

2 Sharing Universal Values and Realizing a Peaceful and Secure Society

2-1 Assistance for Realizing an Equitable and Inclusive Society

(1) Assistance for the Development of Legal and Judicial Systems, and Economic Systems

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

In this regard, assistance for the development of legal and judicial systems is required to develop laws and to train legal and judicial personnel (including legal professionals and staff engaged in the correction and rehabilitation of offenders). It is also necessary to assist in the development of economic systems including human resources development, which involves the establishment of tax systems, appropriate collection, management, and execution of taxes, enhancement of audit functions of the public sector, and improvement of financial systems.

Japan's Efforts

Japan provides assistance for the development of legal and judicial systems, and economic systems to countries such as Bangladesh, Cambodia, Côte d'Ivoire, Indonesia, Laos, Mongolia, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Timor-Leste, Uzbekistan and Viet Nam. It includes legal and judicial system reform, assistance in drafting laws and regulations, capacity development of national and local government officials for the operation and execution of legal systems, enhancement of internal audits, and the establishment of civil codes, competition law, intellectual property law, tax, internal audit, and public investment systems. In particular, in Laos, as a result of Japan's continuous support for the development of legal and judicial systems for over 20 years, the country's first civil code entered into force in May 2020, and currently operational support for this is being provided. In this way, the development of legal and judicial systems and economic systems in developing countries leads to improvements in the business environment for Japanese companies to be active in these countries. Japan's assistance for the development of legal and judicial systems and economic systems draws on Japan's “soft power” and promotes and underpins growth in the world, including Asia.

In March 2021, the 14th United Nations Congress on

Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (Kyoto Congress) was held in Kyoto, with Japan as the host country, in cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) as the Secretariat. Under the overall theme of “Advancing crime prevention, criminal justice and the rule of law: towards the achievement of the 2030 Agenda,” there were discussions on international cooperation and technical assistance to prevent and address all forms of crime, including terrorism and new and emerging forms of crime. The Kyoto Declaration, which will serve as a medium to long-term guideline for the United Nations and its member states in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, was adopted unanimously as the outcome document.

Japan also conducts international training courses, studies, and seminars aimed at strengthening the training of human resources development and other purposes. As in 2020, it was also difficult in 2021 to conduct them in person due to restrictions on overseas travel caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. Because of this situation, Japan provided online training on topics such as drafting legislation and legal training in accordance with the needs of each country with the participation of legal practitioners and lawmaking professionals including justice ministry officials, judges, and prosecutors, from countries including Indonesia, Laos, Sri Lanka, and Uzbekistan. Additionally, Japan participated in local meetings, workshops, and other activities.

Furthermore, in order to proactively promote assistance aligned with the needs of developing countries, Japan works to implement effective assistance by conducting broad and basic studies regarding the legal systems of the countries, and their interpretations and operations. In March 2021, Japan held the 10th Symposium on International Civil and Commercial Law “Law and Practices of Joint Venture in Four Southeast Asian Countries: Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, and Viet Nam” online as a forum to present the research results.

(2) Assistance for Governance Including Anti-Corruption

The occurrence of corruption, cases involving government officials, such as bribery and embezzlement,



A video message from then State Minister for Foreign Affairs Uto shown at a special event of the Kyoto Congress (March 2021)



Japanese experts dispatched to Indonesia holding discussions on strengthening the system for protection of intellectual property rights (Photo: JICA)

becomes a factor that impedes the level of playing field for fair competition and healthy economic growth of developing countries. Therefore, it is necessary for donor countries to support good governance, including anti-corruption measures in developing countries to realize fair and stable societies.

Japan's Efforts

As a State Party to the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC), and by providing financial contributions to UNODC, the secretariat of the Convention, Japan has been actively engaged in developing legal systems concerning the prevention of corruption and law enforcement operations, as well as providing capacity building assistance to justice and law enforcement agencies in developing countries.

In addition, through the United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (UNAFEI), ²⁹ Japan conducts annual training and seminars for criminal justice practitioners in developing countries, such as in Asia and Africa, as part of its assistance for the development of legal and judicial systems and support for governance, including anti-corruption measures.

As an example of a specific initiative, Japan has annually held an international training course on the criminal justice response to corruption since 1998. The training course is held with themes selected from the key issues of the UNCAC, and contributes to the sound development of the criminal justice system and the strengthening of cooperative relationships for preventing corruption in each country. In 2021, the 23rd UNCAC training programme on the theme of “Tackling Emerging Threats of Corruption in the Borderless and Digitalized World” was conducted online from September to October.

Furthermore, Japan has held a seminar titled “Regional

Seminar on Good Governance for Southeast Asian Countries (GG Seminar)” every fiscal year since 2007, with the objectives of supporting governance initiatives in Southeast Asian countries and contributing to human resources development in the area of criminal justice and anti-corruption. In December 2021, the 15th GG Seminar on the theme of “Effective International Cooperation for Combating Corruption” was held online, with participation by 18 criminal justice practitioners from 10 countries, namely nine ASEAN member states (Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Viet Nam) and Timor-Leste.

In addition, UNAFEI's activities are not limited to anti-corruption efforts, but also address important issues related to crime prevention and criminal justice in the international community, and UNAFEI has responded to the changing global society by holding training and seminars on these topics to criminal justice practitioners widely in developing countries around the world. For example, in 2021, the 175th international training course on the theme of “Treatment of Women Offenders” and the 176th international training course on “Achieving Inclusive Societies through Effective Criminal Justice Policies and Practices” were held online between October and December.

(3) Assistance for Democratization

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

Japan's Efforts

In Iraq, the Council of Representatives elections were held in October 2021. Japan conducted election monitoring activities at polling places in the capital city of Baghdad and, in cooperation with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), provided Iraq's Independent High Electoral Commission with equipment such as servers for biometric registration, as well as masks, non-contact thermometers, and other items for COVID-19 measures. Japan contributed to strengthening governance in Iraq by supporting the implementation of transparent and credible elections while preventing the spread of infections during the pandemic.

In addition, Japan also provides electoral assistance in Libya in cooperation with the UNDP. Military clashes in

²⁹ Established in 1962 based on an agreement between the UN and the Government of Japan. It is operated by the UN Training Cooperation Department of the Research and Training Institute within the Ministry of Justice. It has produced over 6,100 graduates from 140 countries and regions since its establishment.



Group photo at the seminar of the technical cooperation “Project for capacity development of the Office of the National Assembly of Viet Nam - Phase 2” (Photo: JICA)

Libya have continued since “the Arab Spring,” however, a ceasefire was agreed upon in 2020. Presidential and parliamentary elections were scheduled to be held in December 2021 to choose an administration to replace the interim Government of National Unity that was established after the ceasefire, but these elections have been postponed until after January 2022. Japan contributes to the implementation of smooth, free, and fair elections by providing the High National Elections Commission with ballot boxes and other election-related equipment.

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

(1) Support for Peacebuilding and Refugees/Displaced Persons

Regional and internal conflicts arising from various factors, including ethnic, religious, and historical differences, as well as from the effects of poverty, disparities and other such issues, still continue to arise in the international community. In particular, the prolongation of such conflicts has become a challenge in recent years. Such conflicts generate a great number of refugees and displaced persons, resulting in humanitarian crises. These conflicts also undermine the progress in development achieved through long-term efforts, and cause massive economic losses. Therefore, it is important for the entire international community to engage in peacebuilding for the establishment of foundations for development in order to prevent conflicts, avoid their recurrence, and consolidate sustainable peace.

Japan's Efforts

In response to humanitarian crises such as conflicts, Japan has been promoting the “Humanitarian-Development Nexus” in which urgently needed humanitarian assistance and medium to long-term development cooperation are provided in parallel from the initial phases. In addition to this, as conflicts become more prolonged and humanitarian crises become more

diverse, Japan also places importance on the idea of “Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus,” in which it provides support for sustained peace through resilient nation-building and social stabilization from peacetime with a medium to long-term view. In various countries and regions, Japan seamlessly extends humanitarian assistance, support for poverty reduction and economic development, and peacebuilding and conflict recurrence prevention assistance in order to bolster self-reliant development and address the root causes of crises.

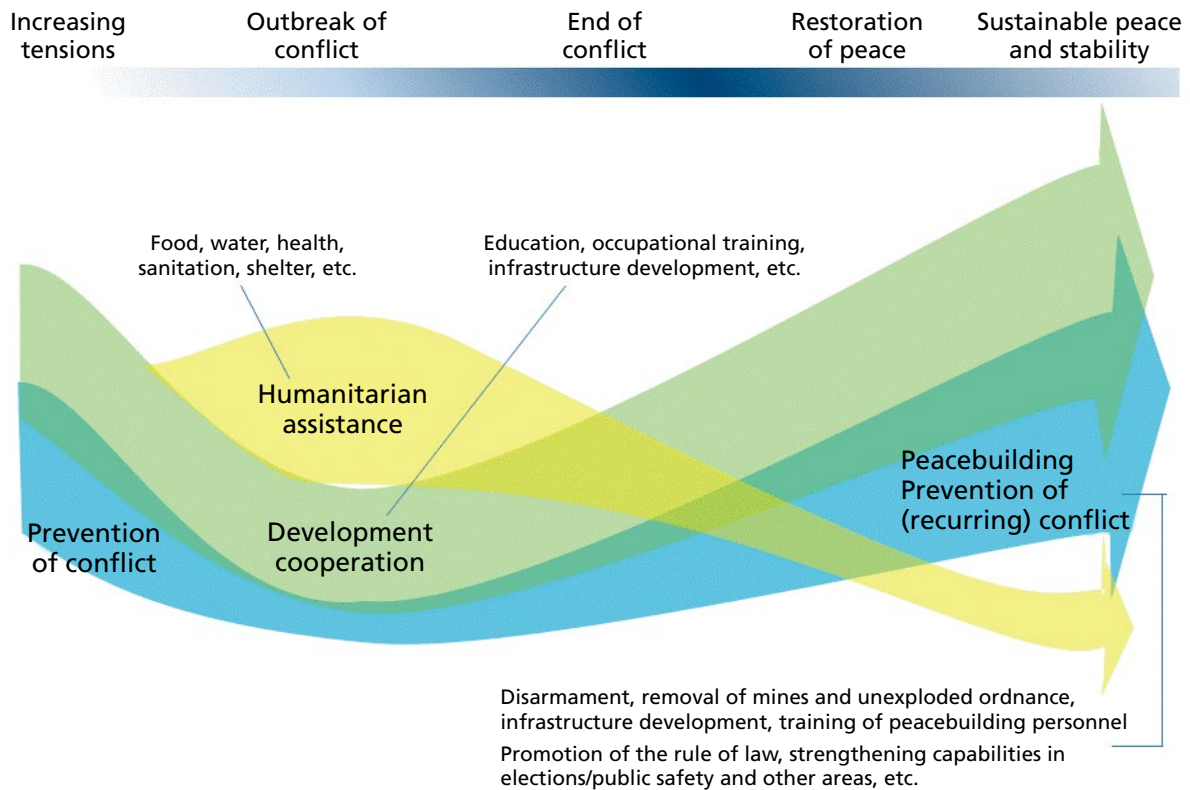
Within the international community, consistent support from the resolution of conflicts to recovery, reconstruction, and nation-building have been discussed in fora such as the UN Peacebuilding Commission (PBC).^{*} Japan has served as a member of the PBC Organizational Committee since its establishment, and has been actively contributing to it by communicating the importance of working to build institutions and capacity and the need to address the root causes of conflicts, and by calling for strengthened relationships between the PBC and key UN agencies and institutions such as the World Bank and IMF. As of December 2021, Japan has contributed a total of \$57.7 million to the UN Peacebuilding Fund (PBF),^{*} and supports the prevention of conflict and its recurrence and sustaining peace in countries in Africa, Asia, and other areas as a major donor. In addition, in his speech at the General Debate of the UN General Assembly in 2021, then Prime Minister Suga stated that Japan will remain committed to peacebuilding.

Specifically, Japan provides emergency humanitarian assistance for refugees and displaced persons affected by conflict and electoral assistance for post-conflict political peace processes. In addition, to promote the consolidation of peace and prevent the recurrence of conflict, Japan provides assistance in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) of ex-combatants, security sector reform, and strengthening of administrative, judicial, and police functions. Furthermore, Japan supports the development of economic infrastructure and institutions, as well as social sectors such as health and education. Japan also extends support for reconstruction in areas such as the repatriation and resettlement of refugees and displaced persons, and the rebuilding of basic infrastructure (socio-economic infrastructure) (see page 44 for Support for Refugees and Displaced Persons). In order to provide such support in a seamless manner, Japan takes an approach that combines assistance through international organizations, grant aid, loan aid, and technical cooperation.

In addition, Japan makes active efforts to promote women's participation in conflict prevention and peacebuilding in line with UN Security Council resolutions, including UNSC Resolution 1325, which recognizes the importance of the role of women in peacebuilding.

Furthermore, the Development Cooperation Charter outlines that Japan will strengthen coordination

Peacebuilding efforts through ODA



Countermeasures for the root causes of conflict, through humanitarian, development, and peace nexus

between development cooperation and international peace cooperation activities such as UN peacekeeping operations (PKOs). In the countries and regions where UN PKOs are deployed, many initiatives are underway that contribute to efforts for protecting refugees/displaced persons, women, and children affected by conflict and developing basic infrastructure. To maximize the effects of such efforts, it remains important for Japan to promote such forms of coordination. For example, in 2021, Japan provided support for capacity building of 200 women in South Sudan for women's participation in peacebuilding, as well as assistance to victims of gender-based violence to promote efforts toward peace and

stability in the country.

Japan has proactively contributed to the framework of the UN Triangular Partnership Project, where three parties, namely the UN, Supporting Member States, and Troop Contributing Countries, cooperate to enhance the capacity of uniformed personnel to be dispatched to PKO missions through the provision of training and equipment. Under this framework, for example, Japan Self Defense Force (JSDF) personnel have been dispatched to Africa and Asia to train engineering personnel on the operation of heavy engineering equipment. In the medical care field, Japan has dispatched JSDF personnel to conduct life-saving training and contributed to the development of telemedicine systems for PKO missions.

■ Support for Refugees and Displaced Persons

Given the situations in Syria, Afghanistan, Myanmar, and other countries, the number of forcibly displaced people including refugees and displaced persons worldwide reached its highest level since the end of World War II in 2019 and again in 2020, and humanitarian situations are becoming increasingly severe. From the viewpoint of human security, Japan has been providing humanitarian assistance, including assistance for refugees, displaced persons, and others, in order to ensure the life, dignity, and security of the people in the most vulnerable positions and to support



A UNHCR staff member interviewing internally displaced persons in northeastern Nigeria

the realization of self-reliant development, wherein each person will be able to get back on their own feet (see also “Stories from the Field” on page 47).

In particular, Japan works with international organizations, including the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) to provide refugees, displaced persons, and others around the world with assistance by distributing basic supplies necessary to live such as shelter (see also “Stories from the Field” on page 141 regarding Japanese personnel who work at IOM). Furthermore, Japan has been providing assistance for refugees, displaced persons, and others, even in areas with security concerns by utilizing their expertise and delivering capabilities through cooperation with the World Food Programme (WFP), the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and other international organizations. For example, in 2021, Japan extended emergency grant aid to Ethiopia through the WFP, IOM, and other organizations in order to provide medical supplies, food and the like, in support of internally displaced persons affected by the military engagement in the country (see Part III-8. Africa for details).

Upon providing this kind of assistance for refugees, displaced persons, and others through international organizations, Japan promotes cooperation with JICA, NGOs, and private companies. For example, in the case of refugee assistance by UNHCR, UNHCR works in collaboration with JICA to implement a program combining emergency and reconstruction assistance. In addition, Japan has also been providing assistance for refugees, displaced persons and others in collaboration with Japan Platform (JPF) ³⁰ (see also page 131, “(3) Cooperation with Japanese NGOs”).



State Minister for Foreign Affairs Suzuki attending the International Ministerial Conference of UNRWA held via videoconference (November 2021)

■ Protection and Participation of the Socially Vulnerable

Although socially vulnerable people including persons with disabilities caused by conflict or landmines, orphans,

widows, ex-combatants including child soldiers, and displaced persons are susceptible to the impact of a conflict, the reality remains that assistance for them is delayed in post-conflict recovery and they have difficulty accessing the benefits of peace and reconstruction.

From this perspective, Japan has been providing support for the social reintegration of child soldiers, and protection and empowerment of children who are the most vulnerable in conflict-affected areas, through UNICEF. For example, in the Central African Republic, Japan provides support for the social reintegration of former child soldiers and comprehensive humanitarian assistance to children who were victims of sexual violence and internally displaced persons. Additionally, in cooperation with UN Women, Japan supports infrastructure development and provides vocational training to ensure sustainable means of livelihood for women and girls living under conflict and natural disaster in South Sudan, Nigeria, and other countries (see also “Stories from the Field” on page 47).

■ Actions Against Anti-personnel Landmines, Unexploded Ordnance, and Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons

In post-conflict countries and regions, anti-personnel landmines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) remain, and illicit small arms and light weapons are still widely in circulation. These weapons not only harm civilians indiscriminately and hinder reconstruction and development activities, but may also exacerbate conflict. Therefore, it is important to continue cooperation to ensure security and stabilize these countries and regions through assistance for the disposal of anti-personnel landmines and UXOs, appropriate management of small arms and light weapons, and support and capacity building for landmine victims.

As a state party to the “Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction” and the “Convention on Cluster Munitions,” Japan is steadily implementing international cooperation activities through preventive efforts such as risk reduction education, in addition to mine clearance and victim assistance, from the perspective of the humanitarian, development, and peace nexus. For example, Japan supports upgrading the overall capacity of the Cambodian Mine Action Centre (CMAC) not only through equipment provision but also through strengthening of its training capacity at home and abroad, capacity building of administrative staff and building of information systems so that the Centre can make further international contributions. Through such comprehensive support, CMAC has become functional as a training site for mine-action staff from other countries such as Colombia and Laos, and contributes to the realization of South-South cooperation. Japan

³⁰ An emergency humanitarian aid organization established in 2000 in cooperation with NGOs, the Government, and the business communities.



Ambassador of Japan to Angola Maruhashi notifying the traditional village chief of the completion of mine removal in his village

also contributes to the improvement of connectivity in the Western Balkans by supporting mine clearance activities in Bosnia and Herzegovina conducted by ITF Enhancing Human Security (ITF), an international NGO based in Slovenia, in cooperation with the Bosnia and Herzegovina Mine Action Center.

In Afghanistan, the Association for Aid and Relief, Japan (AAR Japan), a Japanese NGO, has been implementing an education project that supports the development of educational materials, conducting seminars and the like, with the aim of raising awareness on the risks of landmines, UXOs, and other remnants of conflict, and on the appropriate ways of avoiding them, through the Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects (since FY2009) and JPF (since 2001). The reach of these awareness activities among residents has steadily expanded.

Furthermore, in Laos, which has been particularly affected by UXOs, Japan has dispatched UXO disposal experts and provided equipment. Specifically, Japan has supported the capacity building of organizations that dispose of UXOs, through introducing mechanical bush-cutters and other related materials and equipment needed for UXO disposal and supporting human resources development mainly in the Provinces of Sekong, Salavan, and Champasak, all of which are

regions in the country that have endured especially great suffering from UXOs and have high poverty rates.

In addition to providing bilateral support, Japan is proactively engaged in measures against mines and UXOs through international organizations. In 2021, Japan conducted clearance, risk education, and victim assistance against landmines and UXOs through the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) in Afghanistan, Nigeria, Palestine, South Sudan, Sudan, and Syria. For example, in Syria, Japan provided assistance to victims of bombings and worked to formulate a framework for the implementation of assistance to victims through UNMAS. In 2021, Japan also provided support for mine risk education in Chad, Iraq, Palestine, South Sudan, the Central African Republic, Ukraine, and Yemen via UNICEF. It also provides support including risk reduction education in countries and regions such as Iraq, Palestine, Syria, and Ukraine through ICRC.

Japan also contributes to action to tackle small arms and light weapons as the largest donor country to the Saving Lives Entity (SALIENT), a UN fund established to embody the commitment made by Secretary General Guterres in “An Agenda for Disarmament” (2018). Small arms and light weapons are still used in actual conflicts and are also called “the de-facto weapons of mass destruction” because they claim many lives. Japan actively supports international efforts to prevent violence and misuse of such small arms and light weapons.

■ Human Resources Development for Peacebuilding

Qualities required for those engaged in the field of peace building have become increasingly diversified and complex. Through the Program for Global Human Resource Development for Peacebuilding and Development,³¹ Japan cultivates civilian specialists who can make a significant contribution on the ground both in Japan and abroad, and a total of over 800 people have participated in training programs in Japan. Many graduates of these trainings are playing an active role in the fields of peacebuilding and development in regions such as Asia and Africa.



Glossary

UN Peacebuilding Commission (PBC)

A UN organization established in March 2005. The PBC aims to provide advice regarding consistent support from conflict resolution to recovery, rehabilitation, and reconstruction, based on the recognition that it is extremely important to provide appropriate post-conflict support due to the frequent recurrence of regional conflicts and civil wars after they end.

UN Peacebuilding Fund (PBF)

A fund established in October 2006. The fund is used to respond to urgent threats to peace processes, support peace agreements and political dialogue, and strengthen national organizations and national capacity, as well as revitalize economies and establish administrative services, among other purposes.

³¹ In FY2007 Japan began the Program for Human Resource Development for Peacebuilding, and in FY2015, the program was renewed with expanded content as the Program for Global Human Resource Development for Peacebuilding and Development (https://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/peace_bj/_ikusei_shokai.html (in Japanese only)). The renewed program includes the “Mid-Career Course,” which supports the career advancement of those with a certain degree of practical experience in fields related to peacebuilding and development, in addition to the existing “Primary Course,” which offers training in Japan to acquire the knowledge and skills necessary on the ground and on-the-job training at field offices of international organizations.

Stories from the Field



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Japanese Cooperation Boosting Initiatives in Uganda, Africa's Largest Refugee-Hosting Country —UNHCR activities—



Uganda is located in the eastern part of Africa, also known as “the Pearl of Africa” for the beauty of its nature. Over the years, Uganda has been welcoming many refugees and has seen many influxes of refugees fleeing from neighboring countries such as South Sudan and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, where instability persists.

With the cumulative number of refugees in Uganda reaching approximately 1.4 million at the end of 2020, Uganda is currently Africa's largest refugee-hosting country. The refugee status recognition rate in Uganda was 95% prior to the COVID-19 pandemic (2019), and there are 13 refugee settlements across the country by the initiative of the Government of Uganda. Efforts to meet the needs of refugees, such as land allocation, freedom of movement, and providing livelihood opportunities, have also been strengthened, and the program is recognized worldwide as a successful example of refugee integration.

Coordination with a variety of partners is essential for the refugee assistance in Uganda. In response to the growing environmental risks surrounding refugees under the COVID-19 pandemic, the UNHCR cooperates with a number of Japanese actors, including the Government of Japan, JICA, and NGOs across a wide range of fields to realize the “whole-of-society approach,” a concept set out in the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR).^{*1}

One example is the “Promotion of Rice Development (PRiDe) Project,” implemented in cooperation with JICA. Previous efforts from JICA, developed as rice-farming promotion, have been expanded to support refugees in cooperation with UNHCR since 2014. The project not only helped promote NERICA (New Rice for Africa),^{*2} which is resilient against drought and thus suitable for the African climate, but also provided training on rice-farming to both refugees and host communities, benefitting around 1,111 households (approximately 5,000 people) in 2021. The economic independence gained through the cultivation of NERICA has boosted the self-confidence of the refugees, and many of them say it has changed their lives.



A South Sudanese female refugee working hard on rice-farming, taking care of 19 children separated from their parents in conflicts (Photo: UNHCR)



Ms. TAKASHIMA Yumiko, who says “sustainable initiatives truly are the key,” visiting a field of NERICA cultivated by refugees (Fourth from the left) (Photo: UNHCR)

Such collaboration between JICA and international organizations has contributed to strengthening the Humanitarian-Development Nexus that aims to build a seamless coordination between humanitarian assistance and development cooperation (see Part II-2, 2-2 (1) for details). Moreover, to meet the diverse needs of refugees such as medical care, education, water supply, and livelihood improvement, UNHCR works to deliver support to each and every refugee for their better futures while strengthening its coordination with Japanese companies, NGOs, and others.

Many Japanese staff members also work actively in the field of UNHCR refugee assistance. Assistant Protection Officer Ms. KOBAYASHI Akiko at the Yumbe Office in Uganda, who has worked in Uganda for more than three years, said, “I often find myself inspired by the refugees who never lose their hope and do their best to thrive even though they have been forced to flee their homes and live in difficult circumstances.”

Ms. TAKASHIMA Yumiko, Principal Risk Management and Compliance Advisor at the UNHCR Country Office in Uganda, said, “I would like more people to know about not only the challenges refugees in Uganda face but the various forms of assistance being delivered from the people of Japan. And I hope you will join us in thinking about what more Japan can do to help.” It is expected that cooperation with Japan's expertise will continue to expand to support refugees in the future.

^{*1} Adopted by the UN General Assembly in December 2018.

^{*2} See the glossary on page 84.

(2) Humanitarian Assistance during Natural Disasters

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



Disaster affected people holding emergency relief blankets delivered by JICA after flooding in Timor-Leste in April 2021. Japanese NGOs also cooperated in the distribution. (Photo: Peace Winds Japan)

Emergency relief goods are provided as in-kind assistance. Japan stockpiles, in three overseas warehouses, tents, blankets, and other supplies needed for affected people in the wake of a disaster. In 2021, Japan provided emergency relief goods to the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Haiti, Palau, the Philippines, Saint Vincent, and Timor-Leste.

In addition, Japan provides Emergency Grant Aid to governments of countries affected by natural disasters and/or conflict and international organizations providing emergency assistance in affected areas, for the purpose of relieving refugees, displaced persons, those who have been affected by natural disaster or conflict overseas, and others. In many cases, Japanese NGOs contribute as implementing partners when these international organizations engage in actual emergency assistance (see Part III for achievements in 2021).

Moreover, Japanese NGOs also provide various forms of assistance to those affected by disasters utilizing ODA. Japan Platform (JPF) ³² provides humanitarian assistance to refugees, displaced persons, people affected by conflicts and/or natural disasters, and others. The NGOs affiliated with JPF provide various forms

of support to meet the local needs in regions that are often hard for local government aid to reach (see page 131, “(3) Cooperation with Japanese NGOs” for the achievements).



Residents receiving emergency food assistance provided through Japan's emergency grant aid for hurricane damage in Guatemala (Photo: WFP)

Disaster response is a common concern of Japan and ASEAN, which are beset by numerous natural disasters. Japan continuously supports strengthening of the capacity of the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on disaster management (AHA Centre) established in 2011. In 2021, Japan provided support for the establishment of an Integrated Information and Communication Technology System, capacity development, as well as the establishment and utilization of the Disaster Emergency Logistic System for ASEAN (DELSA) to rapidly transport emergency relief items to affected countries.

(3) Assistance for Stability and Security

Transnational organized crime and acts of terrorism continue to pose a threat to the entire global community. Effective response to these threats cannot be achieved by the efforts of a single nation alone. Therefore, in addition to strengthening countermeasures by individual nations, the entire international community must work together through assistance to build capacity in the fields of justice and law enforcement in developing countries.

Japan's Efforts

A. Enhancing the Capabilities of Security Authorities

Based on the track records and experiences of the Japanese police in international cooperation, they provide support for the creation of systems, improvement of administrative capabilities, and human resources development while transferring knowledge and skills to police agencies in developing countries, who play a key role in maintaining security.

As one of the examples, the National Police Agency

³² See the glossary on page 134.



Japanese experts providing instruction to Indonesian officials on how to collect fingerprints onsite under the technical cooperation “Project on Nationwide Capacity Development of Police Officers for POLMAS-Indonesian Civilian Police Activities” in Indonesia (Photo: JICA)

(NPA) of Japan dispatched experts to Indonesia, and also provided online training for the officials of Asian, African and Oceanian countries, showing how police are trusted by the people in Japan.

B. Counter-Terrorism

The environment surrounding terrorism has changed greatly due to the spread of COVID-19. Although the restrictions on movement due to the pandemic have reduced terrorism in urban areas, in some areas where the governing capacity of the nation is vulnerable, the pandemic has further degraded governance and helped expand terrorist organizations’ activities.

In 2021, Japan implemented various projects through international organizations in order to promptly respond to changes in the environment surrounding terrorism. For example, in the Maldives, Japan assisted in the response capacity program and educational support against violent extremism for youth and women in partnership with the UNDP. In addition, with UN Women, Japan supported a program to strengthen social integration, including the empowerment of women leaders in the Philippines and other countries. Moreover, Japan provided assistance through the Council of Europe, and strengthened the prosecution capacity of judicial officials to address crimes committed in cyberspace, which have increased during the COVID-19 pandemic.

In addition to the above, in FY2021, Japan provided \$570,000 for a program of UN Women in Thailand and Bangladesh to prevent violent extremism and hate speech and to promote women’s participation in peace and security through dialogue. Japan also contributed \$700,000 to UNODC’s project addressing overcrowding in prisons by promoting rehabilitation, social reintegration, and social treatment in seven countries in Southeast and South Asia.

C. Measures against Transnational Organized Crime

Japan, as a state party to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC), a legal framework for preventing transnational organized crime including terrorism, is promoting international cooperation that includes mutual legal assistance based on the Convention. Additionally, Japan mainly provides the following international cooperation.

■ Countermeasures against Drug Trafficking

While actively participating in the relevant international conferences and fora such as the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND), Japan has been working on the world drug problem through financial contributions to the UNODC in 2021 for technical cooperation to strengthen drug control capabilities at national borders and to promote alternative crops development for the people involved in or affected by illicit drug production.

In addition, the NPA of Japan holds discussions on the regional drug situation and relevant investigational measures as well as on the way of international cooperation with countries mainly in the Asia-Pacific region in order to build mutually beneficial cooperative structures for collectively working on the world drug problem.

■ Measures against Trafficking in Persons

Based on the “Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children,” a comprehensive international agreement concerning trafficking in persons, ³³ and Japan’s “2014 Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Persons,” Japan is engaged in various efforts to eradicate trafficking in persons. Under this Action Plan, the Government of Japan has released annual reports on its efforts to combat trafficking in persons, while also strengthening cooperation with various ministries, agencies, relevant organizations, and NGOs.

In 2021, Japan provided support to victims of trafficking in persons identified in Japan through contribution to IOM, towards their safe repatriation to their respective home countries, and provided education and vocational training for their independence and social rehabilitation (see also “Stories from the Field” on page 141). Additionally, through bilateral technical cooperation and financial contributions to UN projects delivered by UNODC and UN Women, Japan also supported measures against trafficking in persons and made efforts to protect victims mainly in Southeast Asia. Japan also made financial contributions and participated in the Bali Process, an Asia-Pacific regional framework against people smuggling, trafficking in persons, and related transnational crime.

³³ The act of recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring, or receipt of persons for the purpose of exploitation, such as forced labor or prostitution (Article 3 of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children).

■ Measures against Money Laundering

There is a high risk for the profits of transnational organized crime to be used to fund further organized crime or acts of terrorism, and thus, eliminating such flows of illicit funds is an important task for the international community. Therefore, Japan actively participates in discussions on international measures against money laundering ³⁴ and terrorist financing through intergovernmental frameworks such as the Financial Action Task Force (FATF). ³⁵

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

■ The Seas

As a maritime nation, Japan depends largely on maritime transport for the import of much of its energy resources and food, therefore ensuring marine traffic safety, such as by addressing maritime threats, is an issue that directly links to Japan's existence and prosperity as a nation. Moreover, an open and free international order of the seas based on the rule of law is extremely important not only for realization of the "Free and Open Indo-Pacific (FOIP)" promoted by Japan but also for the economic development of the entire region including Japan (see "ODA Topics" on page 33 regarding initiatives for the realization of a "Free and Open Indo-Pacific (FOIP)").

In order to establish and promote the rule of law at sea, Japan seamlessly supports the improvement of law enforcement capacity of maritime security agencies in the Indo-Pacific region through the provision of patrol vessels and technical cooperation, while promoting cooperation for capacity building in Maritime Domain Awareness (MDA) among recipient countries. Specifically, Japan is carrying out human resources development through training and the dispatch of experts for maritime countries along sea lanes including Indonesia and Malaysia, in addition to providing vessels and maritime security-related equipment to Viet Nam, the Philippines, and other countries. Moreover, at the 12th Mekong-Japan Summit held in November 2020, then Prime Minister Suga announced that Japan would provide an information-gathering web portal as well as human resources development for MDA capacity building in the Mekong countries as one of the "Five Points of Cooperation," and Japan steadily implements these supports.

As an effort to promote regional cooperation in countering piracy and armed robbery against ships in the Asia region, Japan has led the formulation of the Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships in Asia (ReCAAP), and

supports the activities of ReCAAP-ISC, an information sharing center established based on the ReCAAP. Japan has played a leading role in organizing comprehensive training together with ReCAAP-ISC since 2017, aiming for capacity building of the maritime law enforcement agencies of contracting parties, among others. 23 countries participated in the training in 2021 that was held online due to COVID-19.

In order to counter the threat of piracy off the coast of Somalia and in the Gulf of Aden in Eastern Africa, Japan has been conducting anti-piracy operations since 2009. Moreover, Japan has contributed a total of \$15.53 million to the Djibouti Code of Conduct Trust Fund, which was founded by the International Maritime Organization (IMO) to implement the Djibouti Code of Conduct. ³⁶ This Trust Fund has been used to establish information-sharing centers for anti-piracy measures and the Djibouti Regional Training Centre, which conducts training programs to improve maritime security capabilities in countries surrounding Somalia.

Also, in cooperation with the Japan Coast Guard, maritime law enforcement training courses have been carried out with the participation of maritime security officers from the countries surrounding Somalia. In 2021, 33 officers from 26 countries participated in the courses. Furthermore, with the understanding that the reconstruction and stability of Somalia are essential for a fundamental solution to the piracy issue in the area, since 2007, Japan has disbursed approximately \$500 million for the restoration of basic social services, improvement of policing capability, and revitalization of domestic industries in Somalia.



Japan Coast Guard officials in charge of maritime security capacity building in Japan providing a lecture regarding on-board inspections to Vietnam Coast Guard officials (Photo: Japan Coast Guard)

Oil spillage from ships that occur on sea lanes not only have an impact on the safe navigation of ships passing through, but can also cause fatal damage to the fishery and tourism industries of coastal countries

³⁴ The act of disguising criminal proceeds as legally obtained assets, or the act of hiding such funds. One example is the act in which a drug dealer hides money gained through drug trafficking in a bank account opened under a false name.

³⁵ Established based on the Economic Declaration of the Arch Summit (G7 Summit) in 1989.

³⁶ A regional cooperation framework for Somalia and its neighboring countries.

by polluting the coast. Hence, it is important to strengthen the capacity for dealing with such oil spill incidents. In response to the oil spill from a bulk carrier off the coast of Mauritius that occurred in 2020, Japan dispatched Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) teams three times consecutively, and the teams conducted surveys on the spillage situation, worked on removing the oil, and also supported activities related to the fields of environment. In February and August 2021, Japan signed exchanges of notes for grant aid to provide equipment to strengthen maritime safety capabilities. In August, Japan also decided to provide technical cooperation to restore and conserve coastal ecosystems as well as to restore and improve the livelihoods of local fish workers and residents. Japan will continue to support the medium and long-term economic development of the country through the steady implementation of these assistances.

Furthermore, the International Hydrographic Organization (IHO) has been conducting a training program in the United Kingdom every year since 2009 with the aim of nurturing nautical chart experts in developing countries. This program is carried out with grant assistance from The Nippon Foundation and the participation of the Hydrographic and Oceanographic Department of the Japan Coast Guard in the management of the program. The project has produced 72 graduates from 41 countries by December 2021. The IHO and Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (UNESCO-IOC) are engaged in a joint project to create the General Bathymetric Chart of Oceans (GEBCO), a topographical map of the world's seafloor. The map has been under revision through the cooperation of experts around the world, including the Hydrographic and Oceanographic Department of the Japan Coast Guard.

■ Outer Space

Japan contributes to addressing global issues including climate change, disaster risk reduction, marine/fisheries resource management, forest conservation, and resources/energy through the implementation of development cooperation and capacity building assistance utilizing space technology. Japan has also proactively provided assistance in the field of human resources development for emerging countries and developing countries in their efforts toward the development and utilization of outer space. In particular, initiatives by Japan, such as providing opportunities for space experiments and the development of small satellites that make use of the International Space Station (ISS)/Japanese Experiment Module "Kibo," have been highly acclaimed in the international community. In June 2021, Mauritius' first CubeSat was deployed through the "KiboCUBE" program.³⁷ Prime Minister Pravind Kumar Jugnauth and



Mauritius' CubeSat being released from "Kibo" on June 22, 2021 (Photo: JAXA/NASA)

other officials in the country watched the deployment via live broadcast, which showed the high expectations for Japan's space cooperation in the country.

In 2016, Japan formulated basic policies to strategically and effectively offer all-Japan support for capacity building in the field of outer space in developing countries. Since then, Japan has been providing active support. For example, in Asia, Africa, and Latin America and the Caribbean, Japan is conducting forest monitoring utilizing a tropical forest monitoring system (JICA-JAXA Forest Early Warning System in the Tropics: JJ-FAST) that uses satellite data from "Daichi-2." In February and October 2021, JICA held the subject-specific training program titled "Tropical Forest Management Using JJ-FAST in the Tropics, an ALOS-2 based Forest Monitoring System and Other Satellite Technologies," in which participants from around the world learned how to utilize JJ-FAST.

In addition, to contribute to the realization of the rule of law in outer space, Japan provides capacity building assistance to developing countries in the development and operation of domestic space-related laws. In May 2021, Japan announced its cooperation with the UN Office for Outer Space Affairs (UNOOSA)'s "Space Law for New Space Actors" project, and provides assistance to emerging countries in the field of space in the Asia-Pacific region for the development and operation of domestic space-related laws. Japan also contributes to building the legal capacity needed to properly manage and supervise their space activities, including private-sector activities.

■ Cyberspace

In recent years, it has become a pressing task to take measures against threats to a free, fair, and secure cyberspace. It is thus necessary for diverse actors in each country to work together in order to respond to this issue. The lack of security-related awareness and response

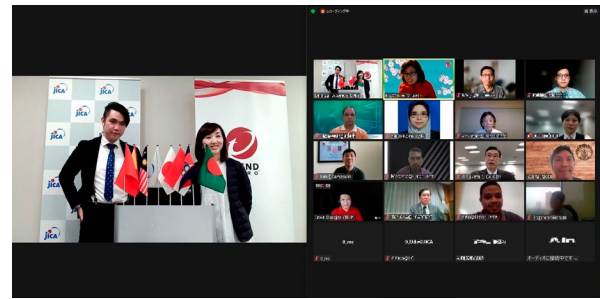
³⁷ A cooperative framework between the UN Office for Outer Space Affairs (UNOOSA) and the Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA) that provides developing countries with the opportunity to deploy CubeSats from "Kibo."

capacity in some countries, including developing countries, poses a significant risk to the entire world, including Japan. Therefore, strengthening cooperation for ensuring the security in cyberspace of countries around the world and providing capacity building support to developing countries not only contribute to the recipient countries, but also benefit the entire world including Japan.

Japan has strengthened cooperation with ASEAN through the ASEAN-Japan Cybercrime Dialogue and the Japan-ASEAN Information Security Policy Meeting. Japan continuously conducted cyber exercises and tabletop exercises with ASEAN member states in 2021.

Furthermore, the ASEAN-Japan Cybersecurity Capacity Building Centre (AJCCBC) was launched in Bangkok, Thailand, utilizing the Japan-ASEAN Integration Fund (JAIF) ³⁸ that was established with contributions by Japan among other stakeholders. At the Centre, Japan provides the Cyber Defense Exercise with Recurrence (CYDER), a practical exercise targeted at cybersecurity personnel of government agencies and critical infrastructure operators in ASEAN countries, and promotes cooperation in capacity building in the area of cybersecurity in ASEAN. In the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic, from the perspective of sustainable training implementation, Japan made all of its independent study materials and on-site exercise programs available online, and conducted the training online in September 2019.

Japan also contributed to the World Bank's Cybersecurity Multi-Donor Trust Fund in 2021 and



Defense Practice against Cyber Attacks, an online knowledge co-creation program conducted with the participation of Asian countries (Photo: JICA)

works on capacity building assistance in the field of cybersecurity for lower middle income countries.

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

Furthermore, since FY2018, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry has cooperated with experts from the Governments of Japan and the United States as well as private companies to implement exercises every fiscal year concerning cybersecurity for industrial control systems in important infrastructure fields such as electricity and gas, targeting the Indo-Pacific region. Starting in FY2021, the EU has also participated in the exercises as an organizer.

³⁸ See 4 on page 91.