



**EVALUATION REPORT ON THE NATIONAL
ACTION PLAN ON WOMEN, PEACE AND
SECURITY**

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**Evaluation Committee for
the National Action Plan**

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GENERAL REMARKS

Overall direction of the evaluation

To address problems with the evaluation that have been discussed so far, the Evaluation Committee sets the direction of this evaluation as follows: (1) evaluate for the entire evaluation period as a “Women, Peace and Security (WPS)” policy, rather than introducing good practices; (2) groups in charge of international cooperation and domestic efforts will separately discuss the initiatives taken and create reports; and (3) define the evaluation goals and methods related to fundamental characteristics of this evaluation and the requirements for policy evaluation, as well as the institutional design of the evaluation organization.

Rather than name a single person in charge of each pillar (major goal), all members of the writing evaluation committee will be jointly responsible. Regarding good practices, a number of innovative examples will be disseminated as a reference for those involved in the projects will be selected, and good examples of domestic and international cooperation as well as the efforts of NGOs will be introduced.

The evaluation issues discussed so far are described in the 1st to 4th evaluation reports, including their relationship to the characteristics of the first WPS Action Plan. In particular, in the framework of V. Monitoring, Evaluation and Review of the First Action Plan, the significance and aim of monitoring and evaluation are described as follows: “The evaluation will focus on whether there has been improvement over time. At the same time, the adequacy of the indicators and targets themselves will also be evaluated. Through implementation of the Action Plan, check system development and awareness of relevant organizations on a daily basis and share and accumulate good practices so that the capacity to plan, formulate, and implement policies and projects based on a gender equality perspective will be enhanced.” These are comprehensive and abstract. In preparing the first evaluation report, in which the working goal was to identify good practices, standards set by the United Nations were adopted to measure

the achievement of the abstract goal of international cooperation from a gender perspective. Data from agencies involved in the project were provided in the format described in the Action Plan. There were issues with the mix of qualitative and quantitative data and comparative bias due to the various scales and implementation periods of the projects. The fact that the Action Plan itself is in a format that does not require tools that enable rigorous evaluation is a challenge. This issue has been recognized and discussed throughout previous evaluation reports. The goals pursued by Japan's WPS Action Plan are justified within the context of Japan's foreign policy, and the understanding that its direction and ODA are linked to domestic policy is consistent with international standards for gender mainstreaming. It is essential for Japan to facilitate future achievement of the goals of the Third Action Plan.

Preparation environment of this evaluation report

Data to be evaluated was obtained from the relevant ministries via the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and we received cooperation with a high participation rate in requests for additional data and in-person Q&A at online meetings. The Secretariat (Ministry of Foreign Affairs) conducted dialogue meetings with NGOs/civil society in an appropriate manner, continued to manage the impact of holding G7 summit meetings and other events on the preparation of evaluation reports, and revised the schedule of committee members who were forced to make major schedule changes. The significance of implementing the WPS Action Plan was incorporated into the Leaders' Declaration, and the Joint Statement of G7 Gender Equality Ministers includes a firm commitment to the "WPS" agenda and other specific agenda content in the section under the heading "Increasing Women's Representation in Decision-Making." In this way, the significance of the WPS Action Plan and its implementation continues to be recognized as a global issue.

"Normal times" and "emergencies"

The need to distinguish between normal times and emergencies is raised in the "Evaluation" section of this report. The definition of an emergency is

complex but not exhaustive, even when narrowed down to the Third WPS Action Plan. In addition to conflict, Japan's WPS Action Plan features natural disasters as a major item. These are similar crises that cannot be solved by individuals. Needs in times of conflict, war, natural disasters, economic hardships such as the Great Depression, etc. can be described as emergency support as well as support based on long-term prospects for individuals' future lives.

The most important aspect of the WPS Action Plan is to eliminate the gender gap in normal situation and ensure that resource allocation and power relationships based on gender roles, which are constructed by cultural and social forces during normal times, are also reflected in emergencies. The reality is that during emergency situations, women are often placed in more critical situations than men.

It would be desirable to reconsider what the significance of "W" in "WPS", along with policy evaluation methods.

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DOMESTIC EFFORTS

Introduction

One of the hallmarks of Japan's first and second NAPs on Women, Peace and Security (WPS) was the inclusion of provisions for domestic efforts as well as efforts being implemented through international cooperation. In this background, there was some expectation from civil society that gender mainstreaming would generally be promoted in Japanese policies, drawing on initiatives in WPS-related fields. Even if such policies are implemented outside our territory, they contribute to spreading the spirit of WPS to Japan through such efforts. The main implementing institutions of the initiative are the Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Cabinet Office, Ministry of Justice, National Police Agency, Japan Coast Guard, and other ministries and agencies, as well as the Japan Platform (JPF), established based on the partnerships of NGOs, the business community, and the government.

1. Goals and specific measures of the Action Plan regarding “Domestic Efforts”

Targets of evaluation of domestic efforts span the Goals and Actions in “Participation,” “Prevention,” “Protection,” and “Humanitarian and Reconstruction Assistance” of the Action Plan, as described below, and are summarized in the table below for reference. Cases that were not reported this time are marked with an X in this table. It should be noted that there are many unreported items, and the factors that contributed to this should be examined.

2. Promoting women's participation

Goals and Actions covered: “Encourage women’s participation in peacekeeping and peace support activities such as UN PKOs, and undertake initiatives to implement SCR 1325 and other relevant resolutions.” (I. Participation, Goal 4, Action 5) “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.” (I. Participation, Goal 4, Action 6)

Since the evaluation period coincided with the COVID-19 pandemic, efforts aimed at increasing women's participation with regard to the WPS were relatively weak. This section presents examples of global human resource development in international peace cooperation activities and peacebuilding (the status of women's participation in WPS implementation bodies is described in 4, and the status of women's participation in the field of disaster risk reduction and mitigation is covered in 5). Regarding the deployment of female personnel to international peace cooperation activities, etc., the Ministry of Defense reported that approximately 750 women have been dispatched to UN peacekeeping operations, counter-piracy operations, international emergency relief operations, and others, and the Ministry of Defense is considering actively dispatching them in the future (as of December 2021). In addition, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs sent 10 Japanese trainees (including 8 women) who completed the "Primary Course" at the Hiroshima Peacebuilders Center to the field offices of international organizations for one year as related volunteers, with the aim of training civilian experts who can work in the field of peacebuilding. Both of these directions would contribute to expanding women's participation in line with WPS's goals. Increasing the number of women is one achievement, but it is essential that this is accompanied by the implementation of gender-sensitive policies.

3. International Cooperation on WPS Implementation

Goal and action covered: "Train officials and SDF personnel engaging in peacebuilding activities, disaster relief missions, and projects/programs to assist developing countries" (III. Protection, Goal 1, Action 2)"

For the first time since the formulation of the First Action Plan, the Ministry of Defense introduced the following attempts at international collaboration on WPS in cooperation with ASEAN countries.

A working group of PKO experts is established under the ASEAN Defence Ministers' Meeting Plus (ADMM Plus), which is attended by ministerial-level officials from the Indo-Pacific region, including countries outside the ASEAN region. Japan co-chairs the ADMM Plus PKO Experts' Working Group (PKO-EWG)

with Vietnam (2021-2024). At the first Experts' Working Group meeting (April 2021), "Women, Peace, and Security (WPS) in UN PKO" was on the agenda, and at the second Experts' Working Group meeting (December 2021), the increase in female PKO personnel was discussed. The first WPS Seminar was also held on September 29, 2021, where they examined "Women's Participation in UN Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)."

We tried to confirm how these agenda items were decided during our interview with the Ministry of Defense but could not get concrete answers. This, however, can be a testament that the WPS is an important international standard and concern. It is expected that this Experts' Working Group meeting will continue to deepen collaboration with the WPS as the core theme.

4. Capacity-building and strengthening of policies and institutions

Goal and Actions covered: "Develop a system, including the establishment of an office and system to promote gender mainstreaming and participation of women, to implement SCR 1325 and other relevant resolutions" and "Foster personnel with a gender equality perspective and strengthen implementation systems in Japan" (I. Participation: Goal 4, Action 1 and 2)

The Ministry of Defense, the National Police Agency, the Japan Coast Guard, and the Fire and Disaster Management Agency reported that they are promoting the appointment and advancement of women, and that the percentage of female staff is increasing year by year. Some ministries and agencies that are traditionally male-dominated have realized the significance of women's participation, as they have been able to respond to the needs of women by increasing the number of women on-site. Further promotion of women's participation at the policy and practical level is expected in the future. Revision of the Ministerial Ordinance of the Act on the Promotion of Women's Active Engagement in Professional Life (Act on the Promotion of Women's Engagement) made it mandatory to calculate and publicize the difference in salaries between male and female employees in national organizations. We expect further efforts to actively recruit and promote women to managerial and

executive positions and to create a pleasant organizational culture for workers. Considering the current low percentage of women in decision-making positions, we expect the creation of a system to systematically feedback the voices of female workers at workplaces, etc. to policies.

Training on WPS is introduced as part of the training and education related to UN peacekeeping operations at the International Peace Cooperation Activities Training Unit of the Japan Ground Self Defense Force, Japan Peacekeeping Training & Research Center of the Joint Staff College, and the Secretariat of the International Peace Cooperation Headquarters of the Cabinet Office. Overall, while there is general and one-off training on human rights and gender equality, as well as training that treats them as one topic in the curriculum, there is no practical training specific to gender issues in the policy areas of each ministry (such as the different situations and needs of men and women and underlying structural gender inequality). In addition, systematic training on basic skills necessary for gender mainstreaming, such as the use of data by gender, gender statistics, and social analysis from a gender perspective (gender analysis), is not provided. We expect active use of external human resources and development and implementation of training programs utilizing gender mainstreaming training manuals made by international organizations or other institutions.

5. Goal and Action covered: “Reflect the gender perspective in protection and support for refugees and displaced persons and prevent sexual and gender-based violence.” (III. Protection: Goal 3, Action 5)

We understand that the Ministry of Justice, in its comprehensive guarantees to refugees seeking asylum in Japan, has given some consideration to women, such as assigning female staff to guard female detainees, but there are concerns as the report was almost identical to the one presented two years ago.

Based on the results of the hearings on training for security officers at detention facilities and immigration inspectors at airports to create the report, we confirmed the following: In addition to systematic training for entry-level, mid-level, and management personnel, various training programs are

conducted inviting outside experts as lecturers, with the aim of improving the expertise of the staff.

Additionally, regarding the training provided for immigration security officers by outside experts to improve their expertise, it is commendable that the training was provided for immigration security officers to acquire special knowledge and skills necessary for the proper treatment of detainees, including women. However, it would be desirable to see specific examples of how the training has improved their work.

The Third Action Plan calls for “building a society that does not tolerate violence against women” as a concrete measure for domestic efforts. In addition, with the accelerated development of domestic laws, such as the Act on Prevention and Remedies for Performers in Sexually Explicit Videos, the revision of the Act on the Prevention of Spousal Violence and the Protection of Victims, revision of the Penal Code regarding sexual crimes, and the Act on Support for Women with Difficulties, there is an urgent need to provide education and training based on international standards (including WPS) regarding women’s rights and violence, abuse and exploitation against women and girls.

6. Participation of Women in Decision-Making and Project Implementation in Disaster Risk Reduction and Mitigation

Goal and Action covered: “securing decision-making and participation by women in project implementation... for the disaster response in Japan” (I. Participation: Goal 3, Action 3)

In May 2020, the Cabinet Office Gender Equality Bureau, jointly with the Cabinet Office Director-General (Disaster Management), requested prefectural governors and mayors of government-designated cities to promote efforts based on the “Women’s Perspective for Strengthening Disaster Response Capabilities - Guidelines for disaster prevention and reconstruction from a gender equality perspective.” In addition, as a follow-up, a [Survey on Efforts of Local Governments Based on the Guidelines](#) was conducted to collect and publish various data showing the status of efforts by local governments. The

participation of women in the policy and decision-making process regarding disaster management, at disaster sites, and in the operation of designated evacuation centers is described in the government's "Disaster Countermeasures Basic Act," etc. To implement this plan, however, a collaborative system between the department in charge of disaster risk reduction and crisis management and the department in charge of gender equality is essential. Therefore, such encouragement from the government is important. The establishment of a cycle to monitor and visualize the status of efforts by prefectures and municipalities and the actual status of women's participation is also highly evaluated.

On the other hand, according to the 2022 survey on the status of efforts, 61.1% of all municipalities in Japan do not have female employees in their disaster risk reduction and crisis management departments, and 82.9% of municipalities have not conducted training and drills for staff on the theme of disaster risk reduction from a gender equality perspective. This indicates that dissemination to local governments, which are the main body responsible for disaster response, is a major issue. The achievement indicator (the percentage of women on local disaster management councils) was 16.0% for prefectures and 8.7% for municipalities in 2019, and 19.2% and 10.3% in 2022, respectively. This is far from the 30% achievement target for 2025 in the 5th Basic Plan for Gender Equality. In light of the increasing frequency and severity of disasters such as windstorms and floods, as well as the rapid decline in the population, we expect that the significance of having both men and women participate in disaster risk reduction and relief efforts in local communities and of thoroughly preparing from a gender perspective will be publicized and that efforts at the municipal level will be accelerated.

7. Refugees and Displaced Persons/Immigration

"Consider the establishment of a comprehensive protection system for refugees seeking asylum in Japan." (III. Goal 3, Action 5)

Regarding comprehensive protection for refugees seeking asylum in Japan, the Ministry of Justice has conducted training on gender-based violence, etc. since FY2016 (lectures by outside experts on how to interview refugees who have suffered psychological trauma, including gender-based violence, etc.) as part of training for refugee investigators, with 20 refugee investigators having taken the course (not held in FY2020, FY2021: 13 men and 7 women). However, the ratio of trainees to the total number of investigators was confirmed to be very low, and concerns remain about how important details, including the protection of women and sexual minorities, are being communicated to the targeted staff.

Many of Ukrainian refugees who were displaced by Russia's invasion of Ukraine in February 2022 are women, children, and elderly people. The Ministry is working to provide a flexible approach to residency status, setting up a contact point to collect information from local governments and companies that are considering providing housing and employment opportunities to the evacuees, and providing information about the contact point on the Immigration Bureau of Japan's website. In addition, the Ministry has established a support desk for receiving support information and consultation by e-mail and telephone and providing telephone consultation for evacuees on weekends and holidays, which is highly commendable.

On the other hand, it must be said that differentiation from other refugees from conflict-affected countries is a challenge.

[Domestic Efforts (1): Good practices of international cooperation on WPS implementation (Ministry of Defense)]

PKO-EWG is one of the Experts' Working Groups established under the ASEAN Defence Ministers' Meeting Plus (ADMM Plus), and Japan co-chairs this working group with Vietnam, an ASEAN Member State, from 2021 to 2024. One of the objectives of the EWG is to raise awareness and promote WPS in the PKO field.

The first PKO-EWG meeting was held online in April 2021, with WPS as the agenda. UN experts were invited to discuss deployment of female members to

the UN PKO, sexual violence in conflicts and efforts to address sexual exploitation and abuse by PKO personnel and others. Eighteen participating countries introduced their initiatives and shared their experiences and challenges. In addition, it was decided to establish a "WPS Platform" to continue to aggregate WPS efforts and knowledge from each country. Utilizing this WPS platform, the 1st WPS Seminar was held online in September 2021. In the seminar, an expert who was the first women Force commander of a UN PKO mission, was invited to discuss the active participation of women in UN PKOs and deepen participants' awareness of WPS. The second PKO-EWG meeting was held online in December 2021 to discuss the importance of pre-deployment training and capacity-building training in increasing the number of female PKO personnel, and to share knowledge among the participating countries.

This case is an example of how, six years after the formulation of the First National Action Plan, regional cooperation regarding WPS has finally begun to emerge. We hope that the details of these results will be officially announced in the country and that information about the WPS will be shared with the public.

★Ministry of Defense, Self-Defense Forces: Summary of the First Meeting of PKO Experts

https://www.mod.go.jp/j/approach/exchange/dialogue/j-asean/admm_plus_ewg_01.html

[Domestic Efforts (2): Good practices of disaster risk reduction and mitigation (Cabinet Office)]

The Cabinet Office Gender Equality Bureau formulated "Women's Perspective for Strengthening Disaster Response Capabilities - Guidelines for disaster prevention and reconstruction from the perspective of gender equality," based on Japan's experience with large-scale disasters, including the Great East Japan Earthquake, and international standards on natural disasters and gender. In May 2020, the Bureau, jointly with the Cabinet Office Director-General (Disaster Management), requested prefectural governors and mayors of government-designated cities to promote efforts based on the guidelines. The guidelines are

comprehensive and practical, and are a good example of practical tools from a global perspective.

The participation of women in the policy and decision-making process regarding disaster response, at disaster sites, and in the operation of designated evacuation centers is described in the government's "Basic Plan for Disaster Prevention," etc. To implement this plan, however, a cooperation between the department in charge of disaster risk reduction and crisis management and the department in charge of gender equality is essential. Therefore, such encouragement from the government is important. Establishing a regular framework to monitor and visualize the progress made by prefectures and municipalities, as well as the actual status of women's participation are highly evaluated. In addition, as a follow-up, the [Survey on Efforts of Local Governments Based on the Guidelines](#) was conducted to collect and publish various data showing the status of efforts by local governments. Furthermore, it was visualized that in municipalities where 10% or more of employees in disaster and crisis management departments are women, the proportion of women, pregnant women, infants, and nursing care supplies increases. Establishment of a cycle to monitor and visualize the status of efforts by prefectures and municipalities and the actual status of women's participation, in addition to the provision of practical tools, is also highly commendable. In light of the increasing frequency and severity of disasters such as windstorms and floods, as well as the rapid decline in the population, we again expect that the significance of having both men and women participate in disaster prevention and relief efforts in local communities and of thoroughly preparing from a gender perspective will be publicized and that efforts at the municipal level will be accelerated.

★Women's Perspective for Strengthening Disaster Response Capabilities - Guidelines for disaster prevention and reconstruction from the perspective of gender equality

<https://www.gender.go.jp/policy/saigai/fukkou/guideline.html>

★Survey on the Efforts of Local Governments Based on the Guidelines

https://www.gender.go.jp/policy/saigai/fukkou/chousa_r04.html

[Domestic Efforts (3): Good practices regarding public relations and dissemination of the Action Plan for the implementation of SCR 1325 and related resolutions (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)]

The webinar “Commemorating the memorable year of gender equality and women’s empowerment,” hosted by Japan’s Ministry of Foreign Affairs on March 29, 2021, featured WPS as one of the three themes. Ms. Julia LONGBOTTOM CMG, British Ambassador-designate to Japan, Ms. Hiromi YASUI, Correspondent, Kyodo News Kabul Bureau based in Afghanistan, Mr. Mohammad NACIRI, Regional Director, UN Women Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, and Ms. Patricia FLOR, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the European Union to Japan, spoke in a panel discussion entitled “What is ‘Women, Peace and Security’?,” and presented reports from a variety of positions and perspectives.

In the panel discussion, assuming that most of the audience was ordinary citizens, information was provided in the context of the WPS, ranging from explanations of the background and purpose behind the adoption of SCR 1325 and related resolutions, to field reports from Afghanistan, to efforts by the international community through the UN and G7, and final, to Japan’s contribution. It also provided an overview of the G7 Women, Peace, and Security Partnerships Initiative, in which G7 member countries provide intensive assistance and support to conflict-affected countries as “partner countries.” The Women’s Empowerment Project being developed through this framework in cooperation with UN Women in Sri Lanka, a partner country to Japan, and JICA’s training assistance for female police officers in Afghanistan were also introduced. A video of the panel discussion was archived and has been viewed nearly 600 times as of August 2023.

Reporting in Japan is limited and only fragmentary information was provided regarding the situation of women and girls in conflict-affected countries and the efforts of the international community centered on WPS. We commend the

organization for its efforts to disseminate information from the general public to experts and practitioners, and in an easily accessible format.

★Panel Discussion 3 “What is 'Women, Peace and Security'?” of the webinar “Commemorating the memorable year of gender equality and women’s empowerment” hosted by MOFA Japan: video

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?app=desktop&v=VZIt7y7VmwU>

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[Material] List of Domestic Efforts

	Goal	Action	Initiatives in FY2020 and FY2021
Participation	2. Increase women's participation in peacebuilding processes.	3 Ensure women's participation in activities for assisting democratization, including dispatch of election monitoring groups.	Because of the spread of COVID-19, no international election observers were sent
		5 Positively assist Japanese women to assume posts in the UN or other international organizations or in UN missions, in particular, promoting their appointment as high level officials and participation in peacebuilding processes.	×
	3. Promote the equal and meaningful participation of women, reflect consideration of women's perspectives, and ensure that women can play an active role in decision making concerning humanitarian relief, recovery and reconstruction assistance and policies for preventing and mitigating disaster risk.	2 Integrate gender perspective in disaster relief, recovery and risk reduction, while securing women's participation in decision making for all these activities	○
		3 In disaster responses in Japan, ensure women's participation in decision making and implementation of projects/programmes while maintaining compatibility with Disaster Management Plans, the Basic Act on Disaster Control Measures, and the Basic Plan for Gender Equality.	○
	4. Introduce the gender equality perspective in decision making concerning national policies to implement security, defense, and diplomatic policies, and increase women's participation in these field including in decision making.	1 Establish an office and system to promote gender mainstreaming and participation of women to implement SCR 1325 and other relevant resolutions	○
		2 Foster personnel with the gender equality perspective and strengthen systems of implementation in Japan.	○
		3 Publish and disseminate the NAP for implementing SCR 1325 and other relevant resolutions.	○
		4 Increase women's participation into Japanese delegations to peace-related conferences (including conferences on recovery assistance to conflict-affected regions).	×
		5 Encourage women's participation in peacekeeping and peace supporting activities such as UN PKOs, and undertake initiatives to implement SCR 1325 and other relevant resolutions.	○
		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".	○
Conflict Prevention	5. Alleviate tension among countries and parties in conflict and build friendly relations to facilitate conflict resolution without using force. Promote domestic activities of women, civil society, and NGOs for that purpose.	3 Promote peace education in Japan.	×
Protection	1. Provide victims of sexual and gender-based violence under humanitarian crisis with comprehensive support, including physical, medical, psychosocial, legal, and economic assistance.	2 Train officials and SDF personnel engaging in peacebuilding activities, disaster relief missions, and projects/programmes to assist developing countries.	○
	2. Reduce risks of sexual and gender-based violence and prevent such violence in conflict affected societies or societies under humanitarian crises.	2 Enhance capacity of UN peacekeepers and other personnel to prevent and respond to sexual and gender-based violence in conflict.	○
	3. protection of refugees and displaced persons	1 Train personnel engaging in support for refugees and displaced persons.	×
	4. Prevent Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) and gender-based violence by humanitarian and development aid workers and dispatched personnel. Investigate and bring accountability of perpetrators appropriately.	1 Prevent gender-based violence by personnel dispatched for humanitarian and development assistance activities.	×
		2 Prevent and respond to sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) by UN peacekeepers and those engaged in peacebuilding activities or development and humanitarian aid.	○
3 Support training for UN PKO personnel.		○	
		4 Establish a mechanism of prosecution and punishment in the event of any sexual and gender-based violence during deployment.	×

EFFORTS IN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Introduction

The second NAP on Women, Peace and Security (2019–2021) of the Government of Japan sets the promotion of peace and security for women and girls in countries and regions in humanitarian crisis such as conflicts and disasters through international cooperation as its goal. The Action Plan aims to promote women’s participation and leadership in all efforts to prevent conflict and disasters, reconstruct and develop the region, and maintain peace and security, to achieve a gender-equal society in which the human rights of women and girls and peace and security are protected.

In the evaluation of the Second National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security (2019-2020), the number of initiatives through international cooperation was on the rise, with a particularly notable increase in the number of initiatives through contributions to international organizations. The increasing amount of effort to recognize women as equal actors to men and promote their social and economic participation and leadership in conflict-affected and disaster-affected areas was commended.

On the other hand, it was pointed out that to further strengthen such efforts, it is necessary to reinforce the strength of Official Development Assistance, namely funding and contributions to international organizations (multilateral assistance) and bilateral assistance, as well as strengthening individual project based on the characteristics of support provided by NGOs. It was recommended that the government more actively support surveys, research and advanced pilot initiatives by civil society, including international organizations and women’s groups in Japan, to ensure that the findings and lessons learned are returned to bilateral assistance and civil society initiatives as new approaches and methods.

The Second Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security (2020-2021) is evaluated in light of the above evaluation results.

1. Good Practices

(1) Good practices of gender mainstreaming in the peace process

“Prevention (supporting community reconstruction (rehabilitation) through a gender equality perspective and gender mainstreaming)” and “Promoting security and stability in the transition process of the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM) through capacity- and partnership-building among security officials and communities and empowerment of women and youth” (Implementing agencies: UNODC/UN Women; Period: April 2021 - March 2022)

This project is undertaking capacity-building in the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao in the Philippines, including a joint security committee and police organization, in order to continuously support peacebuilding and the transition to the formation of a democratic system in the region. In addition, to put gender at the core of joint security actions, the project is advancing gender-responsive law enforcement processes, including recruitment, retention, and promotion that are gender-sensitive and gender proportionate, and the promotion of community-based policing that is culturally and gender sensitive.

The region is undergoing a peace process and the establishment of an autonomous government after 40 years of conflict, and reform of the security organizations will play a major role in this process. In this project, UNODC and UN Women collaborate utilizing their respective expertise, involving representatives of the government and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front, security officials, women’s organizations, youth and others. In the police organizations, to address issues such as women being assigned to clerical and support duties simply because they are women, measures are being taken by reviewing their assignments and strengthening their abilities. Furthermore, it is highly commendable that the project contributes to the promotion of gender mainstreaming in the peace process, which is important for the region and the Philippines, including adoption of the WSP Regional Action Plan in the Autonomous Region.

(2) Good practices for strengthening the capacity of civil society to reform unequal laws and institutions for gender-equal social transformation

“Addressing nationality laws that discriminate against women in the Middle East and North Africa Region” (Implementing agency: UN Women, Period: April 2020 - May 2021)

This project was implemented in four countries in the Middle East and North Africa region (Morocco, Lebanon, Syria, and Tunisia) to: (1) conduct awareness-raising activities to increase policy makers’ and civil society’s understanding of legal equality for women and girls and to accelerate their efforts to eliminate discriminatory laws; (2) improve access of policy makers and civil society to data and analysis on laws affecting gender equality and discrimination; and (3) form good practices for legal reform by policy makers and civil society in Lebanon and Morocco.

In Morocco, the project reviewed and assessed relevant laws in terms of their impact on gender equality. A video and other materials were produced and distributed to the media as support for the establishment of a civil society coalition for conducting awareness-raising activities for the ratification of ILO Convention 190, and revisions of labor and violence laws. In addition, the project supported educational activities by citizens’ groups for revision of the Criminal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code. In Lebanon, support and awareness-raising activities were provided to civil society and legislative officials for preparation of a strategic document on the reform of discriminatory laws providing support to the National Commission for Lebanese Women; roundtable discussions were held on the Law on the Status of Individuals and the Nationality Law; and a survey was conducted, and a video was made for revision of the Nationality Law. In Libya, two courts have been set up to handle cases of violence against women and girls (Tripoli and Benghazi), and five of the six judges are women.

In order to achieve gender-equal social transformation, civil society’s capacity-building to reform unequal laws and institutions is essential. This project is highly commended as a foundation for such support.

(3) Good practice of incorporating the WPS perspective into the social inclusion of conflict victims

“Training Peer Counselors for Conflict Victims with Disabilities in Colombia” (Scheme name: local in-country training, implementing agency: JICA, Period: September 2021 - March 2024)

This project seeks to enhance the knowledge and capacity to plan and provide peer counseling training programs for conflict victims with disabilities, and to train peer counselors in rural areas where there is a particular concentration of such people.

The Colombian government has introduced policies that prioritize the inclusion of persons with disabilities within the framework of a comprehensive compensation process for victims of conflict. In line with this, the Unit for Victim Assistance and Comprehensive Compensation (UARIV), the government agency in charge, introduced peer counseling as a method to promote the empowerment of conflict victims with disabilities in the JICA technical cooperation project “Social Inclusion Project for Conflict Victims with Disabilities (March 2015 - March 2020).”

More than half of the participants in this training program are conflict-affected women with disabilities. This program trains counselors who can deal with issues unique to women, including conflict and gender-based violence (GBV). Furthermore, the project seeks to increase the number of counselors trained, and expand peer counseling activities.

This project is highly commended as an effort to support the empowerment of conflict-affected women with disabilities, and as a response to complex difficulties in humanitarian crisis situations by incorporating a WPS perspective into the social inclusion of conflict victims.

(4) Good practices that promote the active participation of women and girls (including those with disabilities) in decisions that affect them

Women's Leadership, Empowerment, Access and Protection in Uganda and Somalia

(Implementing agency: UN Women; period: March 2021 - March 2022)

This project will provide women and girls in conflict-affected internally displaced camps and host communities in Nigeria with training in business skills related to entrepreneurship and other livelihood creation such as participation in local markets. This project seeks to assist with employment potential in the midst of a new coronavirus epidemic and protracted conflict. The project will help the women and girls, including those with disabilities, achieve economic self-sufficiency, while enabling them to actively participate in and be accountable for decisions that may affect them. COVID specific support and training include: provision of vocational training and entrepreneurship support kits for women and girls; training on the production of soap, masks, and other COVID-19 infection prevention supplies; awareness-raising activities on gender-based violence; support for the implementation and dissemination of the Law on the Prohibition of Violence in Borno and Yobe States; support for existing government-run shelters for the protection of victims of gender-based violence; development of information dissemination materials and teaching materials on gender-based violence; awareness-raising activities for men and boys; information technology training for teachers, women and girls; support for 200 girls to return to formal education; and childcare support for women in training.

This project is highly commended for the multifaceted support provided to women and girls (including persons with disabilities) to enable and empower them to actively participate in decision-making that may affect them, to achieve economic independence, and to conduct awareness-raising activities on gender-based violence. In addition, awareness-raising activities targeting not only women and girls but also men, boys, and teachers, as well as government-run violence victim protection-empowerment programs, have been implemented, and efforts for gender mainstreaming involving entire displaced camps and host communities have been strengthened. The project achieved the goals such as “paying attention so as to ensure that women and girls will not be left out of

support,” “seamless assistance in emergency humanitarian relief and empowerment,” and “ensuring the safety of women and girls when enhancing women’s empowerment and supporting their financial independence” as indicated in Goal 2 [Transitional and recovery phase].

(5) Good practices that had a ripple effect on women’s leadership development

Project for dissemination of the OVOP Issyk-Kul Model to other areas in the country

(Implemented by JICA, period: January 2017 - 2023)

This project seeks to rebuild and revitalize community-based organizations (CBOs) in the Kyrgyz Republic, which is facing challenges in reviving village communities, the basic unit of local society. JICA has supported revitalization of the economy by the promotion of Issyk-Kul Oblast community businesses through the “Issyk-Kul State Community Revitalization Project” (cooperation period: January 2007 - September 2010) and the “Issyk-Kul State Community Revitalization Project by Small Business Promotion through the OVOP Approach” (cooperation period: January 2012 - January 2017). These projects have established a system that quickly converts manufactured products into cash and delivers income to producers through an increasing the number of sales outlets and collaboration with Ryohin Keikaku Co., Ltd. and other Japanese companies, which enabled women to earn income and improved the status of women in the household.

Furthermore, efforts are being made to spread the results of activities in Issyk-Kul State throughout Kyrgyz, and many production systems for regional specialties have been built in collaboration with local women's groups. With the progress of production activities and in an effort to improve quality and increase production efficiency, changes were made such as replacing autocratic leaders or choosing young people as leaders, which led to a ripple effect on the leadership development of women.

This project has brought about a steady transformation by providing continuous support that reflects the unique situations and needs of women, girls, and expanding the target area based on the effects of that support. Furthermore, the fact that it also had the ripple effect on enhancing women's status within the family and on women's leadership development is expected to promote women's empowerment. We highly commend the project as a result of humanitarian and reconstruction assistance being implemented in a coordinated and collaborative manner that ensured the equal participation of women.

2. Discussion Points of the Report

- (1) It was pointed out in the previous evaluation report that it is essential to strengthen the development of laws, policies, and institutions from the perspective of promoting gender equality and women's empowerment, and to make efforts to change the existing male-dominated society. It is commendable that activities have been implemented in the Arab region to empower women in civil society and the legal profession by supporting the creation of strategic documents and educational materials related to the reform of discriminatory laws such as criminal, nationality, and labor laws. However, since long-term support is needed to position civil society and the legal community as agents of change, we are concerned about whether or not there will be continued support based on the results of this project. In addition, such projects remain very small in number. Economic empowerment of women in an unequal society through vocational training and provision of livelihoods is essential to support those who are currently facing crises, but if we stop there, we cannot expect the empowerment support to be fully effective.
- (2) Although the risk of violence during conflicts is severe for minority women (e.g., disabilities, citizenship, ethnicity, etc.), simply planning protection piecemeal according to individual attributes is not a sufficient approach for conflict victims in complex and difficult situations. In Colombia, in response to this difficult and intersectional situation, projects are being taken a step further, by organizing peer counseling training run by conflict-affected

women with disabilities themselves. In Jordan, a project was implemented for conflict-related sexual violence survivors and those at risk of victimization. The project improved the quality of training on GBV case management to include training on the response to disabled, LGBTQI, immigrant, and male GBV survivors. This type of individualized, high-quality support tailored to the survivor's situation is increasing.

- (3) The previous evaluation report pointed out the problem that there are very few initiatives to promote women's peace and political participation, in the areas of participation and prevention, but the situation has not improved in this evaluation either. Although it is commendable that an increasing number of women are being trained in key professions, such as social workers, judicial personnel, and military and police personnel, beyond that, there should be a conscious effort to go beyond this and to increase women's participation in politics at the national and regional levels, including in taking an active role in peace negotiations and in decision-making in the peace processes. Furthermore, in order to produce human resources at the national and policy levels, efforts should be made to promote the participation of women and gender equality at the civil society level, since the foundation for participation at the decision-making and policy levels can be laid by women's participation in peacebuilding and decision-making at the grassroots level.
- (4) In contrast to the relatively few good practices of women's participation in the field of peace and conflict prevention, it is highly commendable that there has been a significant increase in the number of good practices in the field of disaster risk reduction, including the promotion of gender equality and participation of both men and women in various natural disasters such as earthquakes, cyclones, and volcanoes in Asia, Latin America, and other regions. While many of the good practices are limited to basic measures such as increasing the number of disaster facilities for women and increasing the number of women in decision-making, it is highly commendable that more efforts have been made to increase the number and participation of female professionals in disaster planning and risk reduction and its

processes from a gender perspective.

- (5) Regarding the lack of efforts to eliminate gender-based violence (GBV), there is no change in the fact that the number and scale of efforts are far from achieving any significant effects. In particular, no efforts have been made to develop laws to end the practice of non-punishment of perpetrators or to strengthen the capacity of legal and judicial officials.
- (6) In terms of humanitarian and reconstruction assistance, about half of the projects focused on WPS while the other half were more related to reproductive health, and about half included WPS. More than half of the targeted countries were in Africa and the Middle East. Three projects were related to natural disasters, 18 were related to COVID-19, and three were related to the Russian invasion of Ukraine.
- (7) In the projects related to the Russian invasion of Ukraine, the Moldovan Ministry of Health and the World Health Organization (WHO) collaborated to use the Minimum Data Set (MDS) to standardize disaster medical information in the fields of public health and emergency humanitarian assistance for the reception of displaced persons from Ukraine. As many of the evacuees in Ukraine are women and children, the current needs are related to perinatal and maternal health care as well as childcare.
- (8) There were four projects in which the individual efforts of NGOs based on the characteristics of support pointed out in the previous evaluation were strengthened. Specifically, a partnership between the UN WHP and ICAN, a Japanese NGO, was implemented, and JICA's grassroots technical cooperation projects included the following: a project by Gunma University to improve women's health through human resource development of health staff in Bintuni District, West Papua; a project by Health and Development Service (HANDS), a certified non-profit organization, to create villages where women can live well in mountainous areas; and a sustainable maternal and child health care project centered on community health activities with resident participation in northern Pokhara City by the Citizen's Association For Nepal Exchange.

<About COVID-19>

- (1) Under the impact of COVID-19, efforts to continue to prevent and respond to SGBV and DV were implemented in various places. The capacity of local women's organizations in Middle East and North African countries was enhanced through the development of educational materials and guidance notes for citizen's groups in the response to gender-based violence during the COVID-19 pandemic. In the Democratic Republic of Congo, technical assistance was provided on how to prioritize issues in the investigation of conflict-related sexual violence, which has been delayed due to the pandemic. In addition, targeting the entire African region, as part of the measures against COVID-19, a survey was conducted on the current situation and support needs for addressing SGBV such as domestic violence, sexual violence, and adolescent pregnancy, which have been rapidly increasing in recent years. It is hoped that these will be utilized in future project planning. In Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq, online programs to support female victims of conflict-related sexual violence and gender-based violence in line with infection prevention measures were expanded and PPE was distributed, with the aim of supporting female victims of such violence. In Thailand, Bangladesh and other countries, support for gender-conscious measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19 (training of female leaders) was provided simultaneously with support for capacity-building of government agencies and building regional cooperation platforms, aimed at preventing and responding to terrorism, violent extremism, and hate speech against women. Regarding preventing and responding to COVID-19, capacity-building of women's groups and civil society, including financial support, was conducted. In addition to the fact that these projects were implemented under difficult circumstances and deserve recognition in and of themselves, it is commendable that the support was provided not as a one-time issue in response to COVID-19, but as a contribution toward strengthening the response capacity of women's groups and civil society in the face of societal crises that may recur in the future.
- (2) Meanwhile, implementation of several projects had to be delayed or plans

were forced to be changed due to COVID-19. It is necessary to examine how WPS-related projects were affected when a conflict or disaster and the outbreak of an infectious disease progressed simultaneously, and what challenges they faced compared to those in the absence of an infectious disease.

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EVALUATION

The subject of this evaluation is the Second Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security (WPS) (2019-2022). In the early part of this period, activities related to the Action Plan were carried out solemnly in “normal times”. However, it is difficult to evaluate the Second Action Plan in and after 2020 due to the following reasons.

The first is the novel coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic. On January 5, 2020, the Japanese Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare announced the outbreak of pneumonia of unknown cause in Wuhan, China, and a negative impact on domestic health and life safety, social life, and economic activity ensued. This was the same in the international community. COVID-19 appeared suddenly and unexpectedly and did not subside easily, and people were required to do various activities in society with more caution and effort compared to normal times. Evaluation activities in normal times did not work well. The second reason is Russia’s invasion of Ukraine that started on February 24, 2022. The international community fell into a state of emergency.

In preparation for this emergency, the Third WPS Action Plan (FY2023-2028) declared: “Implement initiatives that contribute to the protection of human rights of women and girls, prevention of and response to sexual and gender-based violence, and women’s empowerment in countries in critical situations and fragile states...increase women’s participation in conflict prevention, resolution, peace negotiations, peacekeeping, peace support activities, peacebuilding, disaster risk reduction, disaster mitigation, disaster recovery, and increase women’s participation in decision making bodies.” Validation of this declaration action is left to subsequent evaluation.

As the crisis trends in the international community that began in 2020 are still ongoing, many WPS Action Plan activities no longer fit into evaluation standards based on normal times. The reality is that the situation has far exceeded what was expected in advance, and this is also due to the fact that it has become “unexpected” and has fallen into an unfathomable situation. Even if indicators

are set and figures are obtained, there is a risk that the assumptions on which the figures are based may have changed. In addition, natural disasters that occurred in various regions and the Israeli-Palestinian conflict (October 2023) is also having an unexpectedly negative impact. Evaluation is effective during normal times, but we are not in such a situation.

However, it is precisely because of this situation that it is important to know what effects the activities based on the Second Action Plan of WPS (FY 2019-2022) had.

If a detailed evaluation in this emergency situation is required, a special evaluation system (special evaluation team) should be set up and a different scheme (i.e., an individual evaluation that is not based on the conventional PDCA concept) should be considered.

1. History of the evaluation to date

As the evaluation report for the First Action Plan was evaluated without the foundation of the evaluation premise, we had no choice but to prepare the report in a way that provides a bird's-eye view of Japan's efforts in the WPS field. The Action Plan itself was comprehensive and abstract, so the Japanese government's top priorities and goals were unclear in some areas, making it difficult to determine the direction of the evaluation. Therefore, for the First Action Plan, key themes were assigned to the evaluation report (participation, prevention, protection, humanitarian and reconstruction assistance, and monitoring and evaluation), and an overall summary was made in light of each review. Good practices were introduced based on the summary.

Since the Second Action Plan has the same structure as the first Action Plan, the basic stance of the evaluation has not changed. However, there were efforts to clarify the content of the evaluation report. The report divided the evaluation approach into two parts: "international cooperation efforts" and "domestic efforts," and analyzed and evaluated the overall direction of the project. This second evaluation had the advantage of being able to identify changes over time, such as the enrichment and increase in the number of projects because of the

experience of the first evaluation and based on existing evaluation reports and submitted monitoring implementation status report (see the respective evaluation). As a result, we were fortunate to approach the original “policy evaluation” method for Action Plans. However, the basic approach is to ask individual implementing agencies to report on their activities, and then the evaluation committee members ask questions and comment in response to those reports, while confirming the progress of the overall Action Plan. The basic mission of evaluation, “Know the current status,” has been accomplished.

2. The second evaluation

All evaluations begin with a review of the basics which is the essential aspect of evaluation. The basic items include country name, project name, scheme name, cost, implementing entity, project period, status of implementation, source inquiry, and disclosure availability. The selection of parties to be consulted in order to clarify the current situation is also important. In this regard, Japan's WPS evaluations have consistently focused on government agencies that have been the implementation bodies in the Action Plan field.

Typical examples of specific counterparties can be found in the body of the evaluation report. Examples include: the Cabinet Office (gender equality and disaster risk reduction, etc.), the Ministry of Defense (training of senior officials, etc.), the Ministry of Justice (Immigration Services Agency’s initiatives, work-life balance within the Ministry, etc.), the National Police Agency (gender mainstreaming within the Agency, women’s participation, work-life balance, sending experts for overseas police training), the Japan Coast Guard (disaster risk reduction and crisis management), and the Fire and Disaster Management Agency (ratio of women among all fire fighters and fire brigade members). Similar surveys and hearings have been conducted within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Responses to the current situation and efforts in countries such as Uganda, Zimbabwe, Madagascar, Comoros, Mozambique, Rwanda, and South Sudan are introduced here.

Each response includes detailed local information or specific data to give a realistic picture of how the situation is evolving. In addition to numerical evidence-based information, there is also a wealth of narrative-based information, which is beginning to attract attention in evaluation theory, suggesting that the direction the WPS is aiming for is shared within the relevant government agencies. Public comments procedures were also implemented based on the information, and efforts were made to reflect the diverse opinions of civil society. Efforts were made to improve the quality and accuracy of the evaluation information obtained.

3. Summary and Suggestions

Finally, we would like to provide a summary in light of the previous evaluation report (March 2021).

The first objective of the WPS evaluation is to enhance public understanding of WPS activities in the international community and society in Japan, and the second objective is to improve the activities of related organizations and authorities based on this understanding. The former contributes to ensuring accountability. The latter is considered to be management support called PDCA (Plan, Do, Check, Act). Of course, the acquisition of expert knowledge related to WPS is also important, and the acquisition of such knowledge related to international assistance, human rights, gender, disaster risk reduction, etc., and the improvement of expertise based on them are also included in the objectives of the evaluation.

Under these basics, the WPS plan is monitored on an annual basis to check the progress of the planned activities. Specifically, many projects monitor the performance of related organizations and government offices both domestically and internationally in terms of "participation," "humanitarian/reconstruction assistance," "disaster prevention/mitigation," "prevention," and "protection." Important information for management should be available here. Although international assistance, human rights, gender, and disaster management are different fields of expertise and disciplines, a common evaluation framework has

been established as part of the WPS agenda. There is no problem with the evaluation concept found in this framework.

- ① We want to highlight in this report is that the creation of a system which allows the efforts and energy for evaluation to be put into practice is essential. This was also pointed out in the previous evaluation report. Enhancement of the evaluation system. Increasing the number of professionals, securing a budget, and enhancing the organization to make use of them.
- ② “Professionals” are those who can discuss knowledge of human rights, gender, disaster prevention, and safety from the perspective of evaluation practice, both domestically and internationally.
- ③ The development of an evaluation plan is also required. This is the creation of a so-called evaluation policy. Evaluation also requires planning, and when implementing an evaluation, it is necessary to determine in advance the evaluation policy, including who (evaluation entity), what (evaluation method), how (evaluation process), and details of the information to be acquired. The evaluation process will be much easier and more targeted information will be available.

An example of an organization stably equipped with ① through ③ is the Ministry of Foreign Affairs’ policy evaluation and ODA evaluations. Both policy evaluations and ODA evaluations are conducted with a system based on personnel changes in government agencies, a system that continuously combines expertise in the content of policies and plans with practical knowledge surrounding evaluations. If such internationally important missions are to continue being carried out, it should consider designing a sustainable organization.

Written by: Kiyoshi YAMAYA

REFERENCE 1

* The implementation status report on implementation from January to December 2020 was published on the website of Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (https://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/fp/pc/page1w_000128.html).

Implementation Status Report

<Implementation Period: January to December 2021>

I. Participation

Major goal: Ensure equal participation of women in all stages in the field of peace and security with the aim of achieving gender mainstreaming in this field.	
Goal 1: Promote the equal participation of women in political decision making concerning the prevention of occurrence and recurrence of conflicts and ensure that women play an active role in such processes.	
Action 1 Ensure participation of women and girls in political negotiations and formulation of relevant policies relating to the prevention of occurrence and recurrence of conflicts.	There are no applicable projects for 2021.
Action 2 Support participation of women in the process of development of laws and systems.	There are no applicable projects for 2021.
Goal 2: Increase women’s participation in peacebuilding processes.	
Action 1	There are no applicable projects for 2021.

<p>Support women to participate and take leadership and active roles in formal and informal peace negotiations and decision making of peacebuilding processes.</p>	
<p>Action 2 Support nurturing women groups, female leaders and mediators in conflict-affected regions that can play a significant role in peacebuilding processes.</p>	<p>○ State Building in Conflict-Affected Countries (April 2020 – March 2021, Global, JICA)</p>
<p>Action 3 Ensure women’s participation in activities for assisting democratization, including dispatch of election monitoring groups.</p>	<p>There are no applicable projects for 2021.</p>
<p>Action 4 Take the initiative as a major donor country so as to achieve the goal of ensuring allocation of 30% of the UN Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) to women-related projects/programmes.</p>	<p>○ Of the total amount approved by PBF in 2021, allocations for projects related to gender equality and women's empowerment significantly exceeded (47%) the strategic objectives of PBF (30%) (contributions were used for programs in 32 countries (Angola, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Cote d'Ivoire, DR Congo, El Salvador, Gambia, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti,</p>

	<p>Honduras, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Papua New Guinea, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Uzbekistan, and the UN).</p> <p>(Note) Japan served in the capacity of chair of the Organizational Committee of the United Nations Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) in 2007-2008 and vice-chair in 2020.</p>
<p>Action 5</p> <p>Positively assist Japanese women to assume posts in the UN or other international organizations or in UN missions, in particular, promoting their appointment as high level officials and participation in peacebuilding processes.</p>	<p>There are no applicable projects for 2021.</p>
<p>Goal 3: Promote the equal and meaningful participation of women, reflect consideration of women’s perspectives, and ensure that women can play an active role in decision making concerning humanitarian relief, recovery and reconstruction assistance and policies for preventing and mitigating disaster risk.</p>	
<p>Action 1</p> <p>Promote women’s participation in formulating and implementing plans for humanitarian relief,</p>	<p>There are no applicable projects for 2021.</p>

recovery and reconstruction assistance.	
<p>Action 2</p> <p>Integrate gender perspective in disaster relief, recovery and risk reduction, while securing women’s participation in decision making for all these activities.</p>	<p>○Promoting women's participation in decision-making processes in disaster management (May 2021 – Japan, Gender Equality Bureau, Cabinet Office)</p> <p>○ Practical survey and research on women leaders in community disaster management activities in FY 2021 (September 2021 – March 2022, Japan, Gender Equality Bureau, Cabinet Office)</p> <p>○“Women's Perspectives on Strengthening Disaster Response Capabilities –Guidelines for Disaster Prevention and Recovery from Gender Equality Perspective–” in FY 2021 (December 2021 – March 2022, Japan, Gender Equality Bureau, Cabinet Office)</p> <p>○UNITAR Hiroshima Women’s Leadership in Tsunami-based Disaster Risk Reduction Training Programme for World Tsunami Awareness Day 2021 (1 September – 8 December 2021, 9 Pacific Island countries (the Philippines, Afghanistan, India, Trinidad and Tobago, Cameroon, Indonesia, and Yemen), Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UNITAR)</p> <p>○ The Project for Development of Regional Disaster Risk Resilience Plan in Central Sulawesi (December 2018 – November 2021, Indonesia, JICA)</p>

<p>Action 2</p> <p>Integrate gender perspective in disaster relief, recovery and risk reduction, while securing women's participation in decision making for all these activities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Project for Safe and Resilient Cities for Earthquake and Tsunami Disaster (July 2017 – September 2021, Ecuador, JICA) ○ The Project for Mobilizing and Organizing Humanitarian Operations and Risk Reduction Activities in Disaster Prone Coastal Areas (MOHORA) (October 2017 – June 2021, Bangladesh, JICA/Shapla Neer = Citizens' Committee in Japan for Overseas Support) ○ Disaster awareness enlightenment project for large-scale natural disasters caused by global environmental change in Khovd Province, Mongolia (October 2017 – September 2022, Mongolia, JICA/Tokai National Higher Education and Research System (Nagoya University)) ○ Gender and Diversity in Disaster Risk Reduction (2016-2024, Global, JICA) ○ Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction (2019-2021, Global, JICA) ○ Comprehensive disaster risk reduction (2019-2021, Global, JICA) ○ Disaster Risk Reduction Sector Coordination Advisor (July 2019 – July 2022, Bangladesh, JICA) ○ Advisor for Disaster Risk Reduction Policy (September 2019 – August 2021, Myanmar, JICA) ○ Project for Enhancing Capacity of Weather Observation and Forecasting [normal budget
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	share] (June 2019 – May 2023, Myanmar, JICA)
	○ Follow-up cooperation for Kosovo “Strategy for Resilient Societies to Natural Disasters (Subject Matter Training in FY 2015)” (December 2021 – September 2022, Kosovo, JICA/Emergency Agency (EMA))
	○ Project to strengthen capacity for high-quality weather observation, forecast, and warning information (February 2021 – February 2024, the Philippines, JICA/Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration: PAGASA)
	○ Strengthening of Volcanic Disaster Prevention Capabilities in the Central and South America Regions (April 2021 – March 2024, Global, JICA/NPO_VOLCANO)
<p>Action 3</p> <p>In disaster responses in Japan, ensure women’s participation in decision making and implementation of projects/programmes while maintaining compatibility with Disaster Management Plans, the Basic Act on Disaster Control Measures, and the</p>	<p>○ Promoting Women’s Participation in Fire Departments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Provided basic training on firefighting to all newly recruited fire fighters. (380 women (7.5%) out of 5,098 recruited between April 2, 2020, and April 1, 2021 (Fire and Disaster Management Agency))
	<p>○ Gender Equality in Reconstruction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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 compiled 117 cases

<p>Basic Plan for Gender Equality.</p>	<p>(as of December 2021) and published them on its website.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Reconstruction Agency has implemented activities for instilling the need for a gender equality perspective in reconstruction, including holding panel discussions, symposiums, workshops, and lectures during training programs, etc., according to the needs of disaster-affected municipalities, etc. (November 2012 to present, Japan, Reconstruction Agency) <hr/> <p>○ Promoting women's participation in decision-making processes in disaster management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Fourth Basic Plan for Gender Equality, formulated in December 2015 stipulated that women's participation in policy- and decision-making processes in disaster management and reconstruction and in disaster reduction activities be increased and that disaster management systems incorporating a gender-equal perspective be established. The plan set forth goals to be achieved by 2020: zero municipal disaster management council to which female members are not appointed and a female-to-male ratio of 3:7 among members of local disaster management councils (December 2015 – December 2020) (Cabinet Office). • Requesting local governments to respond to the disaster from a gender-equal perspective in response to the typhoon of
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	<p>East Japan in 2019 (Cabinet Office). Request local governments to support breastfeeding in the event of a disaster and to stockpile and utilize materials necessary for mothers and babies (Cabinet Office, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Launch the "Study Group on Disaster Prevention and Reconstruction from the Perspective of Gender Equality in October 2019 to review the <i>"Guidelines for disaster planning, response and reconstruction from a gender-equal perspective"</i> created in 2013. (Cabinet Office).• On the website of the Gender Equality Bureau Cabinet Office, a training program for incorporating gender perspectives into disaster prevention measures was published, and the active utilization of the program was promoted (from June 2016). (Cabinet Office)• In the project to send advisors to training sessions conducted by local governments, training on disaster prevention is positioned as an important item, and local governments were made aware of it (from 2017). (Cabinet Office)• Distributing pamphlets in English (for international conference attendees and visitors from overseas) indicating the basic matters that guide to the necessary responses and measures from the
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	<p>perspective of gender equality (from 2013). (Cabinet Office)</p> <p>○ Project for Strengthening Local Disaster Management Plan Formulation and Implementation Capacity (December 2020 – December 2024, Bangladesh, JICA)</p> <p>○ Kosovo Disaster Prevention FU Cooperation (November 2020 – June 2021, Kosovo, JICA)</p>
<p>Goal 4: Introduce the gender equality perspective in decision making concerning national policies to implement security, defense, and diplomatic policies, and increase women’s participation in these field including in decision making.</p>	
<p>Action 1</p> <p>Establish an office and system to promote gender mainstreaming and participation of women to implement SCR 1325 and other relevant resolutions.</p>	<p>○ Promotion of Work-life Balance at the National Police Agency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulated the plan of efforts to promote work-life balance, and others at the National Police Agency (Decision by the Commissioner General of the National Police Agency in April 2019). • Established the National Police Agency Work-Life Balance Promotion Conference. Appointed a work-life balance officer at the Personnel Division, Commissioner General’s Secretariat. (National Police Agency) <p>○ Promoting the Careers of Female Personnel and Work-Life Balance at the Ministry of Defense (January-December 2021)</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Established a headquarters to promote efforts based on “Action Plan for Promoting the Active Participation of Female Employees and Work-Life Balance in MOD”. • Set numerical targets for the proportion of women among SDF personnel and among SDF personnel with a rank of field officer or higher, etc. (Ministry of Defense)
<p>Action 2</p> <p>Foster personnel with the gender equality perspective and strengthen systems of implementation in Japan.</p>	<p>○ Efforts at the National Police Agency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the Police Academy, training on respect for human rights, including women's human rights, is provided to all newly hired personnel (approximately 9,000 new employees) and all personnel being promoted (approximately 8,000 promoted personnel) who will be responsible for teaching and supervising their duties. <p>○ Outline of operations related to UN peacekeeping operations, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ground Self-Defense Force's International Operations Training Unit educated a total of 111 Self-Defense Force officers (31 officers and 80 sergeants) on an overview of operations related to UN peacekeeping operations, including trends in the UN and other organizations related to gender, protection of women and children in conflict, etc. <p>○ Efforts and the Ministry of Defense</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ground Self-Defense Force's International Operations Training Unit

	<p>educated a total of 111 Self-Defense Force officers (31 officers and 80 sergeants) on an overview of operations related to UN peacekeeping operations, including trends in the UN and other organizations related to gender, protection of women and children in conflict, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Defense conducted the following education and other activities to provide an overview of the issues of "Women, Peace, and Security" in UN peacekeeping operations. • 2020 Intermediate Course for International Peace Cooperation (Special) (1 – 12 March) Participated by 2 persons • The 20th Basic Course on International Peace Cooperation (1–5 March) Participated by 18 persons • The 21st Basic Course on International Peace Cooperation (24–28 May) Participated by 28 persons (including 3 persons from the concerned government agencies) • The 22nd Basic Course on International Peace Cooperation (27 September–1 October) Participated by 26 persons (including 2 persons from the concerned government agencies) • Lecture on "Sociology" at National Defense Medical College (28 June, 21 and 28 October in 2021) • Lecture on "International Nursing Theory" at National Defense Medical College (8 January 2021) (Ministry of Defense) <p>○ Advisor for the Promotion of Empowerment of Poor Women in Conflict-</p>
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	and Disaster-Affected Areas (November 2019 – March 2022, Sri Lanka, JICA)
Action 3 Publish and disseminate the NAP for implementing SCR 1325 and other relevant resolutions.	○ Gender Equality Public Relations Magazine and email magazine in FY 2020 (Japan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs)
	○ an online seminar commemorating the memorial year of gender equality and women’s empowerment (29 March 2021, Japan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs)
Action 4 Increase women’s participation into Japanese delegations to peace-related conferences (including conferences on recovery assistance to conflict-affected regions).	There are no applicable projects for 2021.

<p>Action 5</p> <p>Encourage women's participation in peacekeeping and peace supporting activities such as UN PKOs and undertake initiatives to implement SCR 1325 and other relevant resolutions.</p>	<p>○ Study on active deployment of female personnel to international peace cooperation activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To date, approximately 750 female personnel have been dispatched to international peace cooperation activities (Record as of December 2021: 178 personnel in United Nations PKOs; 18 personnel in the United Nations Triangular Partnership Programme; 114 personnel in international disaster relief activities; 146 personnel in activities based on the Act Concerning Special Measures on Humanitarian and Reconstruction Assistance and Support Activities for Security in Iraq; 84 personnel in activities based on Act Concerning the Special Measures on the Implementation of Replenishment Support Activities for Counter-Terrorism Maritime Interdiction Activities; 211 Personnel in activities based on counter-piracy operations. (Ministry of Defense) <p>○ The Global Program for Human Resource Development for Peacebuilding and Development (January 2021 - Summer 2022, Japan and other countries in Asia, Africa, and the Middle East, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/Hiroshima Peacebuilders Center)</p>
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<p>Action 6</p> <p>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>○ Consider active deployment of female personnel to international peace cooperation activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As a member of the UNMISS staff officer, one female staff member has been dispatched (as of December 2021). (Dispatch record: Total of 7 people) (Ministry of Defense)
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II. Conflict Prevention

<p>Major goal: Promote women's participation, leadership and active roles in all processes and decision making of conflict prevention, management, and resolution, and introduce and enhance gender equality perspective.</p>	
<p>Goal 1: Promote women's participation and introduce the gender equality perspective in early warning and early response mechanism in conflict prevention.</p>	
<p>Action 1</p> <p>Introduce gender statistics and gender analysis in analysis of conflicts</p>	<p>There are no applicable projects for 2021.</p>
<p>Action 2</p> <p>Conduct gender analysis in collecting, verifying and analyzing information on signs of conflicts.</p>	<p>There are no applicable projects for 2021.</p>

<p>Action 3</p> <p>Promote women's participation in early warning and early response mechanism.</p>	<p>○ Project for Security Improvement of International Airports (December 2017–December 2021, Bangladesh, JICA)</p>
<p>Action 4</p> <p>Promote women's participation in confidence-building activities.</p>	<p>○ Peace Promotion through Sports (November 2019–October 2024, South Sudan, JICA)</p>
<p>Goal 2: Promote women's participation and enable them to take leadership and play active roles in conflict management in conflict-affected societies.</p>	
<p>Action</p> <p>Promote women's participation, leadership and active roles in grass-roots activities to prevent expansion of conflicts and their impact.</p>	<p>There are no applicable projects for 2021.</p>
<p>Goal 3: Promote women's participation in conflict resolution and assist them to take leadership and play active roles, and reflect gender perspective in peace negotiations.</p>	
<p>Action 1</p> <p>Train women with advanced conflict resolution skills</p>	<p>There are no applicable projects for 2021.</p>

(negotiation, mediation and arbitration).	
<p>Action 2</p> <p>Examine and study cases where women significantly contributed to conflict resolution, and extract lessons learned and success factors.</p>	There are no applicable projects for 2021.
<p>Goal 4: Support initiatives for preventing the recurrence of conflicts, which integrate gender perspective.</p>	
<p>Action 1</p> <p>Provide assistance for capacity development for police reform which incorporates gender mainstreaming and gender analysis (including securing women’s participation, implementing gender analysis and responding to gender differentiated needs).</p>	<p>○Project on Capacity Building for National Police of Cote d'Ivoire Phase3 (January 2020 – March 2023, Cote d 'Ivoire, JICA)</p>
<p>Action 2</p> <p>Provide support for enhancing capacity of the legal and the judiciary sector by integrating gender perspective to</p>	There are no applicable projects for 2021.

<p>promote gender mainstreaming effectively.</p>	
<p>Action 3</p> <p>Assist rehabilitation of communities with gender perspective and gender mainstreaming.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Building social solidarity and resilience for the purpose of prevention of the COVID-19 pandemic in Maldives (April 2021-September 2022, Maldives, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/ UNDP). ○ Develop Regional PVE Network focusing on Southeast Asia online for promoting effective and sustainable rehabilitation and reintegration strategies target to preventing participation of women and youth in terrorism and violent extremism, terrorism criminals and FTF (April 2021 – March 2022, Southeast Asia, Ministry of Foreign affairs/UNODC) ○ Data Collection Survey on sustainable forest and natural resources management in West Nile region (January 2020- December 2021, Uganda, JICA) ○The Project for community reinforcement towards social cohesion in Greater Abidjan Phase 2 (October 2017–July 2022, Cote d’Ivoire, JICA) ○Project on Human Resource Development for Strengthening Local Administration in Central and Northern Areas of Cote d’Ivoire Phase 2 (March 2019–February 2024, Cote d’Ivoire, JICA)
<p>Action 4</p> <p>Support for efforts on small arms control with gender</p>	<p>There are no applicable projects for 2021.</p>

perspective taken into consideration.	
<p>Action 5</p> <p>Provide support for efforts against trafficking in persons (protection of victims, prosecution of perpetrators, prevention of trafficking) incorporating gender perspective.</p>	<p>○ Project on Capacity Development and Promotion of Networking on Assisting Victims of Trafficking (July 2018 – July 2021, Myanmar, JICA)</p> <p>○ Project for Strengthening the Operation of Hotline for Counseling and Supporting Trafficked Survivors (November 2018 – November 2021, Viet Nam, JICA)</p>
<p>Action 6</p> <p>Offer support in the process of social reform for reconciliation from the perspective of SCR 1325 and other relevant resolutions.</p>	<p>There are no applicable projects for 2021.</p>
<p>Action 7</p> <p>Offer support overseas to enhance education that incorporates the perspectives of women's empowerment as well as gender equality.</p>	<p>There are no applicable projects for 2021.</p>
<p>Goal 5: Alleviate tension among countries and parties in conflict and build friendly relations to facilitate conflict resolution without using force.</p>	

Promote domestic activities of women, civil society, and NGOs for that purpose.	
Action 1 Assist women's exchanges and research activities for achieving peace with the aim of alleviating tensions and preventing conflicts.	There are no applicable projects for 2021.
Action 2 Promote international cooperation for implementation of SCR 1325 and other relevant resolutions.	There are no applicable projects for 2021.
Action 3 Promote peace education in Japan.	There are no applicable projects for 2021.

III. Protection

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

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

<p>Action 1</p> <p>Strengthen a system to provide comprehensive support to victims of sexual and gender-based violence and ensure thorough reporting.</p>	<p>There are no applicable projects for 2021.</p>
<p>Action 2</p> <p>Train officials and SDF personnel engaging in peacebuilding activities, disaster relief missions, and projects/programmes to assist developing countries.</p>	<p>ASEAN Defence Ministers' Meeting Plus (ADMM-Plus) Experts' Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations (PKO-EWG) (2021 – 2024, ADMM Plus countries, Ministry of Defense of Japan/ Ministry of National Defence of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam)</p>
<p>Action 3</p> <p>Provide assistance in empowerment and rehabilitation for victims of sexual and gender-based violence.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Return and Reintegration Assistance to Trafficked Victims in Japan (April 2020 – March 2021, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/IOM) ○ Advise for promoting and supporting victim-centered approach for the victims of gender-based violence support (October 2021- October 2023, Pakistan, JICA/ Punjab SOCIAL WELFARE & BAIT-UL-MAAL DEPARTMENT) ○ Physical and psychological rehabilitation and social economic support for sexual violence victims in Central Africa (July 2021 – June 2022, the ICC Trust Fund (TFV))
<p>Action 4</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Fund to the Global Survivors Fund (GSF) (April 2021 – March 2022, DR Congo, Iraq,

<p>Provide support for UN agencies and other international organizations to prevent sexual violence in conflict and enhance its response capacity.</p>	<p>Ukraine and so on, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/the Global Survivor Fund (GSF))</p> <p>Integrated physical, psychological and economic rehabilitation services for survivors of sexual and gender-based violence and their families as a result of harms suffered in conflicts in the Central African Republic (July 2021 – June 2022, the ICC Trust Fund (TFV))</p>
<p>Goal 2: Reduce risks of sexual and gender-based violence and prevent such violence in conflict affected societies or societies under humanitarian crises.</p>	
<p>Action 1</p> <p>Analyze and mitigate risks of sexual and gender-based violence in conflict affected societies or societies under humanitarian crisis.</p>	<p>○Data Collection Survey on responses to Gender-based Violence in conflict affected countries in Africa (August 2020 – March 2022, Africa Region (Wide Area), JICA)</p>
<p>Action 2</p> <p>Enhance capacity of UN peacekeepers and other personnel to prevent and respond to sexual and gender-based violence in conflict.</p>	<p>There are no applicable projects for 2021.</p>
<p>Action 3</p> <p>Support for initial response, deployment and</p>	<p>There are no applicable projects for 2021.</p>

<p>monitoring system on affected site.</p>	
<p>Action 4</p> <p>Analyze risks of sexual and gender-based violence in designing and planning projects/programmes relating to water sanitation and hygiene (WASH) initiatives, food and nutrition, shelters, distribution of relief goods, healthcare, education and awareness-raising activities.</p>	<p>There are no applicable projects for 2021.</p>
<p>Action 5</p> <p>Support for economic and social empowerment targeting women and girls in humanitarian crisis (in particular, for those female minorities and widows).</p>	<p>○ Peer counselor training for conflict victims with disabilities in Columbia (September 2021, March 2024, Columbia, JICA/Unidad para las Víctimas y la Registraduría (UARIV))</p> <p>○ Promoting increasing employment for persons with disabilities in Sri Lanka (November 2021 – November 2025, Sri Lanka, JICA/Minister of Women, Child Affairs and Social Empowerment)</p>
<p>Action 6</p> <p>Support programs which are aimed to eliminate</p>	<p>○Reducing online violence toward women and girls in Arab Region: Promoting peace and stability (April 2021 – March 2022, Iraq, Yemen, Jordan, Lebanon, Egypt, Palestine,</p>

sexual and gender-based violence and promote gender equality by community participation and mobilization.	Libya, Morocco, Tunisia, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UN Women)
	○Peacekeeping during the COVID-19 pandemic: Women’s empowerment for social cohesion and preventing violent extremism (March 2021 – March 2022, Thailand, Bangladesh, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UN Women)
	○ Support for the demand along with women’ and girls’ toward gender-based violence during the COVID-19 pandemic (April 2021 – March 2022, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/ OSRSG-SVC)
Action 7 Strengthen international regulations on illegal trade of small arms incorporating the gender perspective.	There are no applicable projects for 2021.
Goal 3: Reflect the gender perspective upon protection and support for refugees and displaced persons and prevent sexual and gender-based violence.	
Action 1 Train personnel engaging in support for refugees and displaced persons.	There are no applicable projects for 2021.
Action 2 Identify and record various needs of highly vulnerable	There are no applicable projects for 2021.

<p>people, mainly women and girls in registering refugees and displaced persons upon offering emergency assistance.</p>	
<p>Action 3</p> <p>Ensure to integrate perspective of preventing and responding to sexual and gender-based violence when designing and planning projects/programmes relating to water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) initiatives, food and nutrition, shelters, distribution of relief goods, healthcare, education and awareness-raising activities.</p>	<p>There are no applicable projects for 2021.</p>
<p>Action 4</p> <p>Provide assistance targeting not only refugees and displaced persons but also host communities, thereby alleviating tensions between them, and provide inclusive support for improving the living</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Secure accessibility and a strengthen the conflict-resolution strategy for integration of refugee-host community integration (March 2021 – July 2022, Kenya, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UN-Habitat) ○Emergency support to IDP Returns in Eid Elfursan Locality, South Darfur State (March 2021 – March 2022, Sudan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UN-Habitat) ○Enhancing Community Level Intervention in Mental Health and Psychosocial Support f

<p>environment of women and girls by involvement of the host communities.</p>	<p>or Children and Adolescent including Refugees (August 2021 – August 2023, Jordan, JICA)</p> <p>○Refugee Camp Improvement Project Phase 2 (September 2020 – 2024, Palestine, JICA)</p>
<p>Action 5</p> <p>Consider the establishment of a comprehensive protection system for refugees seeking asylum in Japan.</p>	<p>○Measures regarding the treatments of female detainees</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All female detainees' guard duties are handled by female staff • Install sanitary products in living room etc. after October 2021 • Refrain from custody of persons who caring infants or children and expectant mother except if it is unavoidable to do so (Ministry of Justice) <p>○ Measures regarding the treatments of female applicants for recognition of refugee status</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If a woman who claims to have been sexually assaulted applies for recognition of refugee status, a female refugee inquirer will handle the case (Ministry of Justice) <p>○ Implementation of the trainings regarding gender-based violence, etc. in the refugee inquirer training (Record in FY2021: 20 refugee inquirers) (Ministry of Justice)</p> <p>○Measures regarding the assistance for evacuees from Ukraine</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing a flexible approach to residency status for evacuees from Ukraine into Japan • Setting up a contact point to collect information from local governments and

	companies that are considering providing housing and employment opportunities to the evacuees from Ukraine (Ministry of Justice)
Goal 4: Prevent Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) and gender-based violence by humanitarian and development aid workers and dispatched personnel. Investigate and bring accountability of perpetrators appropriately.	
Action 1 Prevent gender-based violence by personnel dispatched for humanitarian and development assistance activities.	There are no applicable projects for 2021.
Action 2 Prevent and respond to sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) by UN peacekeepers and those engaged in peacebuilding activities or development and humanitarian aid.	○The United Nations Triangular Partnership Programme for UN C4ISR Academy for Peace Operations (2017 - present, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/United Nations Department of Operational Support)
Action 3 Support training for UN PKO personnel.	There are no applicable projects for 2021.
Action 4 Establish a mechanism of prosecution and punishment in the event	There are no applicable projects for 2021.

of any sexual and gender-based violence during deployment.	
Action 5 Positively participate in initiatives by the international community for ending non-punishment of sexual and gender-based violence.	There are no applicable projects for 2021.
Action 6 Provide human resource and financial contributions to UN Women, UN Secretary General's Special Envoy on Sexual Violence in Conflict, International Criminal Court (ICC),.	There are no applicable projects for 2021.
Goal 5: Provide support for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) efforts during or after a conflict, and for Security Sector Reform (SSR) including judicial system reform.	
Action 1 Integrate perspective of protection of women and girls in efforts on disarmament of former soldiers (including child soldiers) after a conflict; Include gender equal perspective in projects	There are no applicable projects for 2021.

/programmes for their social reintegration after demobilization.	
<p>Action 2</p> <p>Provide support for the establishment and operation of laws and systems from the gender equality perspective and improve access to justice.</p>	There are no applicable projects for 2021.
<p>Action 3</p> <p>Provide support for gender training, training on sexual violence in conflict and ending impunity, which are targeting to legal professionals, police officers and military personnel, also support awareness-raising projects/programmes on such matters.</p>	The Project of Professionalization of Police for People and Peace Phase 2 (March 2021 – April 2025, DR Congo, JICA/ The Congolese National Police)
<p>Action 4</p> <p>Provide support for a reporting system building on sexual and gender-based violence in humanitarian crisis.</p>	There are no applicable projects for 2021.

IV. Humanitarian and Reconstruction Assistance

Major goal: Provide humanitarian relief, recovery and reconstruction assistance which reflect special needs of women and girls, promote women's empowerment and ensure women's equal participation within coordinated manner among aid assistance providers.

Goal 1: [Emergency assistance phase] Plan and carry out assistance activities, while noting that women and girls are in an especially vulnerable situation in emergency assistance phase such as in conflict or immediately after conflict or disaster.

<p>Action 1</p> <p>When planning and providing emergency or humanitarian assistance at initial response phase, collect sex and age disaggregated data to the greatest extent possible, and ascertain circumstances and needs unique to women and girls.</p>	<p>○Data Collection Survey on Social Cohesion for Durable Solutions at a Returnee Site (2020 - 2022, Iraq, JICA)</p>
	<p>○Covid-19 Emergency Response Support Programme to Refugees through the Partnership with UNHCR (March 2021 - October 2021, Morocco, JICA)</p>
	<p>○Data Collection Survey in Northwestern Pakistan border area (December 2020 - December 2021, Pakistan, JICA)</p>
<p>Action 2</p> <p>Develop projects/programmes reflecting special needs</p>	<p>○Respond to massive debris flow occurred in Atami City, Shizuoka Prefecture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dispatch Gender equality Bureau Cabinet Office staffs to Atami City. Ascertain circumstances including evacuation shelter

and situation of women and girls.	management from the gender equal perspective and provide information regarding evacuees (Cabinet Office)
	○Project for Capacity Development of South Sudan Customs for Introduction of Harmonized System Code (Phase 2) (April 2020 – March 2023, South Sudan, JICA)
	○Data Collection Survey on Impact and Response to Women and Girls in COVID-19 Pandemic (September 2020 – March 2022, Global, JICA)
	○Data Collection Survey regarding assistance for Northeastern Nigeria (October 2020 – August 2021, Nigeria, JICA)
	○ Protection and assistance for Iraqi IDPs and returnees and Syrian refugees (March 2021 – December 2021, Iraq, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UNHCR)
Action 3 Establish a mechanism to ensure protection and equal access to assistance for women and girls, etc., who are apt to be marginalized in projects/programmes to deliver food/water, to provide shelters, and to provide health services.	○Data Collection Survey on Enhancing Border Facilitation and Strengthening Border Public Health Capacity in West Africa responding to COVID-19 (August 2021- September 2022, Cote d'Ivoire, JICA/IOM)
	○Humanitarian assistance in Ukraine and neighboring countries (March 2022 – November 2023, Ukraine, Hungary, Poland, Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/IOM)
	○Humanitarian assistance in Ukraine and neighboring countries (March 2022 – August 2022, Ukraine, Poland, Moldova, Romania,

	Slovakia, Hungary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UNHCR)
	○Emergency Grant Aid for humanitarian assistance for Ukraine and neighboring countries (Poland, Romania, Moldova, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UNICEF)
Action 4 Identify and record various needs of highly vulnerable people, mainly women and girls, in registration of recipients of emergency assistance.	○Data collection survey on needs for strengthening resilience in West Nile and Refugee-Hosting Communities in Northern Uganda (February 2020 – February 2021, Uganda, JICA) ○Emergency Humanitarian Assistance and Healthcare Cooperation Needs Assessment for the Outbreak of Displaced Persons in Ukraine (March 2022 – May 2022, Moldova, JICA)
Goal 2: [Transitional and recovery phase] Pay attention to the significance of seamless assistance in the transitional phase, from emergency humanitarian relief to recovery and reconstruction assistance, being provided so as to ensure that women and girls will not be left out from assistance. Integrate gender perspective in all stages of planning, implementing, and monitoring and evaluation of returning, reintegration of refugees and IDPs after conflict and disaster, which includes consideration of special needs of women and girls, ensuring their safety, enhancing women’s empowerment and supporting their financial independence. Ensure that women and girls will not be left out from recovery and reconstruction processes due to funding gaps or unequal allocation of funds.	
Action 1	○Leadership, Empowerment, Access and Protection in Uganda, Somalia (March 2021

Provide support for projects/programmes which are mainly targeting women and girls.	- March 2022, Uganda, Somalia, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UN Women)
	○Empowerment for conflict-affected women and girls' to preventing gender-based violence and strengthening the response in Borno State and Yobe State of Northeastern Nigeria (March 2021 - March 2022, Nigeria, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UN Women)
	○Securing the livelihoods of IDP Women and host communities and protection from the impact of the COVID-19 in Bentiu and Juba (March 2021 - March 2022, South Sudan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UN Women)
	○Women's empowerment for resilient and peaceful communities in Southern Tunisia (March 2021 - March 2022, Tunisia, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UN Women)
	○Leadership, Empowerment, Access and Protection in Egypt, Iraq, Jordan and related areas (March 2021 - March 2022, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UN Women)
	○Improve access to the basic and sustainable resources for the most vulnerable female fishermen and seaweed collectors living in the poorest area in Morocco (March 2021 - March 2022, Morocco, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UN Women)

	<p>○Women’s protection and economic revitalization project (March 2021 – March 2022, Lebanon, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UN Women)</p>
	<p>○Women's livelihood security programme for Prevention and Recovery from the ○Impact of COVID19 (March 2021 – March 2022, Papua New Guinea, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UN Women)</p>
	<p>○Humanitarian assistance to the Iraq Population affected by COVID-19 in the areas of Health, Food Security and Livelihood (March 2021 – March February 2022, Iraq, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/IFRC)</p>
	<p>○Mitigation of explosive risks to enhance the protection and resilience of civilian population in north-east Nigeria (March 2021 – March 2022, Iraq, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UNMAS)</p>
	<p>○Support to COVID-19-Responsive Humanitarian Mine Action Initiatives in Afghanistan (March 2021 – March 2022, Afghanistan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UNMAS)</p>
	<p>○Empowering Women, Migrants and Host Communities in Egypt to Cope with Impacts of COVID-19 through Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Services (March 2021 – March 2022, Egypt, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/IOM)</p>
	<p>○Food and nutrition assistance to offset the economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic (March 2021 – March 2022, Afghanistan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/WFP)</p>

	<p>○Supporting a food system approach for prevention of undernutrition among refugee women and children in Uganda (March 2021 – March 2022, Uganda, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/WFP)</p>
	<p>○Building resilience and meeting basic needs amongst the extreme vulnerable refugees in Egypt in facing socio-economic challenges during COVID-19 global pandemic (March 2021 – March 2022, Egypt, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/WFP)</p>
	<p>○Support the treatment and prevention of acute malnutrition for children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women in the context of COVID-19 pandemic in Ethiopia (March 2021 – March 2022, Ethiopia, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/WFP)</p>
	<p>○Increasing resilience in Syria through the provision of food assistance and rehabilitation of community assets (March 2021 – March 2022, Syria, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/WFP)</p>
	<p>○Protection and Assistance to refugees and asylum seekers in Djibouti (February 2021 – December 2021, République de Djibouti, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UNHCR)</p>
	<p>○Protection and Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and Host Communities in Burkina Faso (February 2021 – December 2021, Burkina Faso, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UNHCR)</p>
	<p>○Sudan: education support project under the COVID-19 pandemic (June 2020 – December 2021, Sudan, Global Partnership for Education)</p>

	<p>○Ethiopia: education support project under the COVID-19 pandemic (June 2020 – December 2021, Ethiopia, Global Partnership for Education)</p>
	<p>○Improving Equity and Learning: Strengthening Educational Pathways for Children in Syria (January – December 2021, Syria, Global Partnership for Education)</p>
<p>Action 2 Support projects/programmes that promote gender mainstreaming.</p>	<p>○Yemen Restoring Education and Learning Project (January – December 2021, Yemen , Global Partnership for Education)</p>
	<p>○Women, Water Resources Management and Conflict Prevention Phase 2 (May 2017 – December 2022, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Afghanistan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/OSCE)</p>
	<p>○Data Collection Survey on Child Labour and Support for Child Labour Free Zone Pilot Activities with a Focus on the Cocoa Region (October 2020 – March 2022, Republic of Ghana, JICA)</p>
	<p>○ Project for Capacity Development of Local Government for Strengthening Community Resilience in Acholi and West Nile Sub-Regions (June 2016 – March 2021, Uganda, JICA)</p>
	<p>Project on Capacity Development for the Implementation of Economic Census 2018 (March 2016 – February 2021, Nepal, JICA)</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○Capacity Development for CEAPAD Administration and Donor Aid Management and Coordination (January 2019 – January 2021, Palestine, JICA)
<p>Action 3</p> <p>Introduce gender analysis in projects/programmes planning, monitoring and evaluation (M&E).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○Protection and Assistance to IDPs in Nigeria (March 2021 – December 2021, Nigeria, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UNHCR) ○Project for Promoting Local Integration of Former Refugees in Mayukwayukwa and Meheba (February 2020 – February 2024, Zambia, JICA)
<p>Action 4</p> <p>Establish a mechanism which enables women to actively participate in all efforts and projects/programmes (such as development of a system and promotion of empowerment).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○Mitigation of Explosive Risks and Promotion of Conflict Resilience in Gaza (March 2021 – March 2022, Palestine, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UNMAS) ○Protection and Mixed Solutions targeting vulnerable households in Somalia (March 2021 – December 2021, Somalia, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UNHCR)
<p>Action 5</p> <p>Provide support for research on a relationship between gender issues of which men and boys face and occurrence of sexual and gender-based violence in recovery and reconstruction phase after conflicts or disasters.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Post Disaster Standby Loan (Phase 2) (September 2020 – August 2023, Philippines, JICA)

<p>Support for projects/programmes in which men and boys contribute to prevent sexual and gender-based violence and provide assistance for women and girls.</p>	
<p>Goal 4: [Priority] In providing humanitarian relief, recovery and reconstruction assistance give top priority to the resolution of focal issues, such as support projects/programmes for healthcare, education, agriculture, infrastructure development, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR), and judicial systems that are directly linked to human security. In that process, assistance, which is especially needed by women and girls should be strengthened.</p>	
<p>Action 1</p> <p>Assist women and girls, etc. so that they can receive basic medical services; Ensure sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) and MISP (initial reproductive health services including service for survivors of sexual violence, emergency child birth) in particular; Also assist with the cooperation of men and boys, which is</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○Emergency Health Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), Migrants and Conflict-Affected Host Communities (March 2021 – February 2022, Yemen, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/IOM) ○ Provision of life-saving assistance to vulnerable individuals and strengthening essential services towards the stabilization of communities in Afghanistan (March 2021 - December 2021, Afghanistan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UNHCR) ○Enhancing the human security of Palestine refugees in the West Bank by delivering healthcare services (March 2021 – February 2022, Palestine, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UNRWA)

<p>indispensable for ensuring SRHR of women and girls.</p>	<p>○ Humanitarian assistance for the rights to sexual and reproductive health (SRHR) and gender-based violence (GBV) for vulnerable people in refugee settlements and host communities in northwestern Uganda (March 2021 – July 2022, Uganda, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/ UNFPA)</p>
	<p>○ Comprehensive emergency medical response enhancement support for pregnant women and nursing mothers, and newborns in the COVID-19 pandemic area of Zimbabwe (March 2021- March 2022, Zimbabwe, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/ UNFPA)</p>
	<p>○ Provision of comprehensive emergency reproductive health and gender-based violence prevention and response services for women in the most vulnerable situation in Madagascar (March 2021 – March 2022, Madagascar, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/ UNFPA)</p>
	<p>○ Improving Sexual and Reproductive Health Services and Preventing gender-based Violence and Responding to Survivors in 12 Districts of the Union of the Comoros (March 2021 – September 2022, Comoros, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/ UNFPA)</p>
	<p>○ Expansion and strengthening of integrated services related to conflict and gender-based violence (GBV) and sexual and reproductive health (SRH) for internally displaced persons</p>

<p>Action 1</p> <p>Assist women and girls, etc. so that they can receive basic medical services; Ensure sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) and MISRP (initial reproductive health services including service for survivors of sexual violence, emergency child birth) in particular; Also assist with the cooperation of men and boys, which is indispensable for ensuring SRHR of women and girls.</p>	<p>and women in host communities in northern Mozambique (March 2021 – June 2022, Mozambique, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/ UNFPA)</p> <p>○ Strengthen prevention and response to maternal and child health, sexual and reproductive health, and gender-based violence in humanitarian settings during the COVID-19 pandemic (March 2021 – August 2022, Rwanda, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/ UNFPA)</p> <p>○ Building resilient communities and social service delivery systems for maternal and child health and GBV (March 2021 – June 2022, South Sudan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/ UNFPA)</p> <p>○ Improving comprehensive service for lifesaving and gender-based violence and sexual and reproductive health for returnees, IDPs and host communities (especially women and girls) while reducing the prevention on COVID-19 prevention and socioeconomic impact in Baghdad, Saladin Governorate, Anbar and Nineveh Governorate of Iraq (March 2021 – March 2022, Iraq, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/ UNFPA)</p> <p>○ Health improvement for Afghan refugees and women of host communities in Iran (March 2021 – September 2022, Iran, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/ UNFPA)</p>
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<p>Action 1</p> <p>Assist women and girls, etc. so that they can receive basic medical services; Ensure sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) and MISP (initial reproductive health services including service for survivors of sexual violence, emergency child birth) in particular; Also assist with the cooperation of men and boys, which is indispensable for ensuring SRHR of women and girls.</p>	<p>○ Providing life-saving and basic reproductive health and gender-based violence response services to restore dignity, empower and build resilience among conflict-affected people in Deir Zor Governorate, Syria (March 2021 – November 2022, Syria, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UNFPA)</p>
	<p>○ Strengthening the social protection system for vulnerable and marginalized groups considering COVID-19 (March 2021 – June 2022, Tunisia, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UNFPA)</p>
	<p>○ Support for the well-being and social integration of refugee youth (March 2021 – March 2022, Turkey, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UNFPA)</p>
	<p>○ Women's Health: Emergent support of sexual and reproductive health sector for women in vulnerable communities (March 2021 – March 2022, Palestine, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UNFPA)</p>
	<p>○ Support for gender-based violence related service in Azraq refugee camp (March 2021 – March 2022, Jordan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UNFPA)</p>
	<p>○ Providing protection and medical service for Libyan women and girls (March 2021 – June 2022, Libya, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UNFPA)</p>

<p>Action 1</p> <p>Assist women and girls, etc. so that they can receive basic medical services; Ensure sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) and MISIP(initial reproductive health services including service for survivors of sexual violence, emergency child birth) in particular; Also assist with the cooperation of men and boys, which is indispensable for ensuring SRHR of women and girls.</p>	<p>○ Lifesaving support project regarding gender-based violence and sexual reproductive health/rights for women and girls affected by complex crisis in Lebanon (March 2021 – March 2022, Lebanon, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UNFPA)</p>
	<p>○ COVID-19 mitigation of impacts on socially vulnerable populations project for achieving the SDGs in Vietnam (March 2021 – June 2022, Vietnam, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UNFPA)</p>
	<p>○ No one left behind COVID-19 infection control subject to vulnerable women and elderlies in Indonesia (March 2021 – September 2022, Indonesia, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/UNFPA)</p>
	<p>○ Community-led project for saving the lives of women and girls in rural and conflict-prone provinces of Afghanistan through the provision of timely and quality sexual and reproductive health services (March 2021 – August 2022, Afghanistan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/IPPF)</p>
	<p>○ Improving the health of vulnerable populations in marginalized situations living in Tehran, Alborz and Huzestan provinces of Iran through the provision of informed and timely life-saving sexual and reproductive health services. (March 2021 – December 2021, Iran, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/IPPF)</p>

<p>Action 1</p> <p>Assist women and girls, etc. so that they can receive basic medical services; Ensure sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) and MISIP(initial reproductive health services including service for survivors of sexual violence, emergency child birth) in particular; Also assist with the cooperation of men and boys, which is indispensable for ensuring SRHR of women and girls.</p>	<p>○ Rights guaranteed: receiving integrated medical service without discrimination (January 2020 – December 2021, Mozambique, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/IPPF)</p>
	<p>○ Approach based on rights: Expanding to provide integrated sexual reproductive health service to youth and women in communities hard-to-reach communities for services (January 2020 – December 2021, Siera Leone, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/IPPF)</p>
	<p>○ Increasing access to high quality sexual reproductive health and HIV integration services for vulnerable and marginalized populations, especially young women and girls, in four provinces of Afghanistan (January 2020 – December 2021, Afghanistan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/IPPF)</p>
	<p>○ Addressing SGBV and HTPs and responding to the needs of survivors in Mardan District, Pakistan (September 2019 – September 2021, Pakistan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/IPPF)</p>
	<p>○ Reducing maternal mortality, infant mortality, HIV prevalence, and sexual and gender-based violence in Malian refugee camps and host communities in Mbera (January 2020 – December 2021, Mauritania, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/IPPF)</p>

<p>Action 1</p> <p>Assist women and girls, etc. so that they can receive basic medical services; Ensure sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) and MISIP(initial reproductive health services including service for survivors of sexual violence, emergency child birth) in particular; Also assist with the cooperation of men and boys, which is indispensable for ensuring SRHR of women and girls.</p>	<p>○ Reducing pregnancy and reproductive health related diseases and deaths among Syrian and host communities in Bekka, Lebanon (September 2019 - September 2021, Lebanon, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/IPPF)</p>
	<p>○ Delivering high quality and rights-based integrated sexual and reproductive health rights information and services to vulnerable populations in humanitarian crises (January 2020- March 2021, Burundi, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/IPPF)</p>
	<p>○ Delivering SRH services to seamen to enhance their health and reduce sexual and gender-based violence (July 2020 – June 2022, Morocco, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/IPPF)</p>
	<p>○ Family doctors - Partnership to expand birth control and sexual reproductive health service (September 2020 – September 2022, North Macedonia, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/IPPF)</p>
	<p>○ Providing sexual reproductive health services to Sanaa refugees and refugees accepting residents (August 2020 – July 2022, Yemen, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/IPPF)</p>
	<p>○Securing sexual reproductive health/rights of Rohingya refugees in Malaysia</p>

<p>Action 1</p> <p>Assist women and girls, etc. so that they can receive basic medical services; Ensure sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) and MISP(initial reproductive health services including service for survivors of sexual violence, emergency child birth) in particular; Also assist with the cooperation of men and boys, which is indispensable for ensuring SRHR of women and girls.</p>	<p>(September 2020 - December 2022, Malaysia, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/IPPF)</p>
	<p>○Improving reproductive health and maternal and child health services to mitigate the impact of COVID-19 (March 2021 - March 2022, Namibia, Ministry of Foreign Affairs /WHO</p>
	<p>○The Project for Promoting Maternal and Child Health Handbook (August 2018 - November 2021, Afghanistan, JICA,)</p>
	<p>○Project for Improvement of Women's Health Status through Human Resources Development of Health Sector in Teluk Bintuni Regency, West Papua Province (November 2018 - September 2022, Indonesia, JICA/GUNMA UNIVERSITY)</p>
	<p>○ Project on making healthy village for mothers and women in the highlands region of Papua New Guinea (February 2018 - July 2022, Papua New Guinea, JICA/ Authorized Specified Non-Profit Organization HANDS (Health and Development Service))</p>
<p>○ Sustainable Maternal and Child Health Project Based on Community Health Activities with Participation of Local Residents in Northern Pokhara City (June 2017 - May 2021, Nepal, JICA/Citizen's Association For Nepal Exchange)</p>	

<p>Action 1</p> <p>Assist women and girls, etc. so that they can receive basic medical services; Ensure sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) and MISIP(initial reproductive health services including service for survivors of sexual violence, emergency child birth) in particular; Also assist with the cooperation of men and boys, which is indispensable for ensuring SRHR of women and girls.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Project on Human Resource Development in Health Phase 3 (October 2018 – October 2023, Republic of the Congo, JICA) ○ The Project for the Development of the University Hospital Center of Cocody for the Improvement of Maternal and Child Health Care Services in Greater Abidjan (September 2019 – December 2025, Republic of Cote d'Ivoire, JICA) ○ Project for Improving Continuum of Care for Mothers and Newborns (July 2019 – July 2023, Republic of Cote d'Ivoire, JICA) ○The Project for the Reinforcement of Maternal and Child Health Services in 4 Provinces of Burundi (December 2018 – May 2021, Burundi, JICA) ○The Project on improvement of the growth retardation for the lower body weight infants at the severely polluted areas by herbicides/dioxins in Vietnam (August 2019 – September 2024, Vietnam, JICA)
<p>Action 2</p> <p>Provide assistance for continuation of school education and non-formal education even during time of conflict; Also provide assistance for provision of education opportunity to children and young people who could not receive education during conflict.</p>	<p>There are no applicable projects for 2021.</p>

<p>Action 3</p> <p>Provide assistance for equal education for women and girls.</p>	<p>○School Construction Project in Central and Artibonite Departments (May 2017 – April 2022, Haiti, JICA)</p> <p>○Training of Trainers (TOT) on Labor Based Technology (LBT) (January 2015 – February 2022, Republic of the Congo, JICA)</p> <p>○ Project for Strengthening Capacity for LBT Training at ATTI (December 2021–March 2024, Somalia, JICA)</p>
<p>Action 4</p> <p>Integrate gender perspective in assistance for income generation activities (including agriculture and rural development projects/programmes) for reconstruction.</p> <p>Action 4</p>	<p>○Training Women in Cote d’Ivoire on Japan’s Traditional Fish Processing Technique to Rebuild Fishery Community Livelihoods (March 2020-March 2022, Republic of Cote d’Ivoire, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/ CGIAR(IFPRI))</p> <p>○Livelihood Improvement in Tajik-Afghan Cross-border Areas (December 2020-December 2024, Republic of Tajikistan, Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, JICA/UNDP)</p> <p>○IDFC position paper on refugee and force migrants (September 2020 - March 2021, Global, JICA)</p> <p>○Project for Strengthening of Local Capacity to Promote Local Development with the Life Improvement Approach in the Eastern Region (January 2018 – January 2023, El Salvador, JICA)</p> <p>○Project for Sustainable Irrigation Water Management through Water Users</p>

Integrate gender perspective in assistance for income generation activities (including agriculture and rural development projects/programmes) for reconstruction.	Associations (April 2017 – February 2021, Iraq, JICA)
	○Project for dissemination of OVOP Issyk-Kul Model to other regions of the country (January 2017-January 2023, Kyrgyzstan, JICA)
	○Project for Improvement of Livelihoods and Well-being of Female Home-Based Workers (FHBWs) in the Informal Economic Sector in Sindh Province (March 2017-August 2023, Pakistan, JICA)
	○The Project on Improved Extension for Value-added Agriculture (EVAP Phase 2) (July 2016 - February 2022, Palestine, JICA)
	○Capacity Development Project for Bangsamoro (July 2019 – December 2025, Philippines, JICA)
	○Project for Capacity Building for Financial Access in Agribusiness (Phase 2) (January 2021 – January 2023, Philippines, JICA/NTC International Co., Ltd./ Oriental Consultants Global Co., Ltd./ IC Net Limited)
	○Northern Uganda Farmers' Livelihood Improvement Project Phase II (September 2021 – September 2026, Uganda, JICA/Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (Uganda))

<p>Action 4</p> <p>Integrate gender perspective in assistance for income generation activities (including agriculture and rural development projects/programmes) for reconstruction.</p>	<p>○Emergency Economic Recovery Development Policy Loan (February 2022 – June 2022, Ukraine, JICA)</p>
	<p>Emergency Housing Reconstruction Project (December 2015 - March 2021, Nepal, JICA)</p>
<p>Action 5</p> <p>Incorporate perspective of protection of women and girls, and gender equality in infrastructure development for reconstruction projects/programmes.</p>	<p>○Regional Development Project for Poverty Reduction Phase 2 (March 2017 – June 2025, Myanmar, JICA)</p>
<p>Action 6</p> <p>Consider needs of women and girls are considered in DDR of former combatants (including child soldiers) after conflicts; Incorporate gender perspective in</p>	<p>○Overview of International Peacekeeping Activities related operation</p> <p>Educated a total of 111 Self-Defense Force officers (31 cadres and 80 sergeants) in the International Peace Cooperation Activities Training Unit of Japan Ground Self-Defense Force on the overview of operations related to international peacekeeping activities, etc.,</p>

<p>projects/programmes to assist their social reintegration after demobilization.</p>	<p>and as part of this, on trends in the United Nations and other organizations regarding gender, protection of women and children in conflict, etc. (Ministry of Defense)</p>
<p>Action 7</p> <p>Integrate gender perspective in projects/programmes to support judicial reform after conflict.</p>	<p>There are no applicable projects for 2021.</p>
<p>Goal 5: Each organization involved in the planning and implementation of humanitarian and reconstruction assistance makes efforts for gender mainstreaming such as through gender-balanced personnel arrangements and training, and develops systems for protection against sexual and gender-based violence, etc., thereby thoroughly introducing the gender equality perspective in projects/programmes.</p>	
<p>Action 1</p> <p>Ensure that the gender perspective is integrated in planning and implementing projects/programmes so that women and girls, etc. are surely protected even in subsidized organizations and outsourced contractors.</p>	<p>○Advisor to promote economic empowerment and social reintegration of SGBV Survivors (September 2021 – September 2023, South Sudan, JICA)</p>

V. Framework for Monitoring and Evaluation, and Revision

Major goal: Develop a framework for effective monitoring and evaluation, and review of implementation status of the NAP at an appropriate time. Revise the NAP regularly.

Goal 1: Develop a framework for appropriately monitoring the implementation status of the NAP.

<p>Action 1</p> <p>Establish a focal point (a department playing a central role) for the NAP in each ministry and agency.</p>	<p>A focal point for the NAP was established at each ministry and agency in April 2016.</p>
<p>Action 2</p> <p>Establish The Monitoring Working Group (hereinafter referred to as the "Working Group") consisting of focal points of all relevant ministries and agencies (the Ministry of Foreign Affairs [Gender Mainstreaming Division, Foreign Policy Bureau] serves as the secretariat of the Working Group).</p>	<p>Established after April 2016.</p>
<p>Action 3</p> <p>The Ministry of Foreign Affairs makes public English and Japanese versions of the annual report reflecting the</p>	<p>Published the second NAP (In Japanese and English) (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)</p>

implementation status of the NAP on its website.	
Goal 2: Develop a framework for appropriately evaluating the implementation status of the NAP.	
<p>Action 1</p> <p>Establish the Evaluation Committee. (the Ministry of Foreign Affairs [Gender Mainstreaming Division, Foreign Policy Bureau] serves as the point of contact on the government side.)</p>	<p>An Evaluation Committee was established in April 2016 (Ministry of Foreign Affairs).</p>
<p>Action 2</p> <p>The Committee consists of experts with sufficient knowledge and experience in the fields of WPS. Members representing civil society and NGOs are selected while also referring to recommendations from civil society organizations and NGOs engaged in activities in line with SCR 1325 and other relevant resolutions.</p>	<p>An Evaluation Committee composed of experts including members representing civil society and NGOs with sufficient knowledge and experience in the field of WPS was established in April 2016 (Ministry of Foreign Affairs).</p>

<p>Action 3</p> <p>The Committee may request information related to the implementation status of the NAP from relevant ministries and agencies via the point of contact. Upon receiving a request, ministries and agencies may make a report to the Committee via the point of contact.</p>	<p>A mechanism has been built for Evaluation Committee to request information as needed (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)</p>
<p>Action 4</p> <p>The Committee can state its opinions on a draft of an annual report on the implementation status based on the Working Group explanation.</p>	<p>A mechanism has been built for Evaluation Committee to express their opinions as necessary (Ministry of Foreign Affairs).</p>
<p>Action 5</p> <p>Experts can provide necessary information for monitoring and evaluation to the Committee.</p>	<p>A mechanism has been built for experts to provide the Committee with information necessary for monitoring and evaluation (Ministry of Foreign Affairs).</p>
<p>Action 6</p> <p>The Committee evaluates the implementation of the NAP every two years and will publish on the website</p>	<p>Evaluated and reported every two years from the second NAP formulated in 2019. The second Implementation Status Report for the second NAP (January to December</p>

<p>of MOFA in both Japanese and English.</p>	<p>2021) is scheduled to be released in 2023. (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)</p>
<p>Action 7</p> <p>The Committee may provide opportunities to exchange views in cooperation with focal points on evaluation report with civil society and NGOs who engage WPS agenda in SCR 1325 and other relevant resolutions.</p>	<p>A mechanism has been built for the Evaluation Committee to explain evaluation reports and exchange opinions with civil society, NGOs and the like (Ministry of Foreign Affairs).</p>
<p>Action 8</p> <p>The Committee may analyze the validity of goals, specific measures, and indicators of the NAP and major obstacles in its implementation, and compile and present the direction of revision to the NAP approximately by the completion of the first annual report (at the second year of implementation).</p>	<p>A mechanism has been built for the Evaluation Committee to recommend the direction for reviewing the NAP (Ministry of Foreign Affairs).</p>
<p>Action 9</p>	<p>Considering reporting in next periodic report (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)</p>

<p>The government of Japan reports the implementation status of the NAP in its periodic reports concerning the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and the UN Human Rights Council's Universal Periodic Review (UPR).</p>	
<p>Goal 3: Revise the NAP appropriately in four years.</p>	
<p>Action 1 The government of Japan reviews the NAP based also on the recommendations of the Committee.</p>	<p>○ Started the preparation of the third NAP based on the summary of the first and the second NAP and recommendations, including evaluation reports from Evaluation Committee members (Ministry of Foreign Affairs).</p>
<p>Action 2 The government of Japan respects the process of drafting NAP and hear views from experts as necessary. In the revision process based on the SCR1325 and other relevant resolutions, the government of Japan have meetings with experts, civil society and NGOs,</p>	<p>○ In fiscal 2021, dialog with civil society and NGOs was conducted regarding evaluation report on the NAP and the governmental conducting situation within five years with evaluation committee members in March (Ministry of Foreign Affairs).</p>

<p>who have enough knowledge and experiences in WPS field in accordance with SCR 1325 and other relevant resolutions.</p>	
<p>Action 3</p> <p>After the establishment of this plan, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs will publish the working schedule for the review to be conducted four years later.</p>	<p>○ Explained that the government's outline draft regarding the third NAP establishment schedule will be created within fiscal 2021 and planning to have the online dialog with civil society and NGOs in March (Ministry of Foreign Affairs).</p>

REFERENCE 2

Reference 2-1 Bilateral Official Development Assistance for Fragile States Scored as Principal or Significant by Gender Equality Policy Marker (January to December 2020)

While the total amount of the bilateral official development assistance (ODA) in January-December 2020 was 16,887.07 million USD, ODA for fragile states scored as principal or significant in the DAC.45 (Development Assistance Committee) gender equality policy marker was 756.37 million USD (1,026.04 million USD in 2019). “Principal” means that the main objective of the program is gender equality and “significant” means that the program does not aim to promote gender equality as its main objective but incorporates some component of gender equality. (Note: The gender equality policy marker targets bilateral ODAs (including bilateral support through international organizations), while multi ODAs (contributions and investments to international organizations) are not targeted. Furthermore, the numerical values for each item may not match the numerical values in the sum column as a result of rounding figures.)

The following list of fragile states is based on the World Bank List of Fragile Situations in 2020 and countries scoring 90 or above on the Fragile States Index of the Fund for Peace.

Yemen	Iraq	Eritrea
Somalia	Gambia	South Sudan
Niger	Kosovo	Syria
Libya	Lebanon	Democratic Republic of the Congo
Ethiopia	Papua New Guinea	Central Africa
Myanmar	Palestine	Chad
Guinea Bissau	Union of the Comoros	Sudan

Uganda	Kiribati	Afghanistan
	Republic of the Marshall	
Pakistan	Islands	Zimbabwe
	Federated States of	
Republic of Congo	Micronesia	Burundi
Mozambique	Solomon Islands	Cameroon
Venezuela	East Timor	Haiti
Kenya	Tuvalu	Nigeria
North Korea	Guinea	Liberia
Mali	Burkina Faso	

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

Reference 2-2 Bilateral Official Development Assistance for Fragile States Scored as Principal or Significant by Gender Equality Policy Marker (January to December 2021)

While the total amount of the bilateral official development assistance (ODA) in January-December 2021 was 17,806.61 million USD, ODA for fragile states scored as principal or significant in the DAC.45 (Development Assistance Committee) gender equality policy marker was 989.4 million USD (756.37 million USD in 2020). “Principal” means that the main objective of the program is gender equality and “significant” means that the program does not aim to promote gender equality as its main objective but incorporates some component of gender equality. (Note: The gender equality policy marker targets bilateral ODAs (including bilateral support through international organizations), while multi ODAs (contributions and investments to international organizations) are not targeted. Furthermore, the numerical values for each item may not match the numerical values in the sum column as a result of rounding figures.)

The following list of fragile states is based on the World Bank List of Fragile Situations in 2021 and countries scoring 90 or above on the Fragile States Index of the Fund for Peace.

Yemen	Iraq	Union of the Comoros
Somalia	Niger	Kiribati
Syria	Mozambique	Mar
Uganda	Syria	Burundi
Ethiopia	Zimbabwe	Republic of the Marshall Islands
South Sudan	Myanmar	Micronesia
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Uganda	Solomon Islands
Central Africa	Venezuela	East Timor

Chad	Republic of Congo	Tuvalu
Sudan	Guinea-Bissau	
Afghanistan	Cote d'Ivoire	
Zimbabwe	North Korea	
Nigeria	Burkina Faso	
Haiti	Gambia	
Guinea	Kosovo	
Cameroon	Gambia	
Burundi	Lebanon	
Eritrea	Liberia	
Libya	Papua New Guinea	
Mali	Palestine	

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

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