Communities in Cox's Bazar District of Bangladesh (July 2019 – March 2020, Bangladesh, Peace Winds Japan (PWJ))</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Emergency Relief Goods Distribution in Saptari District (September 2019 – December 2019, Nepal, Japan International Support Program (JISP))
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Assistance of Refugee Children & Families in Lebanon Through Education and Health and Psychosocial Support (July 2019 – October 2020, Lebanon, Campaign for the Children of Palestine (CCP))
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Improvement of Protection and Developmental Environment of Displaced South Sudanese Children in Northwest Uganda (April 2019 – March 2020, Uganda, Save the Children Japan (SCJ))
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Improve WASH through and bathing cubicle for Refugees from Myanmar in Cox's Bazar District, Bangladesh (April 2019 – April 2020, Bangladesh, IVY)
<p>Action 2</p> <p>Provide assistance for continuation of school education and non-formal education even during time of conflict; Also provide assistance for provision of education opportunity to children and young people who could not receive education during conflict.</p>	<p>There are no applicable projects for 2019.</p>
<p>Action 3</p> <p>Provide assistance for equal education for women and girls.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Le Projet de Construction d 'Écoles Fondamentales des Départements du Centre et de l 'Artibonite (May 2017- April 2021, Haiti, JICA)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Project on Strengthening the Capacity of National Institute of Professional Preparation (January 2015 – March 2021, DR Congo, JICA)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Project for the Promotion and Enhancement of the Afghanistan Capacity for Effective Development Phase 2 (PEACE Phase 2) (March 2016 – March 2025, Afghanistan, JICA)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Education Assistance for South Sudanese in Refugee Settlements, Northern Uganda (May 2019 – March 2020, Uganda, Association for Aid and Relief (AAR))
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Education Support Project for Forcefully Displaced Myanmar Nationals and Host Community Residents in Cox' s Bazar, Bangladesh (May 2019 – May 2020, Bangladesh, Plan International Japan (PLAN))
<p>Action 4</p> <p>Action 4</p> <p>Integrate gender perspective in assistance for income generation activities (including agriculture and rural development projects/programmes) for reconstruction.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Project for Strengthening of Local Capacity to Promote Local Development with the Life Improvement Approach in the Eastern Region (January 2018–January 2023, El Salvador, JICA)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Project for Sustainable Irrigation Water Management through Water Users Associations (April 2017-December 2020, Iraq, JICA)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Trilateral Cooperation Project: "Introduction of Advanced Agricultural Technology under Trilateral Cooperation — Jordan, Japan and Israel" Phase 3 (January 2017-January 2020, Jordan, JICA)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Local Rice Promotion Project (January 2014-March 2020, Cote d 'Ivoire, JICA)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ OVOP Colombia Project (March 2014 – February 2020, Colombia, JICA)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Sindhuli Road Corridor Commercial Agriculture Promotion Project (March 2015 – March 2020, Nepal, JICA)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Project for Dissemination of OVOP Issyk-Kul Model to Other Regions of the Country (January 2017-January 2020, Kyrgyzstan, JICA)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Women Livelihood Project to Connect Higashikagawa and Nepal (August 2017-August 2020, Nepal, JICA/Technical Cooperation Executive Committee to Nepal)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Project for Improvement of Livelihoods and Well-being of Female Home-Based Workers (FHBWs) in the Informal

<p>Action 4</p> <p>Integrate gender perspective in assistance for income generation activities (including agriculture and rural development projects/programmes) for reconstruction.</p>	Economic Sector in Sindh Province (March 2017-October 2022, Pakistan, JICA)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Project on Improved Extension for Value-Added Agriculture (EVAP Phase 2) (EVAP Phase 2) (July 2016 – July 2021, Palestine, JICA)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Comprehensive Capacity Development Project for the Bangsamoro (July 2019 – December 2022, Philippines, JICA)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Feasibility Survey for SDGs Business on Establishing Soybean Food Value Chain to Improve Nutrition and Increase Women's Income (October 2019 – December 2021, Burkina Faso, JICA/FUJI OIL HOLDINGS INC.)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Support through rice seed production and its distribution to prevent the occurrence of social unrest and food insecurity due to natural disasters (April 2018 – March 2019, Nigeria, Kenya, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/CGIAR (Africa rice)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Employability for women and youth in the State of Palestine through supporting the garment and textile value chain (March 2019 – March 2020, Palestine, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UNIDO)
<p>Action 5</p> <p>Incorporate perspective of protection of women and girls, and gender equality in infrastructure development for reconstruction projects/programmes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Distribution of Materials for Constructing Temporary Shelters, and Livelihood Assistance for the Victims in Central Sulawesi (July 2019 – August 2020, Indonesia, PARCIC)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Emergency Housing Reconstruction Project (December 2015–March 2021, Nepal, JICA)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Program for Rehabilitation and Recovery from Nepal Earthquake (February 2016 – May 2020, Nepal, JICA)
<p>Action 6</p> <p>Consider needs of women and girls are considered in DDR of</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Regional Development Project for Poverty Reduction Phase II (March 2017 – May 2021, Myanmar, JICA)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Overview of Activities Related to the United Nations Peacekeeping Operations

former combatants (including child soldiers) after conflicts; Incorporate gender perspective in projects/programmes to assist their social reintegration after demobilization.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training on the United Nations Peacekeeping Operations for 34 officers at the Grand Self-Defense Force International Peace Cooperation Activities Training Unit. (Ministry of Defense)
Action 7 Integrate gender perspective in projects/programmes to support judicial reform after conflict.	There are no applicable projects for 2019.
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 sexual and gender-based violence, etc., thereby thoroughly introducing the gender equality perspective in projects/programmes.	
Action Ensure that the gender perspective is integrated in planning and implementing projects/programmes so that women and girls, etc. are surely protected even in subsidized organizations and outsourced contractors.	There are no applicable projects for 2019.

V. Framework for Monitoring and Evaluation, and Revision

Major goal: Develop a framework for effective monitoring and evaluation, and review of implementation status of the NAP at an appropriate time. 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	A focal point for the NAP was established at each ministry and agency in April 2016.

role) for the NAP in each ministry and agency.	
<p>Action 2</p> <p>Establish The Monitoring Working Group (hereinafter referred to as the “Working Group”) consisting of focal points of all relevant ministries and agencies (the Ministry of Foreign Affairs [Gender Mainstreaming Division, Foreign Policy Bureau] serves as the secretariat of the Working Group).</p>	<p>A focal point for the NAP was established at each ministry and agency in April 2016.</p>
<p>Action 3</p> <p>The Ministry of Foreign Affairs makes public English and Japanese versions of the annual report reflecting the implementation status of the NAP on its website.</p>	<p>Publish the status report on monitoring and implementation status of the 2018 NAP (in Japanese) (Ministry of Foreign Affairs).</p>
<p>Goal 2: Develop a framework for appropriately evaluating the implementation status of the NAP.</p>	
<p>Action 1</p> <p>Establish the Evaluation Committee. (the Ministry of Foreign Affairs [Gender Mainstreaming Division, Foreign Policy Bureau] serves as the point of contact on the government side.)</p>	<p>Established after April 2016 (Ministry of Foreign Affairs).</p>
<p>Action 2</p> <p>The Committee consists of experts with sufficient knowledge and experience in</p>	<p>An Evaluation Committee composed of experts including members representing civil society and NGOs with sufficient knowledge and experience in the field of WPS was established in April 2016 (Ministry of Foreign Affairs).</p>

the fields of WPS. Members representing civil society and NGOs are selected while also referring to recommendations from civil society organizations and NGOs engaged in activities in line with SCR 1325 and other relevant resolutions.	
<p>Action 3</p> <p>The Committee may request information related to the implementation status of the NAP from relevant ministries and agencies via the point of contact. Upon receiving a request, ministries and agencies may make a report to the Committee via the point of contact.</p>	A mechanism has been built for Evaluation Committee to request information as needed (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)
<p>Action 4</p> <p>The Committee can state its opinions on a draft of an annual report on the implementation status based on the Working Group explanation.</p>	A mechanism has been built for Evaluation Committee to express their opinions as necessary (Ministry of Foreign Affairs).
<p>Action 5</p> <p>Experts can provide necessary information for monitoring and evaluation to the Committee.</p>	A mechanism has been built for experts to provide the Committee with information necessary for monitoring and evaluation (Ministry of Foreign Affairs).
<p>Action 6</p> <p>The Committee evaluates the implementation of the NAP every two years and will publish on the website of MOFA in both Japanese and English.</p>	Evaluated and reported every two years from the second NAP formulated in 2019, so no report was prepared in 2019, and the reports for 2018 and 2019 are scheduled to be released in fiscal 2020 (Ministry of Foreign Affairs).

<p>Action 7</p> <p>The Committee may provide opportunities to exchange views in cooperation with focal points on evaluation report with civil society and NGOs who engage WPS agenda in SCR 1325 and other relevant resolutions.</p>	<p>A mechanism has been built for the Evaluation Committee to explain evaluation reports and exchange opinions with civil society, NGOs and the like (Ministry of Foreign Affairs).</p>
<p>Action 8</p> <p>The Committee may analyze the validity of goals, specific measures, and indicators of the NAP and major obstacles in its implementation, and compile and present the direction of revision to the NAP approximately by the completion of the first annual report (at the second year of implementation).</p>	<p>A mechanism has been built for the Evaluation Committee to recommend the direction for reviewing the NAP (Ministry of Foreign Affairs).</p>
<p>Action 9</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 (CEDAW) and the UN Human Rights Council's Universal Periodic Review (UPR).</p>	<p>Considering reporting in next periodic report (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)</p>
<p>Goal 3: Revise the NAP appropriately in four years.</p>	
<p>Action 1</p> <p>The government of Japan reviews the NAP based also on</p>	<p>○ Recommendations, including evaluation reports from Evaluation Committee members, are under careful study for the next revision (Ministry of Foreign Affairs).</p>

the recommendations of the Committee.	
<p>Action 2</p> <p>The government of Japan respects the process of drafting NAP and hear views from experts as necessary. In the revision process based on the SCR1325 and other relevant resolutions, the government of Japan have meetings with experts, civil society and NGOs, who have enough knowledge and experiences in WPS field in accordance with SCR 1325 and other relevant resolutions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In fiscal 2019, dialog with civil society and NGOs was conducted in July and December as an activity of the second version of the NAP (revised version) (Ministry of Foreign Affairs).
<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 four years later.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The work schedule for the review is under review (Ministry of Foreign Affairs).

REFERENCE 2

Reference 2-1 Bilateral Official Development Assistance for Fragile States Scored as Principal or Significant by Gender Equality Policy Marker (January to December 2018)

While the total amount of the bilateral official development assistance (ODA) in January-December 2018 was 13,284.63 million USD, ODA for fragile states scored as principal or significant in the DAC.45 (Development Assistance Committee) gender equality policy marker was 1,026.04 million USD (890.72 million USD in 2017). “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 its main objective but incorporates some component of gender equality. (Note: The gender equality policy marker targets bilateral ODAs (including bilateral support through international organizations), while multi ODAs (contributions and investments to international organizations) are not targeted. Furthermore, the numerical values for each item may not match the numerical values in the sum column as a result of rounding figures.)

The following list of fragile states is based on the World Bank List of Fragile Situations in 2018 and countries scoring 90 or above on the Fragile States Index of the Fund for Peace.

Afghanistan	Republic of Congo	Haiti
Yemen	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Pakistan
Iraq	Sierra Leone	Papua New Guinea
Uganda	Djibouti	Bangladesh
Ethiopia	Syria	Burundi
Eritrea	Zimbabwe	Marshall Islands
Cameroon	Sudan	Mali
Gambia	Palestine	Micronesia
North Korea	Somalia	South Sudan
Guinea	Solomon Islands	Myanmar
Guinea-Bissau	Chad	Mauritius
Kiribati	Central African Republic	Mozambique
Kenya	Tuvalu	Libya
Cote d'Ivoire	Togo	Liberia
Kosovo	Nigeria	Lebanon
Comoros	Niger	

	(Million USD)							
	Grand Aid		ODA Loans		Technical Cooperation		Total	
	Principle	Significant	Principle	Significant	Principle	Significant	Principle	Significant
	Amount spent	Amount spent	Amount spent	Amount spent	Amount spent	Amount spent	Amount spent	Amount spent
Education policy and administrative management	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	1.4
Education facilities and training	0.4	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.6
Primary education	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.9	6.2	0.9	7.9
Early childhood education	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Secondary education	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Lower secondary education	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4
Vocational training	0.1	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.1	6.1
Higher education	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	3.4
Health policy and administrative management	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	2.6	1.9	2.6
Medical services	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Basic health infrastructure	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Basic nutrition	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
Infectious disease control	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Health education	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5
Reproductive health care	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.7	6.7	0.7
STD control including HIV/AIDS	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3
Water supply - large systems	0.0	2.1	0.0	30.9	0.0	2.5	0.0	35.5
Sanitation - large systems	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.8
Basic drinking water supply	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Decentralisation and support to subnational government	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	2.2
Legal and judicial development	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4
Democratic participation and civil society	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Security system management and reform	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.0	3.9
Post-conflict peace-building (UN)	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Social Protection	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.4	1.3	0.5
Social protection and welfare services policy, planning and administration	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Employment creation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Road transport	0.0	0.0	0.0	105.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	106.0
Rail transport	0.0	0.0	0.0	266.3	0.0	8.7	0.0	275.0
Air transport	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.6
Power generation, renewable sources, unspecified	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3
Business Policy and Administration	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3
Agricultural policy and administrative management	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.4	0.0	6.4
Agricultural development	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.5
Agricultural water resources	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.2	0.0	3.6	0.0	21.8
Food crop production	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	5.2
Livestock	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	3.8
Agricultural education/training	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8
Agricultural services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	3.8
Agricultural financial services	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.4
Forestry policy and administrative management	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.0	4.3
Forestry development	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5
Fishing policy and administrative management	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.6
Industrial policy and administrative management	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.3
Small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) development	0.0	0.0	35.8	27.2	0.0	1.3	35.8	28.4
Tourism policy and administrative management	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Environmental policy and administrative management	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.8
Bio-diversity	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	2.3
Multisector aid	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	22.1
Urban development and management	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.9
Rural development	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	46.2
Disaster Risk Reduction	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3
Material relief assistance and services	0.7	21.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	21.1
Emergency food assistance	20.7	26.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.7	26.5
Relief co-ordination and support services	2.4	160.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	160.2
Immediate post-emergency reconstruction and rehabilitation	7.5	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	9.0
	36.9	237.3	35.8	620.4	5.8	70.3	78.5	928.0

Reference 2-2 Bilateral Official Development Assistance for Fragile States Scored as Principal or Significant by Gender Equality Policy Marker (January to December 2019)

While the total amount of the bilateral official development assistance (ODA) in January-December 2019 was 14,677.02 million USD, ODA for fragile states scored as principal or significant in the DAC.45 (Development Assistance Committee) gender equality policy marker was 480.23 million USD (1,026.04 million USD in 2018). “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 its main objective but incorporates some component of gender equality. (Note: The gender equality policy marker targets bilateral ODAs (including bilateral support through international organizations), while multi ODAs (contributions and investments to international organizations) are not targeted. Furthermore, the numerical values for each item may not match the numerical values in the sum column as a result of rounding figures.)

The following list of fragile states is based on the World Bank List of Fragile Situations in 2019 and countries scoring 90 or above on the Fragile States Index of the Fund for Peace.

Afghanistan	Republic of Congo	Pakistan
Yemen	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Papua New Guinea
Iraq	Djibouti	East Timor
Uganda	Syria	Burundi
Ethiopia	Zimbabwe	Marshall Islands
Eritrea	Sudan	Mali
Cameroon	Palestine	Micronesia
Gambia	Somalia	South Sudan
North Korea	Solomon Islands	Myanmar
Guinea	Chad	Mauritius
Guinea-Bissau	Central African Republic	Mozambique
Kiribati	Tuvalu	Libya
Kenya	Togo	Liberia
Cote d'Ivoire	Nigeria	Lebanon
Kosovo	Niger	
Comoros	Haiti	

							(Million USD)	
	Grand Aid		ODA Loans		Technical Cooperation		Total	
	Principle	Significant	Principle	Significant	Principle	Significant	Principle	Significant
	Amount spent	Amount spent	Amount spent	Amount spent	Amount spent	Amount spent	Amount spent	Amount spent
Education policy and administrative management	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5
Education facilities and training	0.4	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.6
Primary education	0.2	10.7	0.0	0.0	1.1	2.9	1.2	13.5
Early childhood education	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Secondary education	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Vocational training	0.4	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.4	2.9
Higher education	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4
Health policy and administrative management	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.8	0.4	1.8
Medical services	0.0	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.8
Basic health infrastructure	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Basic nutrition	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6
Infectious disease control	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
NCDs control, general	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5
Reproductive health care	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.0	4.8	1.0
STD control including HIV/AIDS	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2
Water supply - large systems	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.3	0.0	1.9	0.0	9.2
Basic drinking water supply	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	6.9
Basic sanitation	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2
Waste management / disposal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	1.4
Meteorological services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5
Security system management and reform	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.0	5.9
Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4
Land mine clearance	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6
Social Protection	0.0	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.5	8.1
Social protection and welfare services policy, planning and administration	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Employment creation	0.4	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	7.1
Road transport	0.0	0.1	0.0	37.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	38.0
Rail transport	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.3	0.0	8.8	0.0	25.1
Air transport	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Electric power transmission and distribution (centralised grids)	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.7
Business Policy and Administration	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
Business development services	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Agricultural policy and administrative management	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.0	4.1
Agricultural development	0.0	0.7	0.0	17.5	0.0	0.7	0.0	18.9
Agricultural water resources	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.5	0.0	2.7	0.0	16.2
Food crop production	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.3	0.0	7.3
Livestock	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4
Agricultural research	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Agricultural services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	3.4
Agricultural financial services	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.0
Livestock/veterinary services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4
Forestry policy and administrative management	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.2	0.0	6.2
Forestry development	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
Fishing policy and administrative management	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.5
Industrial policy and administrative management	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.3
Small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) development	0.0	0.0	14.2	69.2	0.0	2.7	14.2	71.9
Tourism policy and administrative management	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3
Environmental policy and administrative management	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4
Bio-diversity	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5
Multisector aid	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Urban development and management	0.0	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.5
Urban land policy and management	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2
Urban development	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2
Disaster Risk Reduction	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Household food security programmes	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Material relief assistance and services	0.0	77.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	77.5
Emergency food assistance	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2
Relief co-ordination and support services	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7
Immediate post-emergency reconstruction and rehabilitation	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8
	5.4	157.3	14.2	227.5	2.8	61.6	22.4	446.5

EVALUATION COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL ACTION PLAN ON WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY

Chairperson	Yoriko Meguro	Professor Emeritus, Sophia University
Members	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	Lecturer (part-time), 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, Kwansei Gakuin University
	Makiko Kubota	International Cooperation Specialist, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)
	Fumika Sato	Professor, Graduate School of Social Sciences, Hitotsubashi University
	Rumiko Seya	President, Reach Alternatives(REALs)
	Kiyoshi Yamaya	Professor, Faculty of Policy Studies, Doshisha University