

# ANNUAL REPORT ON THE NATIONAL ACTION PLAN ON WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY

JANUARY-DECEMBER, 2017

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

March 2019

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# GENERAL REMARKS

## General Remarks

### MATTERS OF STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE

#### 1. Target and Methodology of Evaluation

This evaluation report (fiscal 2018) covered any project implemented during the period from January to December of 2017, the second year following the formulation of the National Action Plan (NAP) of Japan. As the same as last year's (the second) evaluation, this year's evaluation targeted all projects that were either planned or already implemented after the formulation of the NAP, good practices were selected based on the same direction and criteria for evaluation as that of the previous year. Therefore, evaluation criteria comprise two stages: (1) Activity and Output and (2) Outcome. Gender markers for planning, activities, and expected outcomes of the project are defined by way of the following three conditions: (1) have gender equality and/or the empowerment of women and girls as the primary or principal objective; (2) make a significant contribution to gender equality and/or the empowerment of women and girls; or (3) make a limited or no contribution to gender equality and/or the empowerment of women and girls (cf.: UN Gender Equality Marker Guidance Note, September 2013). At the same time, the evaluation placed a greater emphasis on the evaluation criteria rather than on the balance between pillars of the NAP (chapters in this report) and between concerned ministries or governmental agencies. Like last year, the Evaluation of each pillar was assigned to members of the Evaluation Committee. While Chapter V. "Framework for Monitoring, Evaluation, and Review" also included evaluations on other chapters. The work is expected to draw some recommendations for improvement regarding the project's relevancy and consistency with the NAP, structure and contents of the NAP itself and indicators for monitoring to be sorted out.

2. Trends in Projects regarding "Participation", "Conflict Prevention", "Protection", and "Humanitarian Relief, Recovery, and Reconstruction Assistance" in Fiscal 2018 Evaluation: Comparisons were made from the perspective of between years and areas of four pillars.

#### **Participation**

Trends in efforts: Among the 26 good practices selected out of the cases evaluated this fiscal year, 11 cases - five outside Japan and six in Japan - have the main objective of gender equality and/or empowerment of women. The area of "women's participation" where women influence decision-making, includes projects for post-disaster reconstruction, disaster risk reduction and peacebuilding efforts. The scope of their influences covers from changing the structure of local communities to the policies and activities of international organizations, which, clearly shows the tendency expected outcomes that would lead to the empowerment of women themselves who participate in these activities. On the other hand, some activity goals have been left without any projects implemented yet. Like last year, there is a lack of effort for women's participation in peacebuilding processes.

Implementing entities: Projects undertaken by the National Police Agency and the Ministry of Defense are cited as good practices. They are characterized by the improvement in the content of the action, such as developing a system including the establishment of a new division related to the NAP,

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holding an awareness-raising symposium, and continuing to hold a high-level round table at an international conference organized by the Japanese government to advance discussion.

Results: Most projects descriptions were about activities and output. In many cases, the impact of the project results on women's empowerment and system reforms were not clear.

## **Conflict Prevention**

Trends in efforts: The number of projects that assist gender mainstreaming increased. Such initiatives are observed in the area of promoting women's participation and leadership in preventing and countering violent extremism (PCVE), confidence-building and early warning and early response in the community; preventing sexual exploitation and abuse caused by personnel engaged in peace support operations and strengthening the capacity to respond to sexual violence. Such efforts are made in order to address issues from diverse perspectives. In order to prevent and mitigate influences of violent extremism groups on citizens through the internet and social media, awareness-raising activities using images and movies with involvement of existing mechanisms like community-based organizations and women's organizations as preventive mechanisms were continuously observed. On the other hand, more efforts should be made towards creating a basis for gender statistics, gender analysis in causes and impacts of conflict in conflict-affected regions, and support for Japanese activities conducted by women, civil society, and NGOs.

Implementing entities: Efforts by Japanese NGOs and participation by the National Police Agency and the Ministry of Defense (providing internal education programs) in addition to the United Nations and JICA.

Results: The number of good practices has increased due to the diversification of implementing entities.

## **Protection**

Trends in efforts: From year to year, there has been a clear division between projects where results are becoming clearer and areas where efforts are lagging behind. In the area of comprehensive support for victims of gender-based violence (GBV) under humanitarian crisis, the number of initiatives has steadily increased, and it is commendable that the project aims to empower women by correcting structural inequalities. Furthermore, there are some improvements such as the capacity building of Afghan female police officers to support GBV survivors, where officers with training experience have become trainers. On the other hand, there is a lack of projects that aim to support the development and operation of laws and systems and the establishment of a GBV reporting system.

Implementing entities: In addition to international organizations and governmental agencies, there was an innovative project where local NGOs, representatives of religious groups, and civil society held a focus group discussion and consequently developed an action plan.

Results: Some of the projects have surpassed their original goals by achieving outcomes that contribute to social integration between local residents and refugees, as well as comprehensive improvement of women's livelihood skills, life plans, and social status, and by contributing to efforts to improve women's social status in the country through technical assistance to the target governments.

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## **Humanitarian and Reconstruction Assistance**

Trends in efforts: In projects for victims of conflicts and natural disasters, objectives, targets, and approaches of planning differ depending on the phase of the initiative and whether the affected people are residents in the target region or refugees or displaced persons. The good practices identified this fiscal year include cases where the project is designed to benefit both persons flowing into the community and existing residents, including mechanisms for women to participate in activities that determine the rehabilitation of the infrastructure of the affected communities. For example, practices such as improving livelihoods and economic opportunities and reducing gender-based risks for women and girls in the community as well as women and girls who have become refugees or been displaced due to armed conflict or natural disasters; peacebuilding, conflict mediation, and conflict prevention by women's organization and networks; providing access to activity areas that were considered to be the domain of men such as landmine countermeasure activities, training, agriculture and land; and other mechanisms that allow women to participate in decision-making on infrastructure regeneration in the affected community. There is also one project that has developed from a project with a goal focusing on health improvement into a project for more comprehensive improvement of women's reproductive health as the project phase progress. A project aiming at post-conflict reconstruction in a region where a peace agreement was reached after decades of conflict between the government and anti-government armed groups has been launched with the direct involvement of the Japanese government as a large-scale project for both gender mainstreaming and women's empowerment, with women's participation considered, planned, and achieved from the start of the long-term social reconstruction.

Implementing entities: International organizations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, target countries, JICA, and Japanese NPOs

Results: Cases cited as good practices are recognized for setting goals that lead to gender equality and/or empowerment of women/girls and achieving the goals of promoting women's participation in peacebuilding and reconciliation for both refugees and local women in the host community including developing a stable livelihood and economic base for women and girls and creating a GBV-free safe environment in regions where traditional gender norms and practices remain deeply rooted in the region; empowering women and promoting livelihood restoration as a result of women's participation in a local post-disaster reconstruction plan and implementation the plan; and benefitting both refugees and local women in the host community as a result of a livelihood improvement project.

### 3. Results and Issues

Comparing the contents and implementation of the projects over the past three years, many projects have been successful in terms of goal settings and implementation methods, and the implementing entities are becoming more diverse. These improvements are recognized as a part of the effects of the shared understanding between the Monitoring Working Group, which is involved in project formation of related ministries and agencies, and the Evaluation Committee. In addition, it is undeniable that the inclusion of a disaster component in the NAP has broadened opportunities for finding projects and improvements as projects for evaluation to address familiar issues in Japan. The Evaluation Committee recognizes that the inclusion is appreciated by related parties outside Japan

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because of commonalities between issues in post-conflict reconstruction and those in post-disaster reconstruction as well as the contributions by utilizing Japan's experience, and that it raises a sense of ownership among ministries and agencies in Japan regarding the NAP.

However, there is a lack of: projects that target women's participation in peacebuilding processes; projects that aim to develop gender statistics in conflict-affected regions and gender analysis on conflict factors and impacts in the area of Conflict Prevention; and projects that support activities by grass-roots and civil society. As the positive correlation between the progress of post-conflict peacebuilding and women's participation in post-conflict peacebuilding processes has been proved, it is necessary to examine Japan's contribution to the peacebuilding processes to ensure that the NAP is promoting gender mainstreaming and women's empowerment—both of which drive peacebuilding, which encompasses Participation, Conflict Prevention, Protection, and Humanitarian and Reconstruction Assistance. In addition, as the peacebuilding process is the foundation for long-term peacebuilding, it is said that the content of the case lacking in the prevention area is the sustainable peacebuilding process of conflict prevention, and this is an issue to consider as a way of Japan's approach to planning for resolving issues based on demonstration.

The second evaluation report pointed out that the arrangement of information in the framework of the NAP was quite complicated and there were issues with it as a monitoring and evaluation tool. The report attributed the complexity to the fact that it contains unclear terms that made it difficult to differentiate among the various pillars in describing major goals defining the pillars within the framework (chapters in this report), incomplete definitions, and issues with logical consistency among the major goals and actions. This year's evaluation was carried out with these obstacles mentioned above, but found an increase in the number of projects that have delivered outcomes that were in the budding stage in the previous year. Such outcomes include comprehensive efforts to place women and women's groups in the context of the overall community, initiatives for poverty elimination and infrastructure development based on a gender perspective, and models of gender mainstreaming in public service improvement for peacebuilding projects, all of which indicate the possibility of changing social customs and systems in the support target areas toward true women's empowerment. A new approach to be taken with the support of multiple contributors was also noted last year.

This year's evaluation has seen a dramatic expansion of these trends. This is because of an increase in projects with improved planning and implementation capacity that promote gender mainstreaming and women's empowerment. Members of the Evaluation Committee agree that the number of projects that seem to have set perspectives and methods to foresee outcomes at the planning stage increased. Such progress is reflected in the diversification of implementing entities and the introduction of the perspective of bringing complementary benefits between project target groups, presumably due to lessons that Japan learned through its experience of providing support for the social reconstruction of countries or specific regions, and due to cooperation with other support countries. Regarding women and girls as a group that has relationships with multiple social actors—and is not separate from the social context—may bring about results that allow us to see prospects leading to the empowerment of women, making women players in social reconstruction as well as the target of support. Overall, however, like last year there are many reports on (1) Activity, probably because of the limitations around providing information on projects evaluated in the past and the evaluation frequency, i.e., evaluation for a single year.

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With regard to the validity of evaluation, the NAP itself is shaped in a way that does not require indicators allowing strict evaluation, as mentioned in the second evaluation report. This aspect requires reconsideration in the way of reviewing the framework. With these in mind, members of the Evaluation Committee have worked to apply international standards that are normally used when confirming what is planned and what is implemented under a project, i.e., evaluating the implementation status. The core agreement among committee members is to value innovation in the objective, methods, or implementing entities for gender mainstreaming and women's empowerment, as well as perspectives on seeing outcomes. The agreement is based on the judgment that we are in a stage in which we should first form models of good practices.

# AUTHORS (MEMBERS OF THE EVALUATION COMMITTEE)

## Authors (Members of the Evaluation Committee)

### General Remarks

Yoriko Meguro, Professor Emeritus, Sophia University

### I. Participation

Yoriko Meguro, Professor Emeritus, Sophia University

Hiroko Akizuki, Professor, Faculty of International Relations, Asia University

### II. Conflict Prevention

Makiko Kubota, Advisor on Gender and Development, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

Rumiko Seya, President, Reach Alternatives (formerly Japan Center for Conflict Prevention)

### III. Protection

Keiko 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

Fumika Sato, Professor, Graduate School of Social Sciences, Hitotsubashi University

### IV. Humanitarian and Reconstruction Assistance

Hiroaki Ishii, Executive Director, Japan Association for Refugees; Part-time lecturer, School of International and Public Policy, Hitotsubashi University

Mieko Ishii, Professor, Disaster Nursing, International University of Health and Welfare Graduate School

Asako Osaki, Visiting Professor, School of Policy Studies, Kwansei Gakuin University

### V. Framework for Monitoring, Evaluation, and Review

Kiyoshi Yamaya, Professor, Faculty of Policy Studies, Doshisha University

# I PARTICIPATION

## I Participation

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

### •General Comments

Among 26 cases cited as good practices in major Goal 1 “Participation,” 11 cases have gender equality and women’s empowerment as their main objectives, of which five projects are implemented outside Japan while six cases are domestic initiatives.

Of the 26 cases, Goal 1-2 “Offer cooperation in UN PKOs and other peacebuilding efforts with due consideration given to women’s perspectives” (4 cases), Goal 3-3 “Introduce the gender equality perspective in assistance projects for post-disaster reconstruction and disaster risk reduction and ensure women’s participation in decision-making” (11 cases), and Goal 4-1 “Positively assist Japanese women to assume posts in the UN, other international organizations, and in UN missions. In particular, promote their appointment as top officials” (3 cases) are areas where many efforts have been made.

Notably, with regard to Goal 3-3, “Introduce the gender equality perspective in projects that assist post-disaster reconstruction and disaster risk reduction and ensure women’s participation in decision-making”, JICA has carried out 11 projects outside Japan, mainly in Asia. As a result, the projects achieved outcomes that include clarifying gender needs and having women in community disaster risk reduction activities as leaders, and incorporating women’s perspectives into the activities. Consequently, these changes led to raising awareness in the community of the need for women to have knowledge about disaster risk reduction.

In addition, both the National Police Agency and the Ministry of Defense worked on Goal 4-2 “Develop a system including the establishment of a new department for promoting gender mainstreaming and participation of women upon implementing SCR 1325 and other relevant resolutions” (4 cases) and made progress. Furthermore, it is commendable that they organized a symposium on evaluation of WPS action plan implementation and a high-level round table on WPS at WAW! 2017 for Goal 4-3 “Publish and disseminate SCR 1325 and the NAP.”

On the other hand, no case has been cited by this fiscal year for Goal 1-3 “Offer support for the establishment and operation of laws and systems which give consideration to women’s perspectives and for the improvement of access to justice,” Goal 2-2 “Ensure participation of women representing conflict-affected regions in peace-related conferences in which Japan is involved (including conference on reconstruction assistance to conflict-affected regions),” Goal 3-2 “Ensure women’s participation in democratization support activities including election monitoring groups,” and Goal 4-5 “Increase women’s participation into Japanese delegations to peace-related conferences (including the conference on reconstruction assistance to conflict-affected regions).” It is required to continue efforts toward women’s participation in peacebuilding processes.

# I PARTICIPATION

As for the results of each project, most of the descriptions are about activities and outputs (23 cases) and there are few descriptions of outcomes concerning what kind of ability has been strengthened as a result of the activities (3 cases). It is desired to continue reporting from the perspective of what kind of abilities have been strengthened among women and what kind of changes have arisen as a result of participation by women.

## ● Good practices

### **1. Project on Capacity Building for Community-based DRR in Urban Areas of Bangladesh (JICA, SEEDS ASIA, Bangladesh)**

The City of Dhaka encourages women's participation in training program on disaster risk reduction. The city also provides assistance in planning disaster risk reduction education to ensure the plan includes consideration for women and the importance of their roles.

As a result, a movement to proactively involve women and children in activities including selecting a female leader for disaster risk reduction in the model community, is arising at assistance sites based on the disaster risk reduction education plan.

In some cases, men (husbands) who have traditionally played central roles in the community, are becoming aware of the need for women to have knowledge about disaster risk reduction and involving their wives or children in discussions and training.

The project is commendable not only for its outcomes of ensuring women's participation, but also for its output of the changes in the community and awareness-raising among men.

### **2. Community Based Adaptation and Resilience Against Disasters—II: Iloilo-Yokohama Partnership on Enhancing Preparedness to Reduce Risks (JICA, Yokohama City, City Net Yokohama Office, Philippines)**

In the previous phase of this project, interviews for socially vulnerable people including women were conducted on their current status and needs, to examine the setting up of barrier-free toilets, and considerations for women with babies or infants or pregnant women.

The project was implemented with the aim of improving Iloilo City's capacity for disaster risk reduction by strengthening cooperation among various stakeholders such as women, socially vulnerable people, and universities. In specific, training activities for officials, representatives of disability advocacy groups, university officials, and community leaders from Iloilo were offered in Japan, as well as workshops on disaster mitigation management in Iloilo.

Although the main objective of the project is not the empowerment of women, many women participated as leaders in community disaster risk reduction activities and women's perspectives were incorporated into the activities through the project. In addition, through the training, many women promoted disaster risk reduction education as facilitators in their communities.

This project is recognized for achieving the participation of socially vulnerable people in the area of disaster risk reduction by encouraging women and socially vulnerable people to affirm their status as

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members of society—as opposed to passive recipients of assistance—and for making use of Yokohama City’s experience in promoting self-help and mutual assistance in times of disaster.

### **3. Prevention of Radicalization and Violent Extremism Through Empowered Women’s Influence in Building Resilient Communities in Muslim-majority Asian Countries (UN WOMEN, Bangladesh, Indonesia)**

This project supported building of resilient communities in predominantly Muslim countries in Asia, to prevent violent extremism through the influence of empowered women. Specific activities include: building networks of women’s groups for the gender-related policymaking, improving capacity for advocacy activities to the governments, establishing a venue for dialogue between women’s groups and governmental organizations, and conducting surveys on incentives to participate in extremist organizations and women’s influence on their decision-making.

The results showed that women acquired the ability and skills to promote social integration for the prevention of violent extremism, to build networks of women’s groups for social integration, to identify the causes for falling into violent extremism, and to promote intellectual exchange and cooperation between Asian nations.

This is a good example of how empowering women can lead to the development of resilient, inclusive, and peaceful communities.

## II CONFLICT PREVENTION

### II Conflict Prevention

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

#### ●General Remarks

The number of assistance projects for gender mainstreaming in conflict prevention has increased. Compared with two years ago, initiatives for promoting women's participation and leadership in prevention of violent extremism, confidence-building activities, and conflict early warning and early response in the community (Goal 1) are on the rise. The number of initiatives for preventing sexual exploitation and abuse by peace support personnel and strengthening the capacity to respond to sexual violence (Goal 5) is also increasing.

It is worthwhile to note that implementing bodies with good practices have gradually diversified. In addition to the UN agencies and JICA, which had traditionally been identified under this evaluation as the main implementing bodies, efforts by Japanese NGOs are spreading. It should also be recognized that the National Police Agency and the Ministry of Defense in Japan have initiated internal education programs. In terms of the contents of assistance, more initiatives are observed in addressing the newly emerged problems such as in prevention and countering violent extremism (PCVE). For instance, in light of the current situation where violent extremism organizations rely more on Internet and social media in recruiting youth, counter-efforts are made in some countries in Asia by delivering messages against such recruitment using more easy-to-understand approaches such as images, movies and awareness raising through the Internet. Additional efforts are made in terms of sustainability by working together with existing mechanism including community-based mutual aid mechanisms and women's organizations in prevention of violent extremism. On the other hand, there still is a lack of efforts for the development of gender statistics in conflict-affected regions and gender mainstreaming in Conflict Sensitivity Analysis. There also is a significant lack of assistance towards women's grass-roots efforts for conflict prevention and activities by women, civil society, and NGOs in Japan (Goal 6). It is desirable that assistance for grass-roots women's organizations and NGOs in and outside Japan is strengthened in order to enable their wider participation in initiatives for conflict prevention (Goal 6).

#### ●Good Practices

##### **1. Community Safety Project for Women and Youth in Kiambiu Informal Settlement, Nairobi, Republic of Kenya (Japan Center for Conflict Prevention, Kenya)**

In this project, efforts are made to mainstream gender perspective for building an Early Warning and Early Response (EWER) mechanism (to prevent violence and crimes at the grass-roots level) in a slum in Nairobi, Kenya. The area had been affected by violence and terrorism, as well as crimes and conflict based on ethnic divisions. The project trained and organized a Women's Safety Audit team to identify victims of sexual exploitation and gender-based violence as well as areas spotted unsafe by

## II CONFLICT PREVENTION

women that had not been grasped before. The project also trained community youth in psychosocial support to over 2,500 survivors and victims in total. The project also organized an EWER team to mediate and resolve intra-community conflicts and domestic violence that the police have not been able to respond to. The project mediated 1,426 conflicts/incidents out of 1,862 cases identified.

Besides training local women to be bearers of peace in their community for the prevention of election-related violence, violent extremism and crime, the project also provided women with livelihood support through entrepreneurship and business start-up so as to develop sustainable mechanism that allows trained women to continue community work on voluntary basis. The trained women have also become role models and been sharing their experience with other women.

While conflicts affect women and men in different ways, such difference are not often highlighted in the number of efforts. Hence this project should be recognized as a good practice in building an EWER mechanism with special focus on gender mainstreaming.

### **2. Women's Active Participation in Prevention and Response to Violent Extremism and Terrorism in Kenya (UN Women, Kenya)**

The objective of this project is to prevent the expansion of terrorism and violent extremism in Kenya through strengthening the capacity of women in conflict prevention and response at the grass-roots level. In recent years, the growing rise of violent extremism, represented by terrorism, has become increasingly serious. Kenya is not an exception. The country is facing a penetration of violent extremism in the coastal area due to the rise of Islamic extremism from its neighboring country Somalia, increasing recruitment to terrorist organizations and terrorist attacks. Under the circumstances, this project has analyzed the current situation of violent extremism from a gender perspective to crystalize violence against women and infringement of women's human rights. The Project also provided assistance in building women's capacity to prevent conflicts and violent extremism in their communities. Specific actions under the project include: assisting women in participating in local peacebuilding efforts while providing livelihoods so that women would not become involved in violent extremism due to financial reasons; training 60 women, including members of local women's organizations and teachers, as psychosocial support providers who can offer individual and family counseling support to victims and/or girls, women or youth vulnerable to being recruited into terrorist organizations; and providing victims with assistance for livelihood and reintegration. It should be highly valued that, as a result of this project, local women's organizations and female leaders have acquired expertise in preventing violent extremism, become able to resolve issues in their communities, and been recognized as role models for a broad range of local women. It should be also noted that this project was implemented with effective collaboration between UN agency and a Japanese NGO, namely UN Women and the Japan Center for Conflict Prevention with technical expertise in conflict prevention.

### **3. Team of Experts' Support to the Consolidation of the Implementation of DRC Joint Communiqué on Addressing Sexual Violence (Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict [SRSG—SVC], Democratic Republic of the Congo)**

## II CONFLICT PREVENTION

Sexual violence is serious in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the issue became a topical one with the awarding of the 2018 Nobel Peace Prize to Dr. Denis Mukwege, who has helped victims of sexual violence for many years. In DRC, prevention of sexual violence as well as physical and mental care and social reintegration of survivors, is a very important challenge. Where legal mechanism does not function, culture of impunity prevails that leads to further victimization. In order to prevent sexual violence, it is important to assist the process of prosecuting the assault and perpetrators, which includes assisting survivors' to access justice and protecting witnesses. This project has been financed by Japan since 2014 and is playing a crucial role in strengthening legislation and the judicial mechanism as well as advocacy in eliminating sexual violence. The assistance led to the formation of a special judicial unit on sexual violence with 66 members, human resource development, and mobile courts that offer case sensitive support including protection of victims and witnesses. Consequently, in 10 months in 2017, 1,726 cases of sexual violence were registered, 643 cases were ruled on, and offenders in 460 cases were given sentences. Achieving these results in country still affected by serious insecurity should be highly valued. It should also be recognized that implementation of this project has social impact, i.e., improving trust in the police and the justice system. The project can be a model for other regions facing similar challenges of sexual violence.

#### **4. The Project for Strengthening Peace Through the Improvement of Public Services in Three Darfur States (JICA, Sudan)**

This assistance aims to improve the administrative capacity of state governments on health, water supply, and vocational training to (1) support the improvement of the lives of community members affected by conflict, and (2) foster community members' confidence in their local administration. Setting gender mainstreaming as one of its implementation strategies from the beginning, the project has grasped the current situation and issues surrounding women in the area and provided community members and administrators with gender training. In implementing activities on the front line, the project promoted women's participation and made efforts for the economic empowerment of women. For instance, local women have been trained to be health promoters and encouraged to participate in the water supply committee. Additionally, vocational training and entrepreneurial support have been implemented for women who lost their families and belongings due to the conflict. These efforts raised the self-esteem of women and ensured their active social participation. The initiative for female health promoters resulted in improved understanding and awareness among men and local residents on health problems faced by the region at large and violence against women and girls as well as efforts to create communities that are safe for women and girls. The project also achieved results in terms of economic independence of women: about 60% of women who received vocational training started a food business.

Furthermore, it is worth noting that the project has established the Women and Peace Committee by organizing local women and experts to monitor and supervise project activities from a gender perspective and apply the knowledge and lessons learned on the policy level. In its second year, the project cooperated with a local women's college. This project, which has created a local network for women and peace in coordination with project activities and assisting activities of the network, should be recognized as promoting women's participation in peacebuilding in Sudan with significant effect in accordance with UN Security Council Resolution 1325.

## III PROTECTION

### III Protection

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

#### •General Comments

Of the five goals that make up the Protection, the gap between efforts that are bringing about clearer results and efforts that are lagging behind is becoming larger year by year. The effects of continued efforts are emerging, as seen in the case that addresses the protection of gender-based violence (GBV) survivors head-on, which is bringing about sustainable results over years.

With regard to comprehensive support for victims of GBV under humanitarian crisis (Goal 1), the number of projects is steadily increasing, and the results are spreading. Cases such as guaranteeing access of women GBV survivors to land ownership and markets, and using data from gender survey and incorporating the results of analysis on the challenges and needs of refugee women in the planning and analysis stages of policies and projects are recognized for their intention to redress structural inequalities and empower women.

One of the actions for Goal 5 “Offer support for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) and Security Sector Reform (SSR) including the judicial system reform is “Offer support for training and awareness-raising projects for ending non-punishment”. The number of cases in which training is provided to police officers, judges, and other judicial officials with the aim of respond appropriately to GBV survivors and ending non-punishment of perpetrators, has also increased, showing steady results. The project of training for Afghan policewomen to address the gender-based violence, which was cited as a good practice last year and again this year, shows new results in addition to the outcomes last year: police officers’ capacity to support survivors has improved; and the trained female police officers themselves are expected to provide training. In the future, it is hoped that the project will grasp and report not only achievements of the training but also specific results related to the protection and empowerment of GBV survivors and the prevention of GBV in the region/country where the project has been implemented.

Meanwhile, since the beginning of the evaluation, applicable cases have not been selected for the following actions: “gender equality perspective for illegal trade of small arms” (Goal 2); “offer support for training for PKO personnel, prevent violence by dispatched personnel and others, properly investigate and punish those who perpetrate gender-based violence, and promote these measures in the international community” (Goal 4); and offer support for the establishment and operation of laws and systems from the gender equality perspective and for building a system for reporting gender-based violence after a humanitarian crisis in Security Sector Reform (SSR) including disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) and judicial system reform” (Goal 5).

## III PROTECTION

There has been no case applicable to these goals probably because of the international trend of declining new projects for disarmament, but it is necessary to take time to design systems that help make progress in actions under the NAP. To take as an example the Three Principles on Transfer of Defense Equipment and Technology, which Japan has operated since 2014 when it was established to replace the Three Principles on Arms Exports, it is a requirement when transferring defense equipment overseas that risks of causing or promoting GBV as specified by the Arms Trade Treaty must be considered. It is crucial to determine how to secure such a framework.

It is worthwhile to note the fact that the Ministry of Defense hosted the WPS seminar in Sri Lanka as part of the Pacific Partnership, which was implemented jointly with the US Navy and others, is an initiative that not only widely publicized the government's commitment to the WPS action plan to the relevant countries, but also utilized the WPS perspective in international disaster relief activities. Additionally, with regard to Goal 3 "Consider the establishment of a comprehensive protection system for refugees seeking protection in Japan," new initiatives including providing flexibility in granting residence permits for women as GBV victims and introducing the "Training on Gender-Based Violence, etc." in the training for refugee studies should be recognized. It is hoped to grasp the changes in the treatment of women who experienced GBV in refugee studies and certain results will be yielded.

### ● Good Practices

#### 1. Strengthening the Resilience and Protection of Women and Youth in Host Communities— Lebanon (UN Women, Lebanon)

This project aimed to strengthen the resilience of women and youth in Lebanon, into which refugees are flowing due to the Syrian Civil War, by: 1) providing opportunities for poor women to improve their livelihood through vocational training; 2) raising awareness of gender-based violence; and 3) supporting the development of the National Action Plan of Lebanon based on UN Security Council Resolution 1325.

Thirteen social development centers, which have been operated by the Ministry of Social Affairs of Lebanon, have provided Lebanese and Syrian refugee women with vocational training, helping 3,780 women acquired skills for livelihood improvement (800 of them were employed) and 1,600 women received education on GBV and social support. With technical assistance for the NAP development, the Lebanese Women's Affairs Ministry and the National Commission for Lebanese Women (NCLW) carried out a focus group discussion not only with Lebanese but also Palestinian refugees, Syrians, Iraqis, local NGOs, representatives from religious groups, and other civil society representatives and developed the NAP for Lebanon.

This project is recognized for promoting women's skill acquisition, employment, livelihood improvement, social status improvement, and independence within their households, and contributing to social integration between Syrian refugees and Lebanese. The project also made a considerable contribution to improving women's status in Lebanon through technical assistance to the Lebanese government, achieving results that surpassed the initial goal.

## III PROTECTION

### 2. Women's Leadership, Empowerment, Access & Protection in Crisis Response (LEAP) (UN Women, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan)

Aiming to establish infrastructure for sustainable peace and respond to the needs of refugees in Syria's neighboring countries affected by the prolonged Syrian Civil War, the project implemented the following initiatives: 1) developing the environment for WPS implementation, 2) economically empowering refugee women and girls and improving their access to humanitarian services, and 3) strengthening protection and safety of refugee women and girls.

In this case, it is particularly notable that UN member states and Arab League member states issued a statement on the mechanism for regional and national accountability on sexual violence during conflict. In fact, 310,000 women received protection services, and 60 judges received training on accusations of crimes related to sexual violence. Arab League nations developed a manual that integrates WPS goals into SDGs implementation processes. Data from gender surveys and other sources were used effectively in policy making.

Through this project, empowerment of refugee women and girls has been a significant achievement. With cash-for-work programs and vocational training, 1,316 women in Egypt, Iraq, and Jordan, gained a livelihood and 156 women accomplished their own business projects in Iraq. Furthermore, in Egypt, 16 vocational training courses were provided to 278 women, which allowed them to seize new economic opportunities. In Jordan, 882 women benefited from the cash-for-work opportunities created at a center for supporting women in Za'atari Refugee Camp. The center provided literacy education, computer training, and other employment training programs, in which 777 persons, 80% of whom were women, participated. It is hoped that such efforts for empowering women will lead to the demonstration of women's leadership for conflict prevention.

### 3. Training for Afghan Policewomen to Address the Gender Based Violence (JICA, Afghanistan)

This project targets female police officers in Afghanistan, aiming to strengthen their capacity by deepening their understanding of the current situation of GBV, its background, factors and impacts, which is rampant in the country, so that they will be able to play a role as mentors to younger female police officers. The project targeted new female police officers last fiscal year, but this year, the initiative has been expanded to target mid-career female police officers.

As it did last year, the project provided training by using knowledge and networks of social workers, and counselors who support victims of violence against women in Japan. In addition, in cooperation with grass-roots women's organizations, shelters, Fukuoka Prefectural Police, Kurume City, and other related institutions and organizations in Japan, the project carried out an inspection tour, lectures, and opinion exchange on measures required for the protection of GBV victims. It is noteworthy that this assistance project has made extensive use of Japan's resources.

In Afghanistan, female police officers often suffer from prejudice, discrimination, sexual violence, and sexual harassment. Therefore, assertiveness training and a workshop on sexual harassment

## III PROTECTION

countermeasures have also been provided to strengthen their self-esteem and communication skills. More than just lectures, the participatory programs have yielded significant results, improving women's recognition of the role and responsibility of police officers and their capacity to support victims. As the trainees, after completing the training and returning to Afghanistan, are expected to improve awareness of GBV and women's human rights and get involved in education activities in their communities, the potential for the further development of the project should also be noted.

### 4. Project on Capacity Building for National Police of Cote d'Ivoire Phase 2 (JICA, Cote d'Ivoire)

This project aimed to strengthen the capacity of the current police officers in order to restore the capability of the national police, which was weakened by the civil war. Following Phase 1, which supported the development of a training plan and curriculum, this project which is Phase 2, supported in promoting the widespread use of the curriculum. Police officers who received support in the Phase 1 served as "officers in charge of dissemination of training" to assist in reinforcing planning and coordination capabilities at "units for continued training (police academies and training bureaus)" in 12 districts across the country and strengthening the teaching ability of training teachers and training extension staff.

In 2017, 577 police officers participated in the training on strengthening capacity to secure women's peace and safety. The training for the officers in charge of dissemination of training, incorporated a module on GBV countermeasures, aiming to develop police officers' skills to respond to GBV victims, which was attended by 128 policemen and 55 policewomen (between October 2017 and March 2018). Through the training program, the participants are expected to learn how to serve and respond to GBV victims who visit the gender sections in the police station and how to provide mental health care, and to share the knowledge they have learned with other police officers. Providing a module on how to prevent the recurrence of such incidents against male perpetrators is also under consideration.

This project is recognized for the intention to build a sustainable training system in anticipation of the withdrawal of the UN Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI); the success in building a better training system than the one before the civil war, notwithstanding that one aspect of the project was emergency humanitarian assistance that started with the civil war; and the incorporation of response to victims, albeit under consideration. It is expected that the training output will bring about outcomes including improving service and mental health care for GBV victims and preventing perpetrators from recurrence.

# IV HUMANITARIAN AND RECONSTRUCTION ASSISTANCE

## IV Humanitarian and Reconstruction Assistance

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

### •General Comments

All cases in the emergency humanitarian assistance phase were in response to sexual violence during conflict. Sexual violence, sometimes called a weapon in conflict situation, is a security threat. Causes of sexual violence include cultural backgrounds including the subordinate status of women and stigma against victims of sexual violence, and non-punishment for perpetrators and other issues. Therefore, in addition to emergency assistance, such as treatment and support, it is crucial to radically resolve issues from a multifaceted approach covering prevention planning, education, legislation, and empowerment. As some projects are attempting to take a multifaceted approach, their results and their ripple effects on other assistance plans are awaited.

On the other hand, no report was made on actions 1 through 4 in the emergency assistance phase, presumably because no big disaster requiring international humanitarian assistance occurred. However, a new refugee issue arose in 2017. Earthquake and tsunami disasters that caused enormous damage occurred in 2018 but emergency assistance was not provided, probably due to the intention of affected countries or other reasons. Whether or not to request assistance does not necessarily correspond to the need. Therefore, it is necessary to proactively conduct needs assessments and promote coordination discussions with affected countries to provide assistance as needed.

In the transitional phase, seamless assistance from emergency assistance to reconstruction assistance has been provided, achieving results, such as economic independence and leader development, without leaving women out of the reconstruction processes. Some projects have encouraged women's participation in work or social activities and the selection of diverse persons including women, the elderly, persons with disabilities, and children for organizations operating refugee camps. These types of assistance aim to bring changes to long-held culture, custom, gender bias, etc., and therefore may not yield immediate results. It seems crucial to continue assistance while seeking more effective assistance plans and not giving up. It is also hoped that targets and target areas will be expanded to benefit more persons and narrow regional gaps.

This fiscal year, it is particularly noted that Japan has been involved in many programs and projects related to participation, protection, and conflict prevention in the post-conflict (or partially mid-conflict) context. One of the many points to be noted includes project design that promotes women's participation even in areas where women have traditionally not had much involvement, considering that information in military actions is a very sensitive issue. For example, in the UNAMAS activity against land mines in central Mali where violence has become an everyday affair, threatening the

## IV HUMANITARIAN AND RECONSTRUCTION ASSISTANCE

lives of ordinary citizens, an advanced initiative ensured that women comprised half of the targets of training programs, such as facilitator training to involve local civil society organizations (CSOs) and mine countermeasure training.

Regrettably, however, some projects by UN and other international organizations appear to focus on gender mainstreaming and gender perspective according to their overview and can be good practices but have not been evaluated because their details have not been disclosed. We think it is important to consider a way to provide data and information with a gender perspective from the planning phase.

In the humanitarian and reconstruction phase, UN Women carried out a project that provided assistance for refugee and displaced women and girls and for women and girls in the host communities simultaneously and responded to the fast-growing needs for assistance following large-scale migration and the mounting burden on the host communities. The project should be recognized for changing sexist values, systems, and practices that remain in both communities while responding to the situation and needs specific to women and girls. The project involved male leaders and religious leaders and encouraged them to change gender norms and establish new values and ways in the community. Particularly in preventing violence, securing women's access to and control of productive resources, and promoting women's participation in decision-making, the involvement of male leaders and awareness-raising among men and boys are indispensable. Lessons learned, and knowledge and expertise acquired through such a project can be applied to other regions.

In terms of bilateral assistance, many assistance projects specialized in the needs of women and girls and yielded effects. In the future, we would like to see more initiatives targeting men and boys, as well as efforts for promoting gender equality in areas of infrastructure development, disarmament, demobilization, reintegration, judicial system reform. For examples, efforts to involve men and boys in order to reduce men and boys' gender-associated difficulties, resolve gender-based divisions of roles, prevent gender-based violence, and secure women's reproductive rights, as well as efforts to ensure gender mainstreaming in planning, implementing, monitoring, and evaluating projects in all areas to contribute to changing systems and norms. In relation to these, it is recommended to actively seek partnerships with NGOs, research institutes, international organizations that have specialized knowledge and expertise in the involvement of men and boys and gender mainstreaming.

### ● Good Practices

#### 1. Emergency Housing Reconstruction Project (JICA, Nepal)

On April 25, 2015, Nepal was hit by a magnitude 7.8 earthquake centered in Gorkha District which caused tremendous damage, with about 500,000 houses completely destroyed and 260,000 houses partially destroyed. JICA planned an emergency housing reconstruction project based on its policy of seamless implementation from emergency assistance to recovery and reconstruction by the Japan Disaster Relief Team, as there was an urgent need for resilient housing. JICA focused on women's empowerment in planning the project for integrating gender activities to promote social development. It also conducted an environmental and social baseline survey in each of the affected districts to confirm the number and status of female-headed households, and, based on the survey results,

## IV HUMANITARIAN AND RECONSTRUCTION ASSISTANCE

outcome indicators were set to measure the quantitative effects of the support in order to ensure formulation of a realistic plan.

The project gave orientation on housing reconstruction for the community-based reconstruction (CBRC), which was set up in each community, and many women worked as facilitators (local NGOs) of the orientation. Many female residents participated in community meetings to which all residents were invited, and women demonstrated leadership by coordinating discussions for resolving women's needs and issues for reconstruction of their communities. The project realized the organization and strengthening of the leadership and voice of women living in the community, and is expected to help establish activities and foster a culture for gender equality promotion. Furthermore, the Community Mobilization Programme (CMP), which requires the opening of a bank account to receive funds for housing reconstruction, improved access of women and other socially vulnerable people to financial institutions. With CMP, the housing reconstruction rate improved dramatically. The number of female-headed households that rebuilt their houses compared favorably with that of other households affected by the earthquake. CMP helped achieve equal access for women to land, property, and other economic resources. This project, which has steadily empowered women and promoted livelihood recovery, is ongoing and likely to bring about further results.

### 2. Tuberculosis Control Project in Afghanistan Phase 3 (JICA, Afghanistan)

Tuberculosis is one of the top ten infectious diseases causing death in the world. In Afghanistan, infectious diseases account for the largest percentage of all causes of death, and tuberculosis is the seventh leading cause of death. In view of this, the tuberculosis control project has been implemented continuously since 2004. This project has been carried out since 2015 as Phase 3 of the tuberculosis control project. The outcomes of Phase 1 were reinforcement of organizations related to tuberculosis control, which included staff training, strengthened examination capability, and raising awareness through cooperation with the education sector, which led to the outcomes of more standardized and higher-quality services in Phase 2. Phase 3 was planned based on the findings of the survey conducted in the previous phase, namely, that the circumstances of women's lives, including young marriage, having lots of children, and short birth intervals, are risk factors of tuberculosis. For aggressive intervention in expectant and nursing mothers who are at high risk of acquiring tuberculosis, the project was planned and implemented to ensure that midwives (women) play a central role as part of reproductive health. Allowing midwives to gain expertise on tuberculosis prevention is expected to increase perinatal women's access to tuberculosis prevention programs and achieve more effective intervention.

It should be noted, however, that 30% to 40% of the Afghan population has no access to health care and that women in rural areas or in poverty cannot use health care. It is hoped that surveys on gaps between regions and between targets will be conducted and measures will be taken as needed. In addition, there is a need to increase the number of female health care workers for religious reasons but there are major challenges in the educational environment. It may not be easy to resolve the issues but broadening women's opportunities for education and promoting women's empowerment and gender equality through education in cooperation with other projects, related institutions, and organizations will also lead to success of the tuberculosis prevention project in the long run.

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In the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the End TB Strategy, the United Nations aims to reduce, by 2030, tuberculosis deaths by 90% and tuberculosis morbidity by 80% from the baseline of 2015. In order to achieve this goal, it is necessary to continue the development of the tuberculosis prevention project.

### 3. Social and Economic Stabilization of Syrian Women and Girls and Host Communities in Gaziantep, Turkey (UN Women, Turkey)

Turkey's Gaziantep Province, bordering on Syria and close to Aleppo, a battlefield of the Syrian humanitarian crisis that started in 2011, is one of the areas where the number of Syrian refugees who had escaped from the fighting rapidly increased. Because of conflicts with Kurds, an ethnic minority, the province is known as a politically sensitive region. The more than 300,000 refugees who flooded into Gaziantep Province (and many Kurds from Syria), as well as those flowing into the neighboring Şanlıurfa Province, had a great impact on the ethnic distribution and inevitably increased tension.

Under these circumstances, UN Women, together with the Turkish government and municipalities, worked on this project. (According to the project overview, implementation of a "pilot" project for gender equality was initially considered. Presumably, this project was implemented smoothly as if to serve a dual purpose.)

This project has two noteworthy and epoch-making aspects: 1) livelihood improvement that benefits both the women who comprise nearly half of the refugees and women in the host community, and 2) alleviation of tensions between incoming refugees (nearly half of whom are women) and the host community for peaceful coexistence.

Regarding the first aspect, the existence of a women's center is undoubtedly very helpful. It allows refugee women, many of whom did not even have employment in Syria and for whom it is very difficult to find a job or earn income in Turkey due to the language, to seek advice on vocational training and daily concerns. In relation to the latter aspect, interactions between refugee women and women in host community, is likely to facilitate integration more than the dialogue between male-centered influential people, which is often politically and economically antagonistic. The project was planned taking these into account.

As emphasized in the Global Compact on Refugees that was adopted at the UN General Assembly in December 2018, programs that benefit not just refugees but also host communities are recommended. Even from that perspective, this project is regarded as an advanced case.

On the other hand, due to the policy of the Turkish government, refugees, regardless of gender, do not have employment opportunities equal to those of residents (Turkish citizens). Furthermore, jobs available to women are limited in Islamic countries. There is no optimistic prospect that refugee women and their families as a whole can earn sufficient income. (It should also be assumed that there will be women who need protection.) Nevertheless, it seems worthwhile to continue to verify the transition and certain results of this project.

### 4. Comprehensive Capacity Development Project for the Bangsamoro, Philippines (JICA, Philippines)

In the island of Mindanao in the Philippines, where conflicts between the government and anti-government armed groups had been ongoing for more than 40 years before years of negotiations finally resulted in a comprehensive peace agreement in 2014, the establishment of the government of the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region and direct involvement of the Japanese government in a large-

## IV HUMANITARIAN AND RECONSTRUCTION ASSISTANCE

scale project for upcoming reconstruction are significant and meaningful. With consideration given to women's participation from the beginning, this project was planned and implemented to ensure that numerous women would be included in the autonomous government and local leadership, and among other project participants and training targets. For instance, women make up the majority of local researchers involved in the socioeconomic survey in the conflict-affected areas (25 out of 30 researchers). Therefore, this project can be a model for mid- or post-conflict reconstruction programs around the world. Under circumstances where, regrettably, some people were recently displaced due to partial conflict, a completion report that describes how the project has achieved the initial goal is keenly awaited.

In order to respond to tens of thousands of children who have not been registered during the conflict, or at least to catch up with other regions in the Philippines, the human resources of the autonomous government will not be sufficient. Along with the development of local human resources, the assistance of specialists from in and outside the Philippines will continue to be needed. It is hoped that, after this soon-to-be-completed project ends, subsequent efforts incorporating gender mainstreaming will be implemented for peace stability (prevention of conflict recurrence).

# V FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING, EVALUATION, AND REVIEW

## V Framework for Monitoring, Evaluation, and Review

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

### •General Comments (including the framework of the NAP)

It has been five years since the Ministry of Foreign Affairs established the Gender Mainstreaming Division under the Foreign Policy Bureau in 2014, and three years since the evaluation system of the Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security (WPS) was started (the Evaluation Committee was established on April 28, 2016). This report is the third annual report following the Annual Report on the National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security for the period from January to December 2015, which was issued in March 2017, and the Annual Report for January-December 2016, which was issued in March 2018.

Three years spent on action plan evaluation means that it is about time for review framework using comprehensive evaluation (review) to function after monitoring as interim evaluation. Monitoring is formative evaluation, i.e., prior/interim evaluation used in the planning phase and implementation phase. The main roles of the past two years are monitoring the implementation process of the plan and checking the points that guide course correction. From fiscal 2018 as the third year of the evaluation, overall evaluation conscious of results (outcomes) may become possible. Of course, results of the overall evaluation, which will be reflected in the next plan, can trigger “review.”

In reviewing, to what degree the results of the monitoring and evaluation in the previous fiscal year are reflected in activities is a crucial point. Therefore, key review points in fiscal year of 2017, which were stated in the Annual Report on the National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security issued in March 2018, should be overviewed and confirmed, first, as below.

- Cases arose wherein duplicate listings were evaluated with criteria under multiple pillars and chosen as good practices. This may not be a result of the problem with the listing of projects in the report but rather due to the fact that the arrangement of information within the framework of the NAP is quite complicated and that there are issues with it as a monitoring and evaluation tool.
- Many cases are limited to the description of activities in the projects. Even if the outcome is unconfirmed, the good practices discussed in this report (fiscal 2017) include hints on viewpoints and methods leading up to outcomes, so they can be used as reference for future project planning.
- The NAP itself is shaped in a way that it does not require indicators allowing strict evaluation. This aspect requires reconsideration in the way of reviewing the framework. At this stage (fiscal 2017), it can be said that aiming to clarify to what extent and how things that should and can be changed as a result of policy goals and project implementation can contribute to the safety and future security of women and girls' priority needs in WPS and their livelihood is

## V FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING, EVALUATION, AND REVIEW

necessary, by comparing the level of distinguishable activities and outputs with the level of outcomes .

Next, the following issues pointed out under Chapter V of the March 2018 Annual Report should be confirmed:

- Overall, the progress remains at only reporting on output and activities. That is because the emergence of outcomes takes time.
- A common point among evaluation contents of other chapters, I Participation, II Conflict Prevention, III Protection, IV Humanitarian and Reconstruction Assistance are that reports on the activities summary use words such as “implementation,” “host,” “promote participation,” and “promote.” The reason is that the NAP is still underway at present.
- The requirement regarding the framework (subject of the evaluation, the method of collecting data used in the evaluation, the nature of the data, the data analysis method, the readers of the evaluation report) determined in advance that assumes evaluation is satisfied because the “indicators” are noted in each action of the “specific actions implemented by Japan” attached to this NAP, so it is easy for the reader to understand.
- The role of Chapter V is to check and evaluate the other chapters I to IV. Of course, this is possible only if outcomes and output figures are presented in I to IV.

How these points raised were reflected was a matter for consideration in the evaluation activities in fiscal 2018.

### Flow of Evaluation in Fiscal 2018

Fiscal 2017 activities were evaluated four times and the key points of discussion were as follows (corrected summary of important parts):

First Evaluation Committee Meeting (June 16, 2018)

1. A member of the Evaluation Committee called for the need for a shared recognition among all related actors as to consistency between the role of the Annual Report on the Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security, including work of Evaluation Committee members, and the current situation of related ministries and agencies. Then, the need to share the report with related ministries and agencies and implementing entities was pointed out, and a request for their feedback was made.
2. Related ministries and agencies answered that they had cooperated with departments in charge from the stage of NAP planning and would meet with the officers in charge to discuss actions to take in response to the report.
3. A member of the Evaluation Committee commented that Plan-Do-Check-Act (PDCA) cycles should be clarified as to how evaluations and recommendations would be used in the future. There was an argument about the direction of evaluation: whether or not to divide evaluation

## V FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING, EVALUATION, AND REVIEW

targets into development and emergency humanitarian assistance, and whether follow-up of projects submitted for fiscal 2017 should be included or only new projects should be covered. Additionally, there was an opinion about the period of evaluation: whether or not to cover projects in the contribution phase (including initiative and proposal), projects that are being implemented, and projects that have been completed.

4. On these arguments, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs pointed out that many international cooperation projects, both bilateral assistance and projects via international institutions, are implemented over three to five years, so that most of the projects that could be submitted as good practices when compiling a report for fiscal 2018 would overlap with projects in the previous fiscal year, as was the case in fiscal 2017.
5. A member of the Evaluation Committee commented that, before committee members start to work for the improvement of evaluation work efficiency, they should examine information required for the report in advance and ask for additional information from implementing entities when needed.

### Second Evaluation Committee Meeting (July 6, 2018)

1. Related ministries, agencies, and institutions reported on the fiscal 2017 Annual Report on the Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security. The ministries and agencies reported that the annual report had been shared mainly among staff in charge and within the section in charge, and not particularly with the entities implementing projects, and that they would promote overall information sharing and use among sections and officers to enhance education and information sharing within the organizations.
2. As to the direction of the fiscal 2018 Annual Report, a member of the Evaluation Committee voiced an opinion that good practices in Japan be actively covered so that the annual report would provide proposals that would help in the formulation of future projects.
3. It was confirmed that the work of gathering information on implementation status would be coordinated to extract good practices from projects related to women and gender, particularly projects in Japan covering efforts and events related to disaster prevention and reduction, awareness raising, human resource development, and training.
4. The Monitoring Working Group proposed that Evaluation Committee members conduct analysis and evaluation to identify Japan's particular characteristics and strengths that it can publicize in the international community as well as areas that have the potential to be areas of strength for Japan.

### Third Evaluation Committee Meeting (December 1, 2018)

1. Members of the Evaluation Committee agreed that good practices as evaluation targets in the Annual Report on the Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security be selected not necessarily with consideration for balance between ministries, agencies, and related institutions.

## V FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING, EVALUATION, AND REVIEW

2. It was confirmed that members conduct evaluation keeping in mind the evaluation criteria comprising two stages of (1) Activity (record of activities) and Output (results of input to the activities) and (2) Outcome (results gained from the output).
3. It was decided that, for monitoring and evaluation under Chapter V, contents evaluated in other chapters, as well as the framework of the NAP, be evaluated. A member of the Evaluation Committee voiced an opinion that, considering the limits of implementing entities' frontline information gathering for the compilation of the annual report, it was reasonable to evaluate overall trends as part of an overview of efforts made based on the NAP in Japan and characteristic efforts, rather than have evaluation of individual projects by the Evaluation Committee.
4. A question was raised on the recognition of Women, Peace and Security (WPS) in Japan. A member of the Evaluation Committee pointed out the need to publicize it widely among the public.
5. In light of the opinion of the Evaluation Committee member, dialogue with NGOs and civil society would be coordinated to be held between mid-February and late March in 2019.

### Fourth Evaluation Committee Meeting (February 7, 2019)

1. It was agreed that good practices be chosen for each pillar in a way as to avoid overlap. Meanwhile, as projects are launched across the pillars, it was proposed that the method or criteria for identifying cases that tend to be cited for multiple pillars be reorganized in or after the next year.
2. Regarding the overlap of cases between pillars, an opinion was voiced that, in reality, it was difficult to divide cases into protection and humanitarian and reconstruction assistance or by phase because of the inevitable overlap, and that a proposal as to the issue be offered at the time of revision.
3. Noteworthy good practices included a (new and effective) multi-donor approach in the project assisting Afghan women by Japan, the UNDP and Kazakhstan's development assistance institution, an emergency humanitarian assistance project for women and girls as victims of Boko Haram terrorist attacks (Nigeria), an infrastructure project that allowed women's specific participation from a gender perspective, a project on the Cote d'Ivoire judicial system by JICA, and a sari recycling project in Sri Lanka.
4. In light of the opinion of the Evaluation Committee member, dialogue with NGOs and civil society would be coordinated to be held after March 25, 2018.
5. Persons in charge of providing general remarks and general comments under each chapter were decided. It was agreed that the text in Japanese be finalized by mid-February. The schedule to have an opportunity for opinion exchange with NGOs and civil society after March 25 was shared. It was discussed that NGOs, organizations, experts, and individual

## V FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING, EVALUATION, AND REVIEW

professionals who have experience and knowledge of WPS-related areas be invited to the opportunity to ensure a substantial discussion on the contents would be had.

Considering the opinions voiced at the above four Evaluation Committee meetings, it was decided that the three years be reviewed based on the fiscal 2017 and fiscal 2016 evaluation of implementation status of plans. Fiscal 2018 evaluation policy to be announced in March 2019 was finalized by referring to the following points, which were decided by the Evaluation Committee of the National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security (March 2018):

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

## V FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING, EVALUATION, AND REVIEW

This Chapter V offers overall review based on the following list of individual findings, organized into good practice, activity/output or outcome, and issues, for the major goals I to V.

	Good practice	Activity/output Outcome	Issue
I Participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project on Capacity Building for Community-based DRR in Urban Area of Bangladesh</li> <li>• Community Based Adaptation and Resilience Against Disasters-II: Iloilo-Yokohama Partnership on Enhancing Preparedness to Reduce Risks</li> <li>• Prevention of Radicalization and Violent Extremism Through Empowered Women's Influence in Building Resilient Communities in Muslim-majority Asian Countries</li> </ul>	JICA's 11 projects have produced outcomes while results of each projects are mostly activity and output.	No case is cited for goals 1-3, 2-2, 3-2, and 4-5. There is a continued need for reports on the actual state of women's participation.

## V FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING, EVALUATION, AND REVIEW

<p>III Conflict Prevention</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community Safety Project for Women and Youth</li> <li>• Women's Active Participation in Prevention and Response to Violent Extremism and Terrorism in Kenya</li> <li>• Team of Experts' Support to the Consolidation of the Implementation of DRC Joint Communiqué on Addressing Sexual Violence</li> <li>• The Project for Strengthening Peace Through the Improvement of Public Services in Three Darfur States</li> </ul>	<p>No particular description</p>	<p>There is a lack of development of gender statistics and analysis from a gender perspective.</p>
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## V FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING, EVALUATION, AND REVIEW

<p>III Protection</p>	<p>Following four projects are introduced as good practices for III Protection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthening the Resilience and Protection of Women and Youth in Host Communities—Lebanon</li> <li>• Women’s Leadership, Empowerment, Access &amp; Protection in Crisis Response</li> <li>• Training for Afghan Policewomen to Address the Gender based Violence</li> <li>• Project on Capacity Building for National Police of Cote d’Ivoire Phase 2 (Cote d’Ivoire)</li> </ul>	<p>Descriptive expressions on results are conspicuous. For example, With regard to comprehensive support for victims of GBV under humanitarian crisis (goal 1), the number of projects is increasing, and <u>the results are spreading</u>. One of the actions for Goal 5 “Offer support for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) and Security Sector Reform (SSR) including the judicial system reform is “Offer support for training and awareness-raising projects for ending non-punishment”. The number of cases in which training is provided to police officers, judges, and other judicial officials with the aim of respond appropriately to GBV survivors and ending non-punishment of perpetrators, has also increased, <u>showing steady results</u>.</p>	<p>No case is selected (applicable to) for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Gender equality perspective for illegal trade of small arms (goal 2)</li> <li>•Offer support for training for PKO personnel, prevent violence by dispatched personnel and others, properly investigate and punish those who perpetrate gender-based violence, and promote these in the international community (goal 4)</li> <li>•Offer support for the establishment and operation of laws and systems from the gender equality perspective and for building a system for reporting gender-based violence after a humanitarian crisis in Security Sector Reform (SSR) including disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) and judicial system reform (goal 5)</li> </ul>
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## V FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING, EVALUATION, AND REVIEW

<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">IV Humanitarian and Reconstruction Assistance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhancing the Resilience of Conflict Affected Women and Their Participation in Peacebuilding and Reconciliation in South Sudan</li> <li>• Empowerment of the Women in the Recovery from the Conflict—Sari Recycle Project—</li> <li>• Social and Economic Stabilization of Syrian Women and Girls and Host Communities in Gaziantep, Turkey</li> <li>• Comprehensive Capacity Development Project for the Bangsamoro, Philippines</li> </ul>	<p>No particular description</p>	<p>Some projects appear to focus on gender mainstreaming and gender perspective according to their overview and can be good practices but have not been evaluated because their details have not been disclosed. Such projects may need to think about how to provide data and information from a gender perspective from the planning phase.</p>
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### Overall Comments

Although it was decided that selection of good practices is based on evaluation criteria, not many chapters stated that cases were selected with proactive awareness of the two stages of the evaluation criteria: (1) Activity and Output, and (2) Outcome. It is also regrettable that the three gender markers for planning, activities, and expected outcomes of the project, i.e., that they (1) have gender equality and/or the empowerment of women and girls as the primary or principal objective, (2) make a significant contribution to gender equality and/or the empowerment of women and girls, or (3) make a limited or no contribution to gender equality and/or the empowerment of women and girls, were not fully used.

Additionally, descriptions about three review points presented in March 2018 are still limited and need future improvements.

- The arrangement of information within the framework of the NAP is quite complicated and there are issues with it as a monitoring and evaluation tool.
- Many cases do not go beyond being a description in the activity record.
- The NAP itself is shaped in a way that it does not require indicators allowing strict evaluation. This aspect requires reconsideration in the way of reviewing the framework.

## V FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING, EVALUATION, AND REVIEW

An additional difficult issue to be put forward in this Chapter V is the capability of accountability, i.e., with what kind of persuasive means results can be presented.

On the other hand, there are descriptions about examining what has actually been done and exploring issues to be reflected on. In light of the important role of evaluation, each chapter of this annual report can be a reference for activities to be implemented in and after the next fiscal year. In that sense, the Evaluation Committee, which evaluates the implementation status of the NAP, has fulfilled its basic mission.

Therefore, Chapter V Framework for Monitoring, Evaluation, and Review calls for attention to be paid to what has been mentioned regarding chapters I to IV in the next evaluation.

# REFERENCE 1

## Reference 1

### List of Cases Reported in the Implementation Status Report <Implementation Period: January 2017 to December 2017>

#### 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: Ensure women play an active role in decision-making concerning the prevention of occurrence and recurrence of conflicts and ensure that women's perspectives are reflected in such processes.	
<p>Action 1</p> <p>Give consideration to women's perspectives in each stage of planning, monitoring and evaluating projects relating to the prevention of occurrence and recurrence of conflicts, and ensure participation of women and girls, etc. in these processes.</p>	<p>Raising awareness among related institutions and organizations through PR, etc. of the NAP.</p>
<p>Action 2</p> <p>Offer cooperation in UN PKOs and other peacebuilding efforts with due consideration given to women's perspectives.</p>	<p>o Integrated Training Material on Prevention and Response to Conflict-related Sexual Violence. This project has developed training materials for all components (military, police and civilian) of UN PKO missions and conducted training of trainers courses, in order to strengthen the response of peacekeepers to conflict-related sexual violence. Aiming at the development and review of materials, workshops were held in Brindisi, Italy and in Entebbe, Uganda. For further review, the draft materials were utilized at a pilot training course held in Goma, DR Congo. Consequently, a training of trainers course was conducted in Entebbe, Uganda. Uganda, DR Congo, Italy. 2015 – August 2017, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UN (then) Department of Peacekeeping Operations and (then) Department of Field Support</p> <p>o The United Nations Signals Academy. Training was provided in a planned manner for signal officers dispatched to PKO missions in Africa. Trainer teams were sent to sites of specific missions to provide training. By 2017, 2,566 persons received training. Outreach seminars (ICT Signal Training Women's Outreach Program) only for female signal officers were also held in November 2016, March and June 2017, and May and October 2018 (one female JSDF official [Major] participated in November 2016 batch). In addition to the lecture on communication theory, training using</p>

## REFERENCE 1

	communication equipment owned by the United Nations, prevention of SEA, and gender education were also provided. (January 2015 – to be completed in 2019). Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UN (then) Department of Field Support
m	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○Capacity Building Training for Women’s Protection Advisers to Address Conflict-related Sexual Violence (2017 – December 2018, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UN [then] Department of Peace Keeping Operations and [then] Department of Field Support)</li> <li>○Study on Establishment of “Gender Issues Specialist” Post in Deployed Unit (Ministry of Defense) (Study on the establishment of gender issue specialists in case of SDF’s participation in UN PKO missions, etc. in the future.)</li> </ul>
<p>Action 3</p> <p>Offer support for the establishment and operation of laws and systems which give consideration to women’s perspectives and for the improvement of access to justice.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○Support was offered in Iraq, Central African Rep., Somalia, etc. through the UN Special Representative of the Secretary General on Sexual Violence in Conflict (SRSG-SVC). JICA offered support in Cote d’Ivoire, DR Congo, and Sri Lanka.</li> </ul>
<p>Action 4</p> <p>Assist women in aid-recipient countries to play an active role in peacebuilding activities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○Assistance was offered in countries in Asia, the Middle East, and Africa through UN Women and other UN agencies, JICA, NGOs, etc.</li> </ul>
<p>Action 5</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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○Out of the entire amount of the PBF approved for 2017, the amount allocated to projects related to gender equality and women’s empowerment surpassed the target by far (36%). (31 countries: Burundi, Central African Republic., Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Colombia, Cote d’Ivoire, El Salvador, The Gambia, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Mali, Myanmar, Niger, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Yemen)</li> </ul>
<b>Goal 2: Increase women’s participation in peacebuilding processes.</b>	
<p>Action 1</p> <p>Assist women’s groups in conflict-affected regions that can play a significant role in peacebuilding processes.</p>	No applicable project
<p>Action 2</p> <p>Ensure participation of women representing conflict-affected regions in peace-related conferences in which Japan is involved (including conference on reconstruction assistance to conflict-affected regions).</p>	No applicable project

# REFERENCE 1

Goal 3: Reflect consideration for women's perspectives in decision-making concerning humanitarian and reconstruction assistance. Women can play an active role in this field.	
Action 1 Ensure women's participation in drawing up plans for humanitarian and reconstruction assistance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○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 100 cases (as of March 31, 2017) and published them on its website.</li> <li>▪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. (2012 – to date, Reconstruction Agency)</li> </ul>
Action 2 Ensure women's participation in activities for assisting democratization, including dispatch of election monitoring groups.	No applicable project
Action 3 Introduce the gender equality perspective in assistance projects for post-disaster reconstruction and disaster risk reduction and ensure women's participation in decision-making.	○Women-led Improvement of the Disaster Mitigation Capacity in Communities in Yogyakarta (June 2017 – June 2018, Indonesia, JICA/The NGO Collaboration Center for Hanshin Earthquake Rehabilitation)
	○Project for Safe and Resilient Cities for Earthquake and Tsunami Disaster (June 2017 – June 2018, Ecuador, JICA)
	○The Project for the Strengthening of Capacity of the Central American Tsunami Warning Regional Center (CATAC) in Nicaragua (October 2016 – October 2019, Nicaragua, JICA)
	○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)
	○Project on Capacity Building for Community-based DRR in Urban Areas of Bangladesh (April 2016 – April 2019, Bangladesh, JICA/SEEDS Asia)
	○ Support Project on Promotion of School Disaster Risk Reduction and Management in Cebu Province (March 2017 – March 2020, Philippines, JICA/SEEDS Asia)
	○The Project on Establishment of End-to-End Early Warning System for Natural Disaster (February 2013 – February 2017, Myanmar, JICA)

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○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)</li> <li>○Gender and Diversity in Disaster Risk Reduction (20 days in fiscal 2017; target countries: Iraq, Cambodia, Colombia, Bangladesh, Bhutan [conducted in Japan]; JICA)</li> <li>○Community Capacity Development Project for Disaster Risk Reduction by Community Radio (March 2013 – August 2017, Bangladesh, JICA/Telecom for Basic Human Needs)</li> <li>○Community Based Adaptation and Resilience Against Disasters-II: Iloilo-Yokohama Partnership on Enhancing Preparedness to Reduce Risks (March 2015 – March 2017, Philippines, JICA/Yokohama City, City Net Yokohama Office)</li> </ul>
<p>Action 4</p> <p>In disaster responses in Japan, ensure women's participation in decision-making and implementation of projects while maintaining compatibility with Disaster Management Plans, the Basic Act on Disaster Control Measures, and the Basic Plan for Gender Equality.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○Promoting Women's Participation in Meaning Decision-making and the Field of the Disaster Management (Cabinet Office)</li> </ul> <p>(1) 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 on disaster management sites be increased and that disaster management systems introducing a gender equality perspective be established. The plan set forth goals to be achieved by 2020: zero municipal disaster prevention council to which female members are not appointed and a female-to-male ratio of 3:7 among members of regional disaster prevention councils. To achieve the goals, prefectures, ordinance-designated cities, etc. were encouraged every year to promote efforts to increase women's participation in policy- and decision-making processes and on disaster management sites, including through prefectural and municipal disaster prevention councils. As of April 2017, the number of municipal disaster prevention councils without a female member was 420 (down 16 from April 2016) and the percentage of female members on prefectural and municipal disaster prevention councils was 14.9% (up 0.9 points from April 2015) and 8.1% (up 0.1 points), respectively.</p> <p>(2) A training program was developed to help related parties understand disaster response from a gender equality perspective, including the necessity of women's participation in policy-making</p>

# REFERENCE 1

	<p>processes and on disaster management sites, and to reflect that perspective in disaster management policies. The developed training program was made available on the Gender Equality Bureau Cabinet Office website. Training was conducted in several prefectures and municipalities on a trial basis to promote its use across Japan.</p> <p>(3) The Gender Equality Bureau Cabinet Office website has published information on disaster management/reconstruction from a gender equality perspective, such as a manual that specifies the promotion of gender equality at evacuation shelters, to raise public awareness.</p> <p>(4) English pamphlets, which indicate basic matters as guidelines for working on necessary countermeasures and responses from a gender equality perspective, were prepared based on past experiences in disaster response and distributed to attendees of international conferences and visitors from abroad to spread awareness of disaster response from a gender equality perspective.</p>
<p>Goal 4: Introduce the gender equality perspective in decision-making in Japan concerning foreign and security policies, and increase women's participation in these field including in decision-making.</p>	
<p>Action 1 Positively assist Japanese women to assume posts in the UN or other international organizations or in UN missions, in particular, promoting their appointment as top officials.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○Dispatching personnel under the Junior Professional Officer (JPO) Programme or with the contribution for increasing officers at international institutions at the managerial level (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)</li> <li>○Financial Contribution to the UN “Senior Women Talent Pipeline” project, (Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UN [then] Department of Field Support)</li> <li>○The Program for Global Human Resource Development for Peacebuilding and Development (Ministry of Foreign Affairs/Hiroshima Peacebuilders Center)</li> </ul>
<p>Action 2 Develop a system including the establishment of a new department for promoting gender mainstreaming and participation of women upon implementing SCR 1325 and other relevant resolutions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○The Gender Mainstreaming Division, in charge of implementing SCR 1325 and other relevant resolutions and promoting gender mainstreaming and women's participation, was established under the Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs Division, Foreign Policy Bureau in April 2014. (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)</li> <li>○Promoting the Development of Systems and Actions for Promoting Female Staff and Work-Life Balance at the Ministry of Defense (Ministry of Defense)</li> <li>○The National Police Agency formulated the “Initiative for Women's Participation and Work-Life</li> </ul>

## REFERENCE 1

	<p>Balance Improvement for All Personnel of the National Police Agency" (17 March 2015 decision of the Commissioner General of the National Police Agency, revised on March 2016) based on the a) Act on Advancement of Measures to Support Raising Next-Generation Children (Act No.120 of 2003), b) Act on the Promotion of Female Participation and Career Advancement in the Workplace (Act No.64 of 2015), and c) Guidelines for Initiatives to Promote Activities of Female Employees and A Work-Life Balance of National Public Service Employees (17 October 2014 decision of the Promotion Council for the Activities of Female Employees and Work-Life Balance)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○The "National Police Agency Work-Life Balance Promotion Council" is established in the National Police Agency.</li> <li>○The National Police Agency appointed an official responsible for women's participation and work-life balance within its Personnel Division under the Commissioner General's Secretariat for HR management including coordination of the personnel on pre-/post-natal or parental leave and the substitute personnel, promotion of women's participation and improvement of all personnel's work-life balance, as well as liaison with the pertinent government agencies. (National Police Agency)</li> </ul>
<p>Action 3 Foster personnel with the gender equality perspective.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○Education on gender equality in society, SEA, and GBV was provided as part of educational curriculums at the Joint Staff College (including the Japan Peacekeeping Training &amp; Research Center), Japan Ground Self-Defense Force (High Technical School, Engineer School, International Peace Cooperation Activities Training Unit), National Defense Academy, and National Defense Medical College. (2017 results: 1,817 persons)</li> <li>○Provided training session regarding "SEA," "Conduct and Discipline," and "Protection Women" as a part of UNMISS (United Nations Mission in South Sudan) Pre-Deployment Training implemented by Secretariat of International Peace Cooperation Headquarters, Cabinet Office (2017 Results: 4 Staff Officers + 513 Officers of Engineering Unit = Total 517 Personnel)</li> </ul>

# REFERENCE 1

<p>Action 4 Publish and disseminate SCR 1325 and the NAP.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○A symposium on evaluation of the implementation of the NAP on Women, Peace and Security was held jointly with representatives of civil society in May 2017 and the first evaluation results and cases were shared with civil society. (Civil Association on SCR 1325, Ministry of Foreign Affairs)</li> <li>○WAW! in November 2017 focused on Women, Peace and Security—Closing the Policy and Implementation Gaps as the theme of one of the High-Level Round Tables, and discussed requirements for the agenda of Women, Peace and Security (WPS) to put policies into action and to make substantial efforts within the international community; and efforts that the respective actors could make in the areas of protection from sexual and gender-based violence during conflict, conflict prevention/resolution, peacekeeping activities, peacebuilding, and humanitarian and reconstruction assistance. (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)</li> </ul>
<p>Action 5 Increase women’s participation into Japanese delegations to peace-related conferences (including the conference on reconstruction assistance to conflict-affected regions).</p>	<p>No applicable project</p>
<p>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.”</p>	<p>Study on Active Deployment of Female Personnel to International Peace Cooperation Activities. The Ministry of Defense has dispatched about 530 female members to international peace cooperation activities, and is studying continued active deployment of female personnel. (UN PKO: 192, international disaster relief activities: 108, activities based on the Special Measures Law for Humanitarian Relief and Reconstruction Work and Security Assistance in Iraq: 146, cooperative activities based on the Anti-Terrorism Special Measures Law and Replenishment activities based on the Replenishment Support Special Measures Law: 84) (Ministry of Defense; based on the data as of August 2018)</p>

## II. Conflict Prevention

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

Goal 1: Encourage women to participate in conflict prevention and introduce the gender equality perspective in the early warning and early response mechanism.

# REFERENCE 1

<p>Action 1</p> <p>Introduce statistics and analysis methods which consider gender issues in analysis of conflicts.</p>	No applicable project
<p>Action 2</p> <p>Give consideration to gender issues in collecting, verifying and analyzing information on possible conflicts.</p>	No applicable project
<p>Action 3</p> <p>Promote women's participation in the early warning and early response mechanism.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○Project for Security Improvement of International Airports (Bangladesh, JICA, December 2017 – December 2019)</li> <li>○Community Safety Project for Women and Youth in Kiambu Informal Settlement, Nairobi (March 2015 – March 2018, Kenya, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/Japan Center for Conflict Prevention)</li> <li>○Prevention of Radicalization and Violent Extremism Through Empowered Women's Influence in Building Resilient Communities in Muslim-majority Asian Countries (April 2017 – March 2018, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UN Women)</li> </ul>
<p>Action 4</p> <p>Promote women's participation in confidence-building activities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○Women's Active Participation in Prevention and Response to Violent Extremism and Terrorism in Kenya (April 2017 – March 2018, Kenya, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UN Women)</li> <li>○Peace Promotion Through Sports (September 2017 – March 2019, South Sudan, JICA)</li> </ul>
<p>Goal 2: Encourage women to participate and take leadership roles in conflict management in conflict-affected societies.</p>	
<p>Action 1</p> <p>Analyze risks of gender-based violence, etc. in conflict-affected societies and take measures to alleviate such risks.</p>	No applicable project
<p>Action 2</p> <p>Encourage women to participate and take leadership roles in grass-roots activities to prevent expansion of conflicts and their impact.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○Prevention of Radicalization and Violent Extremism Through Empowered Women's Influence in Building Resilient Communities in Muslim-majority Asian Countries (April 2017 – March 2018, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UN Women)</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○Women's Active Participation in Prevention and Response to Violent Extremism and Terrorism in Kenya (April 2017 – March 2018, Kenya, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UN Women)</li> </ul>
<p>Goal 3: Encourage women to participate in conflict resolution, assist them in taking leadership roles, and reflect the gender equality perspective in peacebuilding processes.</p>	
<p>Action 1</p> <p>Encourage women to participate and take leadership roles in official and unofficial</p>	No applicable project

# REFERENCE 1

peace negotiations and decision-making that involve Japan.	
Action 2 Reflect the gender equality perspective in peacebuilding processes that involve Japan, including measures for preventing gender-based violence, etc.	No applicable project
Action 3 Train women with advanced conflict resolution skills (negotiation, mediation and arbitration).	○Strengthening Community Mediation Capacity for Peaceful and Harmonious Society Project Phase II (July 2015 – September 2018, Nepal, JICA)
Action 4 Examine and study cases where women significantly contributed to conflict resolution, and extract lessons and success factors.	No applicable project
Goal 4: Offer support for initiatives for preventing the recurrence of conflicts that incorporate the gender equality perspective.	
Action 1 Offer support for police reform initiatives incorporating gender mainstreaming and the gender equality perspective (including gender analysis and responses to needs, etc. while ensuring women's participation).	○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 Phase 2 (November 2016 – March 2019, Cote d'Ivoire, JICA)
	○The Project for Professionalization of the Police for the Population and Peace (Democratic Republic of Congo, JICA, March 2015 – December 2018)
	○Support for Afghan Female Police Officers (providing training and workshops on gender and addressing GBV) (Afghanistan [conducted in Turkey], JICA, October 2015 – January 2018)
Action 2 Offer support for the reinforcement of the capacity of the judiciary branch, which will facilitate the incorporation of the gender equality perspective and gender mainstreaming.	○Legal Adviser (Dispatching experts. Assistance for grasping differences between men and women as to needs for legal consultation, including GBV and land issues, raising awareness using brochures, establishing a legal information call center, training parties concerned, and strengthening the judicial sector's response capability) (Cote d'Ivoire, JICA, December 2014 – April 2017)
	○Team of Experts' Support to the Consolidation of the Implementation of DRC Joint Communiqué on Addressing Sexual Violence (April 2016 – December 2017, DR Congo, Ministry of Foreign

## REFERENCE 1

	Affairs/SRSG-SVC)
Action 3 Offer support for the reconstruction of community incorporating the gender equality perspective and gender mainstreaming (rehabilitation)	○Project for Community Reinforcement Towards Social Cohesion in Greater Abidjan Phase II (October 2017 – June 2021, Cote d'Ivoire, JICA)
	○The Project for Strengthening Peace Through the Improvement of Public Services in Three Darfur States (March 2015 – March 2019, Sudan, JICA)
Action 4 Offer support for initiatives for the control of small arms incorporating the gender equality perspective.	No applicable project
Action 5 Offer support for measures against human trafficking (protection of victims, prosecution of perpetrators, prevention of trafficking) incorporating the gender equality perspective.	○Training for Promotion of Networking among ASEAN Countries on Anti-Trafficking in Persons (October – November 2017; target countries: Thailand, Myanmar, Vietnam, Laos, Philippines, Cambodia, Malaysia [conducted in Japan], JICA)
	○Project on Capacity Development on Assisting Victims of Trafficking in the Greater Mekong Sub-regional Countries (April 2015 – April 2019, Thailand, JICA)
Action 6 Offer support in the process of social reform for reconciliation from the perspective of gender analysis and implementation of SCR 1325.	No applicable project
Action 7 Offer support overseas to enhance education that incorporates the perspectives of women's empowerment as well as gender equality.	No applicable project
Goal 5: Encourage women to participate in peacekeeping operations, peace support activities and peacebuilding activities, assist them in taking leadership roles, and strengthen the capacity of PKO personnel and other peace support personnel to prevent and deal with sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) and gender-based violence, etc.	
Action Strengthen the capacity to prevent and respond to gender-based violence, etc. by PKO personnel, etc.	○UN e-Learning Programme on Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse for All Categories of Field Personnel (2015 – March 2017, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UN [then] Department of Field Support)
	○Integrated Training Material on Prevention and Response to Conflict-related Sexual Violence (2015 – August 2017, Uganda, DR Congo, Italy, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UN [then] Department of Peacekeeping Operations and [then] Department of Field Support)

# REFERENCE 1

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○Education on SEA, etc. was provided in Peacekeeping Operations Contingent Commanders Course (Joint Staff College Japan Peacekeeping Training &amp; Research Center), officers' specialization courses (Japan Ground Self-Defense Force International Peace Cooperation Activities Training Unit and National Defense Medical College), etc. (Ministry of Defense; 2017 results: 376 persons)</li> <li>○The police conducted relevant education was provided in the International Cooperation Course offered at the National Police Academy in May in order to develop human resources for international cooperation of the police. (National Police Agency)</li> </ul>
<p>Goal 6: Alleviate tension among countries and build friendly relations to facilitate conflict resolution without using force. Promote domestic activities of women, civil society, and NGOs for that purpose</p>	
<p>Action 1 Assist women's exchanges and research activities for achieving peace with the aim of alleviating tensions and preventing conflicts.</p>	<p>No applicable project</p>
<p>Action 2 Promote international cooperation for implementing SCR 1325.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○WAW!2017 was held. (November 2017, Tokyo, Ministry of Foreign Affairs)</li> <li>○Japan and UK jointly hosted "Preventing Sexual Violence Initiative (PSVI) and Global Action" (with Ms. Patten, Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General [SRSG] on Sexual Violence in Conflict), inviting representatives from governments, NGOs, international institutions, the media, and civil society. (Tokyo, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/British Embassy in Tokyo, October 2017, side event of WAW!2017)</li> <li>○Opinion exchange with Ms. Patten, SRSG-SVC, and members of the Evaluation Committee of the NAP on WPS (October 2017, Tokyo, Ministry of Foreign Affairs)</li> </ul>
<p>Action 3 Promote peace education in Japan.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○WAW!2017 was held. (November 2017, Tokyo, Ministry of Foreign Affairs)</li> </ul>

## III. Protection

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

Goal 1: Provide victims of gender-based violence under humanitarian crisis with comprehensive support, including physical, medical, psychosocial, legal, and economic assistance.

# REFERENCE 1

<p>Action 1 Strengthen a system to provide comprehensive support to victims of gender-based violence and ensure thorough reporting.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○Enhancing the Resilience of Conflict Affected Women and Their Participation in Peacebuilding and Reconciliation in South Sudan (April 2017 – March 2018, South Sudan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UN Women)</li> <li>○Strengthening the Resilience and Protection of Women and Youth in Host Communities—Lebanon (April 2017 – March 2018, Lebanon, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UN Women)</li> <li>○Women’s Leadership, Empowerment, Access &amp; Protection in Crisis Response (April 2017 – March 2018, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UN Women)</li> <li>○The Fight Against Extremism Through Adequate Support to Women and Girls Former Hostages of Boko Haram as well as Communities Where They Are Living in, in the Far North Region of Cameroon (April 2017 – March 2018, Cameroon, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UN Women)</li> <li>○Follow-up and Consolidate Support by the Team of Experts on Rule of Law/Sexual Violence in Conflict to the Government of Somalia to Address Conflict-related Sexual Violence (April 2017 – December 2018, Somalia, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/SRSG-SVC)</li> </ul>
<p>Action 2 Train officials and SDF personnel engaging in PKOs and other peacebuilding activities, disaster relief missions, and projects to assist developing countries.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○UN e-Learning Programme on Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse for all Categories of Field Personnel (2015 – March 2017, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UN [then] Department of Field Support)</li> <li>○A WPS seminar, comprising two sessions focusing on lessons learned when preparing WPS national action plans and on initiatives in Sri Lanka and situations of South Asia, was held as part of the Pacific Partnership. More than 100 persons, including U.S. Navy Capt. Stanfield Chien, PP17 mission commander, and other U.S. military personnel, representatives of UN institutions in Sri Lanka, the Sri Lankan army, navy, air force, police, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Women and Child Affairs, and NGOs as well as citizens. The Asia-Pacific region is the most prone to natural disasters in the world. Incorporating women’s perspectives into disaster prevention and into planning and implementation of relief plans, the seminar was helpful for initiatives seeking to use WPS perspectives in disaster response. (March 2017, Sri Lanka, Ministry of Defense/U.S. Navy)</li> <li>○The police conducted relevant education provided in the International Cooperation Course at the National Police Academy in May in order to develop human resources for international</li> </ul>

# REFERENCE 1

	cooperation of the police. (May 2017, National Police Agency)
Action 3 Provide victims of gender-based violence with assistance during a transitional phase (or medium- to long-term assistance).	○Trust Fund in Support of Victims of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (From 2017, countries around the world, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UN [then] Department of Field Support)
Action 4 Prevent gender-based violence by civilian officials and SDF personnel engaging in PKOs and other peacebuilding activities and projects in developing countries.	○UN e-Learning Programme on Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse for all Categories of Field Personnel (2015 – March 2017, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/DFS) ○Integrating Gender in Peace Support Operations at the International Peace Support Training Center in Kenya (IPSTC) (January – December 2016, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UN Women)
Action 5 Offer support for activities relating to gender-based violence in a conflict carried out by the UN, etc.	○UN e-Learning Programme on Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse for all Categories of Field Personnel (2015 – March 2017, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UN [then] Department of Field Support) ○Integrated Training Materials on Prevention and Response to Conflict-related Sexual Violence (Uganda, DR Congo, Italy, 2015 – August 2017, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UN [then] Department of Peacekeeping Operations and [then] Department of Field Support) ○Capacity Building Training for Women’s Protection Advisers to Address Conflict-related Sexual Violence (for countries around the world, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UN [then] Department of Field Support) ○Financial contribution to the UN Trust Fund in Support of Victims of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (countries around the world, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UN [then] Department of Field Support)
Goal 2: Reduce and prevent risks of gender-based violence, etc. under humanitarian crisis.	
Action 1 Offer support for the development of systems for initial response, deployment and monitoring on site.	○Trust Fund in Support of Victims of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (countries around the world, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/ UN [then] Department of Peacekeeping Operations and [then] Department of Field Support)
Action 2 Analyze risks of gender-based violence in designing and planning projects relating to water sanitation and health (WASH) initiatives, food and nutrition, shelters, distribution of relief goods, healthcare, education and awareness-raising activities, etc.	No applicable project

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<p>Action 3 Offer support for economic and social empowerment targeting women and girls (in particular, women belonging to minorities and widows).</p>	No applicable project
<p>Action 4 Offer support for programs trying to eliminate gender-based violence and promoting gender equality based on participation and involvement of communities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○Support for Gender Mainstreaming and Economic Empowerment of Women (JICA, South Sudan)</li> <li>○Trust Fund in Support of Victims of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (countries around the world, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UN and [then] Department of Field Support)</li> </ul>
<p>Action 5 Strengthen international regulations on illegal trade of small arms incorporating the gender equality perspective.</p>	No applicable project
<p>Goal 3: Reflect the gender equality perspective upon protection and support for refugees and displaced persons and prevent gender-based violence.</p>	
<p>Action 1 Train personnel engaging in support for refugees and displaced persons.</p>	No applicable project
<p>Action 2 Identify and record various needs of highly vulnerable people, mainly women and girls, etc. in registering refugees and displaced persons upon offering emergency assistance.</p>	No applicable project
<p>Action 3 Ensure the perspective of preventing and responding to gender-based violence when designing and planning projects relating to water sanitation and health (WASH) initiatives, food and nutrition, shelters, distribution of relief goods, healthcare, education and awareness-raising activities, etc.</p>	No applicable project
<p>Action 4 Carry out assistance activities targeting not only refugees and displaced persons but also host communities, thereby alleviating tensions between them, and provide inclusive support for improving the living environment of women and girls, etc. through involvement of communities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○Data Collection Survey for Strengthening the Social Services for Syrian Refugees in Turkey (October 2017 – February 2019, JICA, Turkey)</li> </ul>
<p>Action 5 Consider the establishment of a comprehensive protection system for refugees seeking asylum in Japan.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○Measures Regarding the Treatment of Female Detainees (Ministry of Justice)</li> <li>○Measures Regarding the Treatment of Female Applicants for Refugee Recognition (Ministry of Justice)</li> </ul>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○Implementation of the “Training Regarding Gender-based Violence, etc.” in the Training of Refugee Inquirers (Ministry of Justice)</li> </ul>
<p>Goal 4: Properly investigate and punish dispatched personnel and others who perpetrate gender-based violence.</p>	
<p>Action 1 Prevent gender-based violence by personnel dispatched for PKO activities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○UN e-Learning Programme on Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse for all Categories of Field Personnel (2015 – March 2017, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/ UN [then] Department of Field Support)</li> <li>○Study on active deployment of female personnel to international peace cooperation activities. The Ministry of Defense has dispatched about 530 women to international peace cooperation activities, and is studying the continued active deployment of female personnel. (UN PKO: 192, international disaster relief activities: 108, activities based on the Act on Special Measures Law for Humanitarian Relief and Reconstruction Work and Security Assistance in Iraq: 146, cooperative activities based on the Anti-Terrorism Special Measures Law and Replenishment activities based on the Replenishment Support Special Measures Law: 84) (Ministry of Defense; based on the data as of August 2018)</li> <li>○Provided training session regarding “SEA,” “Conduct and Discipline,” and “Protection Women” as a part of UNMISS (United Nations Mission in South Sudan) Pre-Deployment Training implemented by Secretariat of International Peace Cooperation Headquarters, Cabinet Office (2017 Results: 4 Staff Officers + 513 Officers of Engineering Unit = Total 517 Personnel)</li> </ul>
<p>Action 2 Offer support for training for PKO personnel.</p>	No applicable project
<p>Action 3 Establish a mechanism of prosecution and punishment in the event of any gender-based violence during dispatch of personnel.</p>	No applicable project

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<p>Action 4 Positively participate in initiatives by the international community for ending non-punishment of gender-based violence.</p>	
<p>Action 5 Make personnel and financial contributions to UN Women, UN Secretary General's Special Envoy on Sexual Violence in Conflict, International Criminal Court (ICC), etc.</p>	No applicable project
<p>Goal 5: Offer support for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) in or after a conflict and for Security Sector Reform (SSR) including judicial system reform.</p>	
<p>Action 1 Introduction of perspective on the protection of women and girls in disarming former soldiers (including child soldiers) after conflict. Introduction of a gender equality perspective in project for social reintegration after discharge.</p>	No applicable project
<p>Action 2 Offer support for the establishment and operation of laws and systems from the gender equality perspective and improve access to justice.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○Support for the Implementation of the National Action Plan in Somalia to Address Conflict-related Sexual Violence (April 2016 – December 2017, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/SRSG-SVC)</li> <li>○Team of Experts' Support to the Consolidation of the Implementation of DRC Joint Communique on Addressing Sexual Violence (April 2016 – December 2017, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/SRSG-SVC)</li> </ul>
<p>Action 3 Offer support for training and awareness-raising projects for ending non-punishment.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○Support for Afghan Female Police Officers (Gender) (October 2015 – January 2018, Afghanistan [Turkey], JICA)</li> <li>○Training for Afghan Policewomen to Address the Gender-Based Violence (October 2016 – March 2020, Afghanistan [Turkey], JICA)</li> <li>○The Project for Professionalization of the Police for the Population and Peace (March 2015 – December 2018, DR Congo, JICA)</li> <li>○Project on Capacity Building for National Police of Cote d'Ivoire Phase 2 (November 2016 – March 2019, Cote d'Ivoire, JICA)</li> <li>○Third Country Training Program for Capacity Building and Technical Skill Improvement for Public Security in Iraq Phase II (April 2016 – March 2019, Jordan, JICA)</li> </ul>
<p>Action 4 Offer support for building a system for reporting gender-based violence after a humanitarian crisis.</p>	No applicable project

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## IV. Humanitarian and Reconstruction Assistance

Major goal: Provide humanitarian and reconstruction assistance while reflecting circumstances and needs unique to women and girls, etc. promoting women's empowerment, and ensuring women's participation.	
Goal 1: [Emergency assistance phase] Planning and implementing assistance activities, while noting that women and girls, etc. are in especially vulnerable situations in the emergency assistance phase such as in conflicts or immediately after conflicts or disasters.	
Action 1 [initial investigation] When planning and providing emergency or humanitarian assistance, collect sex and age disaggregated data to the greatest extent possible, and ascertain circumstances and needs unique to women and girls, etc.	○JDR Medical Team Training (Support in the event of a natural disaster, etc.: Providing training on necessary gender considerations, e.g., simulation on consideration to be given to female patients for religious reasons, need for gender-specific entrances and partitions, JICA JDR Secretariat)
Action 2 [Planning] Develop projects reflecting circumstances and needs unique to women and girls, etc.	No applicable project
Action 3 [Implementation/building of a system] Establish a mechanism to ensure protection and equal access to assistance for women and girls, etc., who are apt to be marginalized in projects to deliver food/water, to provide shelters, and to provide health services, etc.	No applicable project
Action 4 [Registration] Identify and record various needs of highly vulnerable people, mainly women and girls, in registration of recipients of emergency assistance.	No applicable project
Action 5 [Prevention and measures against gender-based violence, etc. and protection] Offer support for prevention efforts and protection measures against gender-based violence, etc. toward women and girls, etc.	○Emergency Activities in Democratic Republic of Congo (April – December 2017, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/ICRC)
	○Emergency Activities in South Sudan (April – December 2017, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/ICRC)
	○Emergency Activities in Afghanistan (Ministry of Foreign Affairs/ICRC)
Goal 2: [Transitional phase] Pay attention to the significance of seamless assistance in the transitional phase, from emergency humanitarian assistance to reconstruction assistance, being provided so as to ensure that women and girls, etc. will not be left out from assistance. Make efforts to enhance women's empowerment and support their financial independence, while giving due consideration to circumstances and needs unique to women and girls, etc. and ensuring their safety. Ensure that women and girls, etc. will not be left out from reconstruction processes due to any gap in procurement and allocation of funds.	
Action 1 [Securing of funds] Offer support for projects to assist vulnerable	○Improvement for Livelihood of Syrian Refugee Women (April 2016 – March 2019, Jordan, JICA)

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<p>people, such as women and girls, etc., and promote gender mainstreaming.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○Refugee Camp Improvement Project in Palestine (December 2016 – December 2019, Palestine, JICA)</li> </ul>
<p>Action 2 [Reflection of specific circumstances and needs] Reflect circumstances and needs unique to women and girls, etc. in designing, planning and implementing projects.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○Country Gender Profile Republic of South Sudan (October 2016 – October 2017, South Sudan, JICA)</li> <li>○Field Study on Businesses of Female Entrepreneurs in Capital City of Juba (December 2017 – March 2018, South Sudan, JICA)</li> <li>○Country Gender Profile Democratic Republic of Congo (October 2016 – March 2017, DR Congo, JICA)</li> <li>○Comprehensive Capacity Development Project for the Bangsamoro (2013 – July 2019, Philippines, JICA)</li> <li>○South Sudan Project Formulation Advisor (Vocational Training Advisor) (February 2016 – December 2017, South Sudan, JICA)</li> <li>○Project for Comprehensive Agricultural Development Master Plan (July 2012 – March 2017, South Sudan, JICA)</li> <li>○Advisor for Strengthening Mathematics and Science Education in South Sudan (September 2015 – January 2018, South Sudan, JICA)</li> <li>○The Project on Rehabilitation and Recovery from Nepal Earthquake (July 2015 – March 2019, Nepal, JICA)</li> </ul>
<p>Goal 3: [Reconstruction phase] Introduce the gender equality perspective in a series of processes of planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of reconstruction assistance projects including assistance for returning and reintegration of refugees and displaced persons after a conflict or a disaster, thereby promoting the rights of women and girls, etc. and achieving gender equality and fairness, which further increases the effects of assistance.</p>	
<p>Action 1 [Planning] Introduce the gender equality perspective in planning of projects.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○Emergency Housing Reconstruction Project (December 2015 – March 2021, Nepal, JICA)</li> <li>○Data Collection Survey on Social Infrastructure Needs of Refugee-Hosting Communities in Northern Uganda (July 2017 – July 2018, Uganda, JICA)</li> <li>○Community Development for Livelihood Improvement and Confidence Building (January 2017 – January 2019, Kosovo, JICA)</li> <li>○Country Gender Profile of Arab Republic of Egypt (November 2017 – March 2018, Egypt, JICA)</li> <li>○Tuberculosis Control Project in Afghanistan Phase 3 (October 2015 – September 2018, Afghanistan, JICA)</li> </ul>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○The Project for Development of Local Production and Promotion of Local Brands Phase 2 (July 2016 – July 2019, Armenia, JICA)</li> <li>○Project for Capacity Development of Local Government for Strengthening Community Resilience in Acholi and West Nile Sub-Regions (June 2016 – June 2020, Uganda, JICA)</li> <li>○ Northern Uganda Farmers' Livelihood Improvement Project (December 2015~November 2020, Uganda, JICA)</li> <li>○ Project on Capacity Development for the Implementation of Economic Census 2018 (March 2016~February 2021, Nepal, JICA)</li> <li>○Technical Assistance and Capacity Building Project for the Jericho Sanitation Project (December 2012 – March 2018, Palestine, JICA)</li> <li>○Gender Profile in Conflict-Affected Regions (From November 2015, Sri Lanka, JICA)</li> <li>○Enhancement of Capacity for Participatory Disaster Management on Prevention, Preparedness, Response, and Recovery in the Municipality of Tubigon, Bohol (December 2014 – December 2018, Philippines, JICA/Nagoya Institute of Technology)</li> <li>○Assisting Afghan Return Migration Needs (March 2017 – February 2018, Afghanistan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/IOM)</li> <li>○Mine Action for Preventing Violent Extremism in Central Mali (April 2017 – March 2018, Mali, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UNMAS)</li> </ul>
Action 2 [Women's participation] Ensure women's participation in implementation of projects.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○The Project for Capacity Development for Comprehensive District Developments in the Northern Region of Sierra Leone (November 2009 – November 2018, Sierra Leone, JICA)</li> <li>○Project on Human Resource Development for Strengthening Local Administration in Central and Northern Areas of Cote d'Ivoire (November 2013 – April 2017, Cote d'Ivoire, JICA)</li> <li>○Project for Business Development Service (BDS) Enhancement for MSMEs (September 2013 – March 2017, Palestine, JICA)</li> </ul>
Action 3 [Monitoring] Introduce the gender equality perspective in monitoring and evaluation of projects.	No applicable project
Action 4 [Implementation/building of a system] Build a mechanism to enable women to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○Project for Skills Development and Market Diversification (PSDMD) of Garment Industry of Pakistan Phase 1 (June 2016 – August 2020,</li> </ul>

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<p>actively participate in projects as a whole (development of a system and promotion of empowerment).</p>	<p>Pakistan, JICA)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○Advancing Quality Alternative Learning Project (September 2015 – October 2019, Pakistan, JICA)</li> <li>○The Fight Against Extremism Through Adequate Support to Women and Girls Former Hostages of Boko Haram as well as Communities where they are living in, in the Far North Region of Cameroon (April 2017 – March 2018, Cameroon, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UN Women)</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○Enhancing the Resilience of Conflict Affected Women and Their Participation in Peacebuilding and Reconciliation in South Sudan (April 2017 – March 2018, South Sudan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UN Women)</li> <li>○Strengthening the Resilience and Protection of Women and Youth in Host Communities—Lebanon (April 2017 – March 2018, Lebanon, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UN Women)</li> <li>○Social and Economic Stabilization of Syrian Women and Girls and Host Communities in Gaziantep, Turkey (April 2017 – March 2018, Turkey, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UN Women)</li> <li>○Women’s Leadership, Empowerment, Access &amp; Protection in Crisis Response (April 2017 – March 2018, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UN Women)</li> </ul>
<p>Action 5 [Involvement of men and boys] Offer support for surveys on problems faced by men and boys in society in the reconstruction phase after a conflict or a disaster and on impact of such problems on gender relations and the occurrence of gender-based violence, etc. and offer support for projects in which men and boys contribute to the prevention of gender-based violence, etc. and assistance for women and girls, etc.</p>	<p>No applicable project</p>
<p>Goal 4: [Focal issues] In providing humanitarian and reconstruction assistance give top priority to the resolution of focal issues, such as support projects for healthcare, education, agriculture, infrastructure development, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR), and judicial systems etc. that are directly linked to human security. In that process, strengthen assistance in fields especially needed by women and girls, etc.</p>	
<p>Action 1 [Health] Assist women, girls, and others in receiving</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○Project for Improvement of Medical Equipment in Tribhuvan University Teaching Hospital (December 2016 – October 2021, Nepal, JICA)</li> </ul>

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<p>basic medical services. In particular, secure sexual and reproductive health/rights (SRHR). Support cooperation by men and boys, which is indispensable for women's/girls' SRHR.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○Activities for Nutritional Improvement and Lifestyle Related Diseases Prevention in Machhapuchhre Rural Municipality, Ward No. 6, Kaski District, Nepal (September 2017 – August 2019, Nepal, JICA/Morinomiya University of Medical Sciences)</li> <li>○Sustainable Maternal and Child Health Project (June 2017 – April 2020, Nepal, JICA/Citizens Association for Nepal Exchange)</li> <li>○The Project for Infectious Disease Prevention for Children (December 2016 – July 2017, Afghanistan, JICA)</li> <li>○Management Capacity Development for Health Service (November 2015 – August 2018, Liberia, JICA)</li> <li>○Project for Capacity Building of Provincial Health Staff for Maternal and Child Health (August 2013 – August 2018, Burundi, JICA)</li> <li>○Project for the Development of Human Resources in Health in DRC Phase 2 (November 2014 – March 2018, DR Congo, JICA)</li> <li>○ Early Rehabilitation Support Project for Patients with Respiratory Disease in the Kathmandu Vally - Wide-area Development of Respiratory Rehabilitation Services-(April 2015~ August 2018, Nepal, JICA/JIMTEF)</li> <li>○Maternal and Child Health Project for Safe and Secure Delivery (March 2015 – March 2017, Nepal, JICA/Citizens Association for Nepal Exchange)</li> <li>○Project for Strengthening of Routine Immunization (November 2014 – June 2018, Pakistan, JICA)</li> <li>○Enhance Community Health Workers' (CHW) Activity Through SISCa in Hatolia Sub-district (January 2014 – January 2017, Timor-Leste, JICA)</li> </ul>
<p>Action 1 [Health]</p> <p>Assist women, girls, and others in receiving basic medical services. In particular, secure sexual and reproductive health/rights (SRHR). Support cooperation by men and boys, which is indispensable for women's/girls' SRHR.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○Health System Strengthening Project (November 2014 – November 2018, Myanmar, JICA)</li> <li>○Project for Improvement of Services at Village Health Centers in Rural Host Communities of Syrian Refugees (April 2016 – April 2018, Jordan, JICA)</li> <li>○Promoting Human Resource for Maternal Health in Post Ebola Liberia Recovery and Restoration (March 2016 – September 2017, Liberia, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UNFPA)</li> <li>○Early Detection, Treatment and Support to Women with Breast Cancer (March 2016 – September 2017, Palestine, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UNFPA)</li> </ul>

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<p>Action 1 [Health]</p> <p>Assist women, girls, and others in receiving basic medical services. In particular, secure sexual and reproductive health/rights (SRHR). Support cooperation by men and boys, which is indispensable for women's/girls' SRHR.</p>	<p>○Infrastructures for Emergency Obstetric Care (March 2016 – June 2018, Sierra Leone, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UNFPA)</p>
	<p>○Strengthening Resilience of Vulnerable Crisis-Affected Households Through Women Empowerment and Livelihood Improvement (March 2017 – March 2018, Syria, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UNFPA)</p>
	<p>○Increase Access for Sexual and Reproductive Health Information and Services for Young Syrians in Turkey (February 2017 – February 2018, Turkey, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UNFPA)</p>
	<p>○Provision of Integrated Emergency Reproductive Health and Gender Based Violence Response Service to IDP and Refugee Women in Iraq (February 2017 – February 2018, Iraq, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UNFPA)</p>
	<p>○Provision of Life-saving Emergency Obstetric and Reproductive Health Services at Ruwaishid Hospital for Syrian Refugees, Asylum Seekers from the “Berm” and Host Jordanian Communities in North Eastern Jordan (February 2017 – February 2018, Jordan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UNFPA)</p>
	<p>○Women’s Health: Addressing Pressing Needs for Sexual and Reproductive Health and Breast Cancer Services in Hardly Hit Communities (February 2017 – August 2018, Palestine, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UNFPA)</p>
	<p>○Improved Access to Quality Sexual and Reproductive Health Services and Prevention and Response to Gender-Based Violence among Refugees, IDPs and Host Populations in the Democratic Republic of Congo (February 2017 – February 2018, DR Congo, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UNFPA)</p>
	<p>○Enhanced Health Systems Strengthening with Emphasis on Returnees and Marginalized Communities to Accelerate Reduction of Maternal and Neonatal Mortalities and Related Morbidities in Somalia (February 2017 – February 2018, Somalia, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UNFPA)</p>
	<p>○Strengthening Delivery of Gender-Sensitive Integrated Sexual and Reproductive Health Services, Including Gender-Based Violence Response in South Sudan (February 2017 – February 2018, South Sudan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UNFPA)</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○Addressing Reproductive Health (RH) Needs and Providing Gender Based Violence (GBV) Services for El Nino Induced Drought Affected Populations in Tigray, Amhara, SNNP and Oromia Regions (February 2017 – February 2018, Ethiopia, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UNFPA)</li> <li>○Improving Delivery of Quality Sexual and Reproductive Health Services through a Social Interventions with Public, Private and CSO Partnership Initiatives (February 2017 – January 2018, Ghana, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/IPPF)</li> <li>○Empowering Young People and Women in Mangochi to Reduce their Vulnerability to HIV (August 2016 – August 2018, Malawi, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/IPPF)</li> <li>○Reducing Vulnerabilities and Promoting Human Security for Young Women and Children in Yemen (March 2017 – November 2018, Yemen, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/IPPF)</li> <li>○Access to Sexual and Reproductive Health Including HIV Service for Rural Marginalized Agricultural Workers in Agadir and Tangier in Morocco (October 2016 – September 2018, Morocco, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/IPPF)</li> <li>○Strengthening National Preparedness for Sexual and Reproductive Health in Crisis Situations (March 2017 – March 2019, Maldives, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/IPPF)</li> <li>○Girls Shine: Improving and Expanding Access to Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights for Young People to Reduce Maternal and Newborn Mortality in Khammouane Province (July 2017 – June 2019, Laos, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/IPPF)</li> <li>○Strengthening Access to Integrated Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights for Indigenous People in the Province of Equateur (May 2017 – October 2018, DR Congo, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/IPPF)</li> <li>○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)</li> </ul>
<p>Action 2 [Education 1] Support the continuance of school education and extracurricular education even during conflict. Also, support the provision of educational opportunities for children and young people who are unable to receive</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○The School Sector Development Program (August 2016 – February 2017/August 2017 – February 2018, Nepal, JICA)</li> <li>○Project on Improvement of Literacy Education Management in Afghanistan (LEAF2) (April 2010 – July 2018, Afghanistan, JICA)</li> </ul>

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<p>education during times of conflict.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○Provision of Integrated Life-saving Interventions to Rohingya Children and Women and the Vulnerable Host Population in Bangladesh and Strengthening Resilience within Their Communities (February 2017 – February 2018, Bangladesh, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UNICEF)</li> </ul>
<p>Action 3 [Education 2] Offer support for equal education for women and girls.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○Le Projet de Construction d'Écoles Fondamentales des Départements du Centre et de l'Artibonite (May 2017 – April 2021, Haiti, JICA)</li> <li>○The Project of Introducing Female Teacher Training System in Nepal (October 2016 – September 2019, Nepal, JICA/Japan-Nepal Female Education Association)</li> <li>○Project on Strengthening the Capacity of National Institute of Professional Preparation (January 2015 – January 2020, DR Congo, JICA)</li> <li>○Palestine-Japan Education Cooperation for Mathematics and Science Curriculum Development (PAJEC) (November 2016 – November 2018, Palestine, JICA)</li> <li>○Project for the Promotion and Enhancement of the Afghan Capacity for Effective Development Phase 2 (PEACE Phase 2) (March 2016 – March 2025, Afghanistan, JICA)</li> </ul>
<p>Action 4 [Agriculture] Incorporate the gender equality perspective in assistance for the development of agriculture and rural areas for reconstruction.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○Project on Sustainable Production of Rain Fed Rice (October 2014 – October 2018, Senegal, JICA)</li> <li>○Project for Sustainable Irrigation Water Management through Water Users Associations (April 2017 – January 2020, Iraq, JICA)</li> <li>○Trilateral Cooperation Project: "Introduction of Advanced Agricultural Technology under Trilateral Cooperation—Jordan, Japan and Israel" Phase 3 (January 2017 – January 2020, Jordan, JICA)</li> <li>○Local Rice Promotion Project (January 2014 – December 2018, Cote d'Ivoire, JICA)</li> <li>○OVOP Colombia Project (March 2014 – February 2020, Colombia, JICA)</li> <li>○Long-Term Experts (Rural Development) (October 2014 – September 2017, Sri Lanka, JICA)</li> <li>○Sindhuli Road Corridor Commercial Agriculture Promotion Project (March 2015 – March 2020, Nepal, JICA)</li> <li>○Project for Dissemination of OVOP Issyk-Kul Model to Other Regions of the Country (January 2017 – January 2020, Kyrgyzstan, JICA)</li> </ul>
<p>Action 5 [Livelihood assistance, increase of income]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○Women livelihood project to connect Higashikagawa and Nepal (August 2017 – August 2020, Nepal, JICA/Technical Cooperation Executive Committee)</li> </ul>

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<p>Incorporate the gender equality perspective in support of projects to increase earnings and income required for reconstruction.</p>	<p>to Nepal)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○Project for Improvement of Livelihoods and Well-being of Female Home-Based Workers (FHBWs) in the Informal Economic Sector in Sindh Province (March 2017 – October 2022, Pakistan, JICA)</li> <li>○Parboil Training for Displaced People (2016 – 2018, Nigeria, JICA)</li> <li>○Project for Promoting Agribusiness by Rural Women (October 2013 – September 2018, Timor-Leste, JICA/PARCIC)</li> <li>○Empowerment of the women in the recovery from the conflict—Sari Recycle Project (April 2015 – March 2018, Sri Lanka, JICA/PARCIC)</li> <li>○The Project for Improvement of Living through Circulated Agriculture and Protection of Landscape Giving Sufficient Consideration to Natural Environment in Hill District in Nepal (June 2012 – May 2017, Nepal, JICA/Love Green Japan)</li> <li>○Project for Improved Extension for Value-Added Agriculture (EVAP Phase 2) (July 2016 – July 2021, Palestine, JICA)</li> <li>○Capacity Development for Improvement of Livelihood for Palestinian Refugees Phase 3 (September 2016 – September 2018, Jordan, JICA)</li> <li>○Emergency Activities in Jordan (April – December 2017, Jordan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/ICRC)</li> <li>○Emergency Activities for Nigeria (April – December 2017, Nigeria, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/ICRC)</li> </ul>
<p>Action 6 [Infrastructure development] Incorporate protection of women and girls and the gender equality perspective in infrastructure development for reconstruction.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○Regional Development Project for Poverty Reduction Phase 2 (March 2017 – May 2021, Myanmar, JICA)</li> <li>○The Project on Rehabilitation and Recovery from Nepal Earthquake (February 2016 – June 2019, Nepal, JICA)</li> <li>○Project on Advancement of Vernacular Constructions in Tanna Island (September 2016 – September 2018, Vanuatu, JICA/Kyoto university)</li> <li>○Industrial Area (Cavite Province Flood Management Project (February 2015 – July 2017, Philippines, JICA)</li> </ul>
<p>Action 7 [DDR-SSR] Give consideration to the needs of women and girls in disarming former soldiers (including child soldiers) after a conflict. Incorporate the gender equality perspective in projects to support social rehabilitation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○Study on Establishment of “Gender Issues Specialist” Post in Deployed Unit (Ministry of Defense) (When the operation is classed as an international peace cooperation assignment and is implemented by JSDF) Study regarding the establishment of gender issue specialists in the case of SDF’s participation in UN PKO missions,</li> </ul>

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after discharge.	etc. in the future.
Action 8 [Support for judicial systems] Incorporate the gender equality perspective in projects to support judicial reform after a conflict.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○Follow-up and Consolidate Support by the Team of Experts on Rule of Law/Sexual Violence in Conflict to the Government of Somalia to Address Conflict-related Sexual Violence (April 2017 – March 2018, Somalia, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/SRSG-SVC)</li> <li>○Legal Adviser (December 2014 – April 2017, Cote d'Ivoire, JICA)</li> </ul>
Goal 5: Each organization involved in the planning and implementation of humanitarian and reconstruction assistance makes efforts for gender mainstreaming such as through gender-balanced personnel arrangements and training, and develops systems for protection against gender-based violence, etc., thereby thoroughly introducing the gender equality perspective in projects.	
Action Ensure that the gender equality perspective is incorporated in planning and implementing projects so that women and girls, etc. are surely protected even in subsidized organizations and outsourced contractors.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○Assisting Afghan Return Migration Needs (March 2017 – February 2018, Afghanistan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/IOM)</li> </ul>

## V. Framework for Monitoring, Evaluation, and Review

Major goal: Build a framework for effectively monitoring, evaluating, and reviewing the NAP at an appropriate time and revise the NAP regularly.	
Goal 1: Develop a framework for appropriately monitoring the implementation status of the NAP.	
Action 1 Establish a focal point (a department playing a central role) for the NAP in each ministry and agency.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○A focal point for the NAP has been established at each ministry and agency since April 2016.</li> </ul>
Action 2 Establish the Monitoring Working Group (hereinafter referred to as the "Working Group") consisting of focal points of all relevant ministries and agencies (the Ministry of Foreign Affairs [Gender Mainstreaming Division, Foreign Policy Bureau] serves as the secretariat of the Working Group).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○A focal point for the NAP has been established at each ministry and agency since April 2016.</li> </ul>
Action 3 The Ministry of Foreign Affairs makes public English and Japanese versions of the annual report reflecting the implementation status of the NAP on its website.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○The annual report (on the field of women) is published on the Ministry of Foreign Affairs website.</li> </ul>
Goal 2: Develop a framework for appropriately evaluating the implementation status of the NAP.	

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<p>Action 1 Establish the Evaluation Committee. (The Ministry of Foreign Affairs [Gender Mainstreaming Division, Foreign Policy Bureau] serves as the point of contact on the government side.)</p>	<p>○The Evaluation Committee was established in April 2016.</p>
<p>Action 2 The Committee consists of experts with sufficient knowledge and experience in the fields of women, peace and security. Members representing civil society and NGOs are selected while also referring to recommendations from civil society organizations engaged in activities in line with SCR 1325.</p>	<p>○The Evaluation Committee was established in April 2016.</p>
<p>Action 3 The Committee may request information related to the implementation status of the NAP from relevant ministries and agencies via the point of contact. Upon receiving a request, ministries and agencies may make a report to the Committee via the point of contact.</p>	<p>○Implemented</p>
<p>Action 4 The Committee can state its opinions on a draft of an annual report on the implementation status based on the Working Group explanation.</p>	<p>○Implemented</p>
<p>Action 5 Experts can provide necessary information for monitoring and evaluation to the Committee.</p>	<p>○Implemented</p>
<p>Action 6 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 second annual report.</p>	<p>○Implemented</p>
<p>Action 7 The government of Japan reports the implementation status of the NAP in its periodic reports concerning the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the UN Human Rights Council's Universal Periodic Review (UPR).</p>	<p>○Implemented</p>
<p>Goal 3: Preview the NAP appropriately for its revision three years later.</p>	

## REFERENCE 1

<p>Action 1 The government of Japan reviews the NAP based also on the recommendations of the Committee.</p>	<p>○Implemented where needed at meetings based on the evaluation report from the members of the Evaluation Committee.</p>
<p>Action 2 The government of Japan respects the process of its establishment and ensures the participation of experts in review of the NAP such as hearing feedback of experts where necessary.</p>	<p>○Co-hosted a symposium in May and had dialogue with civil society and NGOs in June.</p>
<p>Action 3 After the establishment of this plan, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs will publish the working schedule for the review to be conducted three years later.</p>	<p>○Scheduled for the next fiscal year.</p>

## REFERENCE 2

### Reference 2

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

While the total amount of the official development assistance (ODA) in January-December 2017 is 15,589.65 million USD, ODA for fragile states scored as principal or significant in the DAC.45 (Development Assistance Committee) gender equality policy marker is 890.72 million USD (787.77 million USD in the last fiscal year). “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.

The following list of fragile states is based on the World Bank List of Fragile Situations in 2017 and countries scoring 90 or above on the Fragile States Index of the Fund for Peace.

South Sudan	Zimbabwe	Liberia
Somalia	Ethiopia	Mauritius
Central African Republic	Guinea-Bissau	Republic of Congo
Yemen	Burundi	North Korea
Sudan	Pakistan	Mali
Syria	Eritrea	Angola
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Niger	Nepal
Chad	Cote d'Ivoire	Rwanda
Afghanistan	Kenya	Timor-Leste
Iraq	Libya	
Haiti	Uganda	
Guiana	Myanmar	
Nigeria	Cameroon	

# REFERENCE 2

	Grant Aid		ODA Loans		Technical Cooperation		(Million USD) Total	
	Principal	Significant	Principal	Significant	Principal	Significant	Principal	Significant
	Amount spent	Amount spent	Amount spent	Amount spent	Amount spent	Amount spent	Amount spent	Amount spent
Education policy and administrative management	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.44	0.02	0.44	0.02
Education facilities and training	0.00	1.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.60
Primary education	0.00	2.38	0.00	0.00	1.24	3.29	1.24	5.67
Early childhood education	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.37	0.00	0.37	0.00
Secondary education	0.00	0.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.66
Lower secondary education	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.50
Vocational training	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.91	0.09	0.99
Higher education	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.49	0.00	8.49
Health policy and administrative management	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.79	2.02	4.01	2.02	21.81
Basic health care	0.00	0.00	10.32	0.00	0.86	0.00	11.18	0.00
Basic health infrastructure	0.00	0.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.34
Infectious disease control	0.00	0.00	0.00	23.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	23.40
Health education	0.00	0.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.74
Reproductive health care	8.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.74	0.04	10.21	0.04
Water supply - large systems	0.00	11.06	0.00	34.04	0.18	0.95	0.18	46.06
Sanitation - large systems	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.00	0.22
Water supply and sanitation—small systems	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.40
Basic drinking water supply	0.35	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.32	0.35	0.63
River basins' development	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.07
Waste management / disposal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.10
Public sector policy and administrative management	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.66	0.00	9.81
Decentralisation and support to subnational government	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.80	0.00	0.80
Legal and judicial development	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.51	0.00	1.51
Police	0.00	122.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	122.00
Democratic participation and civil society	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.40	0.00
Women's equality organisations and institutions	3.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.54	0.00
Eradication of violence against women and girls	0.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.80	0.00
Security system management and reform	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.87	0.00	4.87
Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution	0.00	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.60
Social welfare services	0.12	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.66	2.91	0.78	3.09
Social protection and welfare services policy, planning and administration	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.28	0.03	0.28
Social services (including youth development, women and children)	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09
Statistical capacity building	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.36	0.00	0.36
Road transport	0.00	0.00	0.00	28.82	0.00	2.16	0.00	30.97
Rail transport	0.00	0.00	0.00	144.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	144.44
Air transport	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.04
Telecommunications	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.52	0.00	1.52
Energy policy and administrative management	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.03
Energy generation, renewable sources – multiple technologies	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.17
Business support services and institutions	0.00	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.34
Agricultural policy and administrative management	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.29	4.51	0.29	4.51
Agricultural development	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.67	0.00	13.67
Agricultural land resources	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.47	0.00	6.47
Agricultural water resources	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.85	0.00	0.48	0.00	6.33
Agricultural input	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.14
Livestock	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.87	0.00	2.87
Agricultural financial services	0.00	0.00	0.00	47.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	47.83
Livestock/veterinary services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.09
Forestry policy and administrative management	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.38	0.00	2.38
Forestry development	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.20
Fishing policy and administrative management	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.72	0.00	1.72
Fishing services	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20
Industrial policy and administrative management	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.30	0.00	1.30
Small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) development	0.00	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.05	0.00	1.27
Agro-industries	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.67	0.00	0.67
Textiles, leather and substitutes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.95	0.00	0.95	0.00
Tourism policy and administrative management	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.56	0.00	0.56
Environmental policy and administrative management	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.70	0.00	0.70
Multisector aid	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.05	0.85	0.00	0.85	8.05
Urban development and management	0.00	0.00	0.00	28.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	28.63
Rural development	0.00	0.00	0.00	44.38	0.00	1.36	0.00	45.74
Emergency food aid	0.00	66.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	66.91
Relief co-ordination, protection and support services	0.00	174.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	174.05
Reconstruction relief and rehabilitation	0.00	0.30	0.00	41.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	41.57
Disaster prevention and preparedness	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.25	0.00	2.25
	13.77	382.53	10.32	424.67	9.64	83.53	33.74	890.72

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

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

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