

2 Sharing Universal Values and Realizing a Peaceful and Secure Society

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

2-1 Assistance for Realizing an Equitable and Inclusive Society

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

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

Japan's Efforts

As part of the assistance for the development of legal and economic systems, Japan provides assistance that addresses legal and judicial system reform, local administration, capacity-building of government officials, enhancement of internal audits, and human resources development for the establishment of civil codes, competition law, tax, internal audit, and public investment systems in countries such as Mongolia, Viet Nam, Laos, Cambodia, Myanmar, Indonesia, Bangladesh, Timor-Leste, Nepal, and Cote d'Ivoire. Assistance in this field is a typical example of “people-to-people cooperation” between Japan and the recipient countries, and Japan implements such assistance as part of Japan’s “visible Japanese development cooperation.” In addition, the improvement of the legal and economic systems in developing countries through such measures is an important initiative, in the sense that it leads to improvements in the business environment for Japanese companies to be active in these countries. Japan’s assistance for the improvement of legal and economic systems draws on Japan’s “soft power,” and promotes and underpins growth in the world, including Asia.

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

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

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



Q&A session held during the training for local judges under the “Project for Capacity Development of Legal, Judicial and Relevant Sectors in Myanmar” (Photo: JICA)



Glossary

*United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (UNAFEI)

Established in 1962 based on an agreement between the United Nations and the Government of Japan. It is operated by the United Nations Training Cooperation Department of the Research and Training Institute within the Ministry of Justice. It implements international training and other activities for criminal justice practitioners in developing countries, and has produced over 6,000 graduates from 139 countries and regions since its establishment.

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

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



Japan's Efforts

As a State Party to the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC), the only universal framework in the international community that sets out measures to prevent and combat corruption through providing financial contributions to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the secretariat of the Convention, Japan has been actively engaged in developing legal systems concerning the prevention of corruption, and law enforcement operations, as well as providing capacity building assistance to law enforcement organizations in countries vulnerable to corruption. In 2019, following the previous year, Japan contributed to identifying and solving challenges in the global fight against corruption by funding UNODC in order to support the operation of the review mechanism of the UN Convention against Corruption, which assesses the status of implementation of the Convention and identifies technical assistance needs necessary for the effective implementation of the Convention.

In addition, through UNAFEI, Japan holds an international training course on the criminal justice response to corruption, on the theme of “Detection, Investigation, Prosecution and Adjudication of High-Profile Corruption,” for criminal justice practitioners in developing countries in Asia and Africa. The training course is held annually with themes selected from the key issues of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, and contributes to the sound development of the criminal justice system and the strengthening of cooperative relationships for preventing corruption in each country.

Furthermore, Japan has held an annual seminar titled “Regional Seminar on Good Governance for Southeast Asian Countries” since 2007, with the objectives of supporting initiatives in Southeast Asian countries and contributing to human resources development in the area

of criminal justice and anti-corruption. In 2019, a seminar was held in Tokyo, on the theme of “Effective Financial Investigation and Anti-Money-Laundering Measures for Confiscation and Asset Recovery to Counter New and Emerging Corruption Threats.”

(3) Assistance for Democratization

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



Japan's Efforts

In February 2018, Japan provided Cambodia with supplies for elections, such as ballot boxes, recognizing the significance of holding national elections in which the will of the people is properly reflected. Moreover, along with trainings on the ideals of democracy for officials involved in parliament administration and election management, training on improving judicial access for legal professionals was also conducted. Furthermore, since 2017, Japan has provided technical cooperation assistance to the officials of the Cambodian Ministry of Interior aspiring for decentralization in the country, in support of formulating strategies and implementation plans, and developing human resources. In December 2018, and March and July 2019, a total of 30 young Cambodian politicians were invited to Japan, wherein they had exchanges of views with related organizations



Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs NAKATANI Shinichi (second from left) conducting election observation activities for the election of the Assembly of the Representatives of the People of Tunisia (October 2019)

and on-site observations, including those where election work was conducted, to learn about democracy in Japan. Political campaign staffs, including those from civil society, and government officials in charge of civil society were also invited to Japan.

In addition, in August 2019, Japan decided to provide ballot boxes and ink to be installed in polling stations throughout Ethiopia, in order to support the implementation of fair and highly transparent general elections in Ethiopia in accordance with international standards. This assistance is expected to contribute to the peace and stability in Ethiopia and strengthen bilateral relations.

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

(1) Support for Peacebuilding and Refugees/Displaced Persons

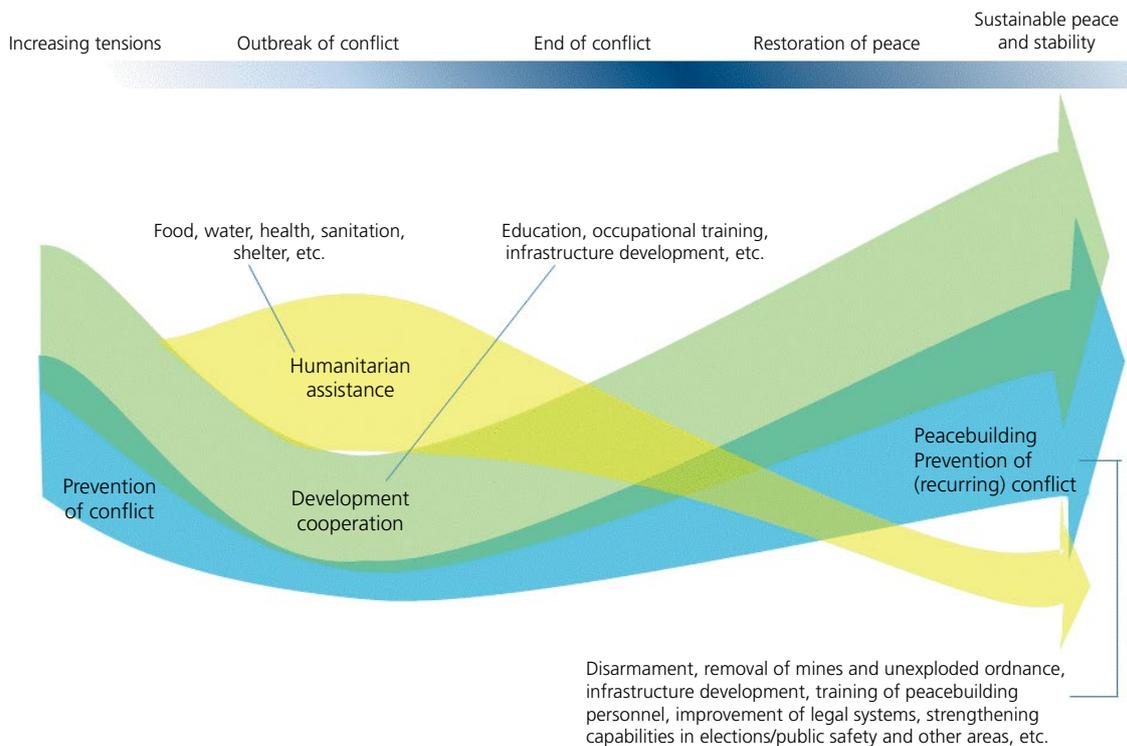
Regional and internal conflicts arising from ethnic, religious, and historical differences continue to pose challenges for the international community. Such conflicts generate a great number of refugees and displaced persons, resulting in humanitarian crises. These conflicts also undermine the progress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

Japan's Efforts

Discussions on consistent support from the resolution of conflicts to recovery, reconstruction, and nation-building have been held in fora such as the United Nations Peacebuilding Commission (PBC),* which was established in 2005. Japan has served as a member of the PBC Organizational Committee since its establishment, and has been pursuing intensive efforts from the standpoint of proactive contribution to peace, based on the principle of international cooperation. Japan also actively contributes to the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF)* that was established in 2006. To date, Japan has contributed a total of \$52.5 million, and supports the prevention of conflict recurrence, conflict prevention, and sustainable peace in countries in Africa and other areas as the sixth highest major donor. In February 2018, the “Secretary-General Report on Peacebuilding and Sustaining Peace” was published, and a variety of recommendations were made, aiming at strengthening financing for peacebuilding and other activities. In April of the same year, the “High-Level Meeting on Peacebuilding and Sustaining Peace” was held, and Japan pledged to support the initiatives of the Secretary-General in the area of peacebuilding.

Moreover, Japan provides various types of support for refugees and displaced persons affected by conflict, such as food assistance, and electoral assistance for political peace processes. In addition, after a conflict is resolved, Japan has assisted in Disarmament, Demobilization

Peacebuilding efforts through ODA



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

and Reintegration (DDR) of ex-combatants in order to rebuild the national security sector to ensure domestic stability and security, and promote the consolidation of peace. Japan also extends support for the reconstruction of affected countries in such areas as the repatriation and resettlement of refugees and displaced persons, and the rebuilding of basic infrastructure (socio-economic infrastructure). Further, in order to consolidate sustainable peace and ensure that conflicts do not reoccur, Japan works to strengthen the administrative, judicial, and policing functions of the country in question, while supporting the development of economic infrastructure and institutions, and pursuing efforts in the social sectors of healthcare and education. In such undertakings, Japan is giving maximum consideration to the importance of the roles that women can play in peacebuilding. In order to provide these supports in a seamless manner, Japan takes an approach that combines assistance through international organizations, grant aid, technical cooperation, and ODA loans.

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

In addition, Japan dispatched 172 instructors from the Japan Ground Self-Defence Force (JGSDF) and other government entities to conduct training on the operation of heavy engineering equipment for 277 engineering personnel in eight¹⁵ countries in Africa, under the framework of the United Nations Triangular Partnership Project, where three parties, namely the United Nations, Supporting Member States and Troop Contributing Countries, cooperate to enhance the capacity of uniformed personnel to be dispatched to PKO missions through provision of training and equipment. This project expanded its scope to Asia and its surrounding regions. Japan dispatched 40 JGSDF personnel and government officials to train 36 engineering personnel from nine¹⁶ Asian countries at the trial training in 2018 and the first training in 2019 convened in Viet Nam. Furthermore, in October 2019, Japan started life-saving training in the field of medical care, which has become an important issue for UN PKOs.

... Support for Refugees and Displaced Persons

Given the situations in Syria, Myanmar, and other countries, the number of forcibly displaced populations including refugees and displaced persons worldwide at

the end of 2018 reached its highest level since the end of World War II, and humanitarian situations are becoming increasingly severe. From the viewpoint of human security, Japan is providing humanitarian assistance, including assistance for refugees, displaced persons and others, in order to ensure the life, dignity, and security of the people in the most vulnerable positions, and to support the realization of self-reliant development, wherein each person is capable of getting back on their own feet.

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

Upon providing this kind of assistance for refugees, displaced persons, and others through international organizations, Japan places importance on a visible cooperation through collaboration with Japanese entities such as JICA, Japan's development cooperation implementing agency, as well as private companies. For example, in the case of refugee assistance by UNHCR, Japan works in collaboration with JICA to implement a program combining emergency and reconstruction assistance. In addition, Japan Platform (JPF), an emergency humanitarian aid organization, established in 2000 in cooperation with NGOs, the Government, and the business communities, is providing assistance for refugees, displaced persons, and others (see also page 130, "B. Cooperation with Japanese NGOs").

Japan is also promoting "development cooperation" to



Staff of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) Bangladesh office listening to female displaced persons at a camp in Cox's Bazar District, which faces a humanitarian crisis due to the large influx of displaced persons in August 2017 (Photo: UNFPA Bangladesh) (see also page 141, "Stories from the Field")

¹⁵ The eight countries are Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda, Burundi, Ghana, Sierra Leone, and Nigeria.

¹⁶ The nine countries are Viet Nam, Indonesia, Cambodia, Singapore, Nepal, Timor-Leste, Fiji, Bhutan, and Myanmar.

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

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

In northern Rakhine state, Myanmar, the attack on the Myanmar security forces by the Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army (ARSA) in August 2017, the operations by the Myanmar security forces and the subsequent destabilization resulted in over approximately 700,000 displaced persons evacuating to the southeastern part of Bangladesh. The humanitarian situation among the displaced persons living in camps in the region is severe, and is greatly impacting the living environment of the surrounding host communities (regions that accept displaced persons).

Given the situation, Japan has been providing support in Bangladesh through Japanese NGOs since October 2017, by distributing essential supplies for living, improving the hygiene environment, providing medical treatment and protecting women and children through Japan Platform (JPF). Moreover, in January 2019, in collaboration with WFP, Japan decided to implement a grant aid program to provide food aid for the displaced persons, and to support the improvement of livelihoods among small-scale farmers in Bangladesh, including the host communities. Furthermore, in February 2019, Japan decided to provide assistance for improving the living environments of displaced persons and host communities in terms of water and sanitation, health and medical care, education, and others through international organizations and NGOs.

In Myanmar (Rakhine State), Japan is providing support for internally displaced persons and local residents with food and nutrition, water and sanitation, education, small-scale infrastructure development, and other areas through international organizations, in order to create an environment conducive to the return of displaced persons as well as for humanitarian assistance. Japan is also conducting cooperation in maintaining power lines, road pavement, school construction, and water supply facilities



Food being delivered to displaced persons through Japan's emergency grant aid (Photo: WFP Bangladesh)

in Rakhine State through JICA.

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

... Protection and Participation of the Socially Vulnerable

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

From this perspective, as one of the programs to support displaced persons, the Government of Japan supported the independence of displaced persons and others as well as the promotion of regional stability and social development through contributing to the job training and provision of equipment for refugees from South Sudan and residents of the host community in Adjumani District, Uganda, which is implemented by Terra Renaissance, a Japanese NGO. Furthermore, for the social reintegration of child soldiers and protection and empowerment of children, who are the most vulnerable in conflict-affected areas, Japan has been providing support through UNICEF. For example, in the Central African Republic, Japan provides support for the social reintegration of former child soldiers and comprehensive humanitarian assistance to children who were victims of sexual violence and internally-displaced persons, through UNICEF.

... Reconstruction of Social and Human Capital

Japan supports the reconstruction of social capital and restoration of human capital who participate in economic

In August 2017, people from Myanmar fled to Bangladesh to escape violence in northern Rakhine State in Myanmar. Thus, approximately 900,000 people including people from Myanmar who had previously evacuated to Bangladesh currently live in the camps of Cox's Bazar in Bangladesh*.

Japan Platform (see page 130), which was established to carry out emergency humanitarian aid through tripartite cooperation among NGOs, the government, and civil society and private sector in Japan, launched the "Humanitarian Assistance Program for People Fleeing Myanmar". Since October 2017, after the mass influx of displaced people into Bangladesh, a total of 11 Japanese NGOs have provided assistance to displaced persons in a wide range of sectors under this program. The sectors of humanitarian assistance include water and sanitation, food and non-food item distributions, shelter construction, health and medical care, and protection of women and children. Eight of these NGOs are still working in the field.



Displaced children from Myanmar drawing water from a well installed by AAR Japan (Kutupalong refugee camp, March 2018) (Photo: AAR Japan)



A JADE staff member distributing sanitary kits to a displaced woman (Photo: JPF)

Under this program, Association for Aid and Relief, Japan (AAR Japan), is supporting the improvement of the water sanitation environment by installing toilets, bathing spaces, and wells in the refugee camp, and approximately 4,700 households are using these facilities. AAR Japan also operates shelters where women and children can spend their time and interact in a safe environment. As of August 2019, there were approximately 200 women and 200 children using these shelters.

Japan Agency for Development and Emergency (JADE) provided support to improve the sanitation conditions of displaced women and increase their dignity, through distributing sanitary kits and providing health education sessions. The assistance was provided to 4,300 female beneficiaries.

When natural disasters and conflicts occur around the world, Japan will continue to provide effective and efficient emergency humanitarian assistance that matches local needs, by utilizing the strengths of Japanese NGOs.

*Source: OCHA "JRP 2019 funding update – 30 September 2019"

activities in the countries affected by conflict. This support is aimed at preventing new conflicts from emerging, and eliminating factors that could cause new conflicts in the course of reconstruction or nation-building.

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

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

In the countries and regions where there has been conflict, antipersonnel landmines and unexploded

ordnance (UXO) remain to this day, and illicit small arms and light weapons are still widely used. These devices not only harm ordinary civilians and others indiscriminately and hinder reconstruction and development activities, but may also cause the exacerbation of conflict. It is important to cooperate continuously to stabilize communities and ensure security in these countries through such efforts as the disposal of antipersonnel landmines and UXOs, appropriate management of small arms and light weapons, and support and capacity building for landmine victims.

As a state party to the "Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction" and the "Convention on Cluster Munitions," Japan is steadily implementing international cooperation through preventive efforts such as risk reduction education, in addition to mine clearance and victim assistance, from the perspective of the humanitarian, development, and peace nexus. For example, Japan has supported the Cambodian Mine Action Centre (CMAC) not only in terms of equipment provision, but also in the establishment of a curriculum and building the foundations for training in landmine clearance. CMAC staff who have taken the



Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs OMI Asako delivers her speech in the High-Level Session of the Fourth Review Conference of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention held in Norway (November 2019), expressing Japan's continued commitment to providing support for addressing anti-personnel landmine issues in cooperation with related countries, organizations, and others

training are engaged in efforts to spread the technical expertise on landmine clearance throughout Cambodia and abroad. Furthermore, such support has even achieved South-South cooperation, as CMAC is also functioning as a training center for staff responsible for landmine countermeasures in other countries, such as Colombia (see the column on page 35 for more details).

In Afghanistan, a non-profit organization, the Association for Aid and Relief, Japan (AAR Japan), provides outreach education to raise awareness on the dangers of landmines, UXOs and other remnants of conflict, and on the proper ways of avoiding them. Since FY2009, through the Grant Assistance for Japanese

NGO Projects and JPF, AAR Japan has been conducting Mine Risk Education (MRE) in the country through the development of teaching materials, and conducting training seminars, etc. The organization also trains local people to conduct MRE by themselves. Through such activities, education and awareness-raising activities for the local people are steadily progressing.

Furthermore, in Laos, which has been particularly affected by UXOs, Japan has mainly dispatched UXO experts, provided equipment, and conducted South-South cooperation. Japan has also supported the capacity building of organizations that dispose of UXOs, including through introducing mechanical Bush-cutters to remove shrubs and development of forward outposts in Sekong Province, Salavan Province, and Champasak Province, all of which are poor regions in the country that have endured especially great suffering from UXOs.

In addition to providing bilateral support, Japan is proactively engaged in measures against mines and UXOs through international organizations. In 2019, Japan conducted clearance and risk education against landmines and UXOs through the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS), in Afghanistan, Iraq, Syria, South Sudan, Sudan, and Somalia. Moreover, in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Japan has supported the Center for Humanitarian Demining Training in Benin (CPADD) in strengthening landmine disposal training capacity for Central and West African countries. Likewise, Japan has provided support for mine risk education in Palestine, Yemen, the Central

Colombia

Economic and Social Development Programme (Strengthening the system and capacity for removal of anti-personnel landmines) Grant Aid (June 2017 - October 2020)

In Colombia, the government and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) reached a peace agreement in 2016 to end a domestic conflict that lasted over half a century. The anti-personnel landmines that were buried during this conflict caused more than 11,000 casualties. It is said that even after reaching the peace agreement, landmines are said to remain buried in the areas that extend over more than half of the cities in the country.

In view of this situation, Japan provided seven demining machines manufactured by Nikken Corporation and a mobile container for storing maintenance and management tools for demining machines. In addition, Nikken, the Cambodian Mine Action Centre (CMAC) in Cambodia, and the Lao National Unexploded Ordnance Programme (UXO Lao) in Laos implemented joint training on operation and maintenance of demining equipment in Japan, Cambodia, and Laos, for a total of 17 members of the Colombian Humanitarian Demining Brigade, consisting of members from the National Army of Colombia and staff of the Ministry of Defense. This enabled Japan to pass on the technology by transferring it through CMAC and UXO Lao to Colombian government officials, in what can be seen as a concrete example of "triangular cooperation" where Japan and developing countries transcend regions to support other developing countries.

Operational training was also conducted in Colombia for 30 members of the same team. These efforts are expected to strengthen the Colombian government's anti-personnel mine clearing capabilities

and operations. This program will accordingly encourage the return of internally displaced people who had been forced to abandon their land due to the fear of landmines, and enable local residents to use the recovered land for farming. In this way, it is expected to lead to the realization of a society where people can live with peace of mind.



Colombian Humanitarian Demining Brigade and CMAC personnel conducting operational training using CMAC-owned Nikken demining machines (Photo: CMAC)

African Republic, Chad, South Sudan, Iraq and Ukraine, via UNICEF since 2015. It is also supporting risk reduction education against landmines and the provision of prosthetic legs for people injured by landmines in Afghanistan, Iraq and Jordan, through the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

Japan also provides support for the collection, disposal, and stockpile management of small arms and light weapons. Furthermore, with a view to security improvement, as well as strengthening the capacity to manage and control the import and export of arms, Japan supports the development of relevant legal systems, capacity building of customs agencies, police forces, and other law enforcement agencies among other initiatives.

... Human Resources Development for Peacebuilding

Activities required in the field of peacebuilding and qualities needed for those engaged in such activities have become increasingly diversified and complex. From FY2007 to FY2014, Japan has implemented the Program for Human Resource Development for Peacebuilding to cultivate Japanese and other countries' civilian

specialists suitable on the ground. Under this program, for those who have the will to build careers in the field of peacebuilding, Japan conducted training in Japan to provide the knowledge and skills necessary on the ground, and also conducted career development support programs to provide the skills and knowledge for obtaining posts and career development in international organizations etc., of which the "Primary Course," which offers on-the-job training at field offices of international organizations, serves as the main pillar. In FY2015, the program was renewed as the "Program for Global Human Resource Development for Peacebuilding and Development," and its content has been expanded to include the "Mid-Career Course," which supports the career advancement of those with a certain degree of practical experience in fields related to peacebuilding and development in addition to the Primary Course. In FY2018, the "Global Career Course" for practitioners seeking a new career in international organizations was also implemented. Many graduates of these courses are currently playing an active role in the fields of peacebuilding and development in countries such as South Sudan, Jordan, and Israel.



Glossary

*Peacebuilding Commission (PBC)

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

*Peacebuilding Fund (PBF)

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

(2) Humanitarian Assistance during Natural Disasters

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



An examination conducted by medical team members of the Japan Disaster Relief Medical Team dispatched to the area affected by the cyclone in Mozambique in April 2019 (Photo: JICA)

Emergency relief goods are provided as an in-kind assistance. Japan stockpiles tents, blankets, and other supplies needed for people affected in the immediate aftermath of a disaster, in four overseas warehouses. In 2019, Japan provided emergency relief goods to Afghanistan, Iran, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, the Bahamas, Bolivia, Brazil, and Albania, among other countries.

In addition, to relieve refugees, displaced persons and others, and those who have been affected by natural

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

Moreover, Japanese NGOs also provide various forms of assistance to those affected by disasters by utilizing ODA funds. Japan Platform (JPF), an emergency humanitarian aid organization established through the partnership and cooperation of Japanese NGOs, business communities, and the Government of Japan, provides assistance to refugees, displaced persons, or people affected by conflicts or natural disasters. The NGOs affiliated with JPF provide various forms of support to people affected by disasters to meet their needs in regions that local government aid does not always reach (see also page 130, “B. Cooperation with Japanese NGOs”).



Staff delivering cooking equipment and kitchen utensils as part of the JPF program in 2018, “Emergency Response to Laos floods” (Photo: Good Neighbors Japan)

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

(3) Assistance for Security and Stability

Through globalization, the advancement and spread of high-tech devices, as well as the expanded movement of people, transnational organized crime and acts of terrorism have become a threat to the entire global community. In recent years, transnational organized crime, including the illicit trafficking of drugs and firearms, trafficking in persons¹⁷, cybercrime, and money laundering¹⁸, has become increasingly diversified and sophisticated in its methods. Also, local groups that are affiliated with and influenced by the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and other international terrorist organizations are becoming active not only in the Middle East and Africa, but also in the Asian region. Furthermore, homegrown terrorism¹⁹ by individuals influenced by violent extremism also poses a grave threat. In addition, piracy and armed robbery against ships off the coast of Somalia and in the Gulf of Aden in eastern Africa, the Gulf of Guinea in western Africa, as well as in the waters of Southeast Asia, are still a concern.

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

Japan's Efforts

A. Enhancing the Capabilities of Security Authorities

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

As one example, the National Police Agency (NPA) of Japan dispatches experts to and accepts trainees from mainly Asian countries such as Indonesia, through which Japan teaches how the Japanese police is trusted by the Japanese people as democratically controlled police.

B. Counter-Terrorism

Regions once controlled by ISIL were liberated as a result of clearance operations in Iraq and Syria. However, due to foreign terrorist fighters (FTF) influenced by ISIL returning to their home countries or moving to other countries, the threat of terrorism and violent extremism



Participants who created a forum, called “Women Peace Café”, and conducted activities on campus of a university in Bangladesh, which aimed for having dialogues to prevent violent extremism, as part of a project implemented by UN Women with contributions from Japan (Photo: BRAC University).

continues to spread around the world, including Asia.

In March 2019, an unprecedented case occurred in which a terrorist ran livestream video footage of himself shooting people in Christchurch, New Zealand on social media, which quickly spread all around the world. In addition, in April of the same year, there was a terrorist attack in Sri Lanka in which over 250 people, including Japanese nationals, were killed in serial bombings, the largest number of victims in recent years in Asia.

In light of this situation, the outcome documents of the G7 Foreign Ministers’ Meeting and the G7 Interior Ministers’ Meeting, held in Dinar and Paris, France respectively in April 2019, reaffirmed the necessity of combating terrorism and identified specific measures. Moreover, at the G20 Osaka Summit in June 2019, as the G20 Presidency, Japan compiled the G20 Osaka Leaders’ Statement on Preventing Exploitation of the Internet for Terrorism and Violent Extremism Conducive to Terrorism (VECT), which indicates the importance of cooperation among the governments of related countries, international organizations, private companies, and civil society to prevent the exploitation of the internet for terrorism and other related purposes.

Cooperation among countries around the world is essential in combating terrorism, and Japan is providing assistance to enhance the counter-terrorism capacity mainly in Asian countries, so that Asia does not become a loophole in the fight against terrorism. In FY2019, Japan contributed approximately \$17 million for border control including support for the enhancement of border administration and counter-terrorism capacity of various countries’ police forces. Japan also contributed approximately \$8.2 million toward countermeasures against violent extremism, which is the root cause of terrorism, through the empowerment of women and youth,

¹⁷ The act of recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons for the purpose of exploitation, such as forced labor or prostitution (Article 3 of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children).

¹⁸ The act of disguising criminal proceeds as legally obtained assets, or the act of hiding such funds. One example is the act in which a drug dealer hides money gained through drug trafficking in a bank account opened under a false name.

¹⁹ Acts of terrorism by those who have grown natively in the country.

making Japan's total contributions approximately \$25 million. In particular, Japan focuses on combating violent extremism, which is the root cause of terrorism, through contributions to projects by international organizations and other means. For example, in FY2019, Japan contributed a total of \$2.4 million to community support projects for the empowerment of women and youth implemented by UNDP and UN Women, as well as a total of approximately \$1.4 million to a project implemented by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) to enhance the capacity of staff working in prisons to prevent extremism in prisons and introduce classification techniques based on the risk analysis of inmates.



A prison reform support seminar in the Philippines (Photo: UNODC)

C. Measures against Transnational Organized Crime

As globalization advances, the threat of transnational organized crime that is conducted on a large-scale and systematically across different countries is becoming more serious. Transnational organized crime undermines the security of civil society, the rule of law and market economy, which form the foundation of social prosperity and well-being. Thus, transnational organized crime is an issue that needs to be addressed uniformly by the international community. In order to deal with transnational organized crime, Japan, as a state party to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC), a legal framework for preventing transnational organized crime including terrorism, is promoting international cooperation that includes investigation assistance based on the Convention. Additionally, Japan mainly provides the following international cooperation.

... Measures against Drug Trafficking

Alongside its active participation in international conferences such as the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND), Japan supports counter-narcotics efforts through financial contribution to the UNODC. Specifically, Japan is making efforts to prevent illicit drug trafficking through support for strengthening regulatory capacity in Afghanistan and the neighboring regions, where the narcotics problem is particularly serious, as well

as border-control assistance mainly in the Asia region.

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

... Measures against Trafficking in Persons

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

With regard to victims of trafficking in persons protected in Japan, Japan assists in the safe repatriation of them, as well as provides support for the social rehabilitation of these individuals in their home country through means such as education and vocational training, in order to prevent them from becoming victims of trafficking in persons again after repatriation, through contributions to the International Organization for Migration (IOM). Additionally, through its financial contributions to the projects of UN organizations such as UNODC and UN Women, and JICA's technical cooperation, Japan also contributes to taking measures against trafficking in persons and efforts to protect victims mainly in Southeast Asia. It also makes financial contributions to and participates in the Bali Process, which is an Asia-Pacific regional framework against smuggling and trafficking in persons, and transnational crime.



Instructions on how to make contact with victims etc., as a part of country-focused training for members of the Multi-Disciplinary Team (MDT) of Thailand, through cooperation with Japanese NGOs, under the "Project on Capacity Development on Assisting Victims of Trafficking in the Greater Mekong Sub-regional Countries" (Photo: JICA)

◆◆ Measures against Money Laundering

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

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

◆◆ The Seas

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

In Asia, for example, to encourage regional cooperation in the fight against piracy and armed robbery against ships in the region, Japan was at the forefront of efforts to formulate the Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships in Asia (ReCAAP). Each of the contracting parties shares information regarding piracy and armed robbery against



Foreign Minister Motegi visiting on BRP Malabrigo, a patrol vessel constructed with the support of yen loan from the Government of Japan, in the Philippines (January 2020)

ships and cooperates via the Information Sharing Centre (ReCAAP-ISC) established in Singapore under the Agreement. Japan supports the activities of ReCAAP-ISC by sending its Executive Director and an assistant director, in addition to the provision of financial support. Since 2017, Japan has been taking the initiative in co-organizing trainings in Japan with ReCAAP-ISC, aimed at building capacity in counter-measures for piracy of maritime law enforcement agencies in ASEAN member states.

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

In order to counter the threat of piracy off the coast of Somalia and in the Gulf of Aden in Eastern Africa, Japan has been conducting anti-piracy operations since 2009. Moreover, Japan has contributed a total of \$15.1 million to the IMO Djibouti Code of Conduct Trust Fund, which was founded by the International Maritime Organization (IMO) to implement the Djibouti Code of Conduct (a regional framework for Somalia and its neighboring countries). This Trust Fund has been used to establish information-sharing centers for anti-piracy measures and the Djibouti Regional Training Centre, which conducts training programs to improve maritime security capabilities in countries surrounding Somalia. In addition, Japan has contributed a total of \$4.5 million to the International Trust Fund²⁰ to support Somalia and its neighboring countries to improve their capabilities in arresting and prosecuting alleged pirates, in order to assist the international community in its measures to counter and prevent piracy and its recurrence. Also, in cooperation with the Japan Coast Guard, training programs for the control of maritime crime have been carried out with the participation of maritime security officers from the countries around Somalia. Furthermore, with the perception that the reconstruction and stability of Somalia are essential for a fundamental solution to the piracy issue in the area, since 2007, Japan has disbursed approximately US\$480 million for the restoration of basic social services, improvement of security maintenance capability, and revitalization of domestic industries in Somalia.

Incidents that occur on sea lanes, such as oil leakage from ships, not only have an impact on the safety of

20 From December 2012, the Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office) took over the management of funds from UNODC.

ships passing through, but can also cause fatal damage to the fishery and tourism industry of coastal countries by polluting the coast. Hence, it is also important to strengthen the capacity for dealing with such incidents. To that end, Japan dispatches experts (advisors for improving oil spill management capabilities) to Sri Lanka, which is positioned on sea lanes that connect Asia with the Middle East and Africa, to support the strengthening of its capability to manage oil spills at sea.

Furthermore, since 2009, the International Hydrographic Organization (IHO) has been conducting a training program every year in the United Kingdom with the aim of nurturing nautical chart experts in developing countries. This program is carried out with grant assistance from The Nippon Foundation and the participation of the Hydrographic and Oceanographic Department of the Japan Coast Guard in the management of the program. Since its launch, the project has produced 72 graduates from 41 countries. The IHO and Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (UNESCO-IOC) are engaged in a joint project to create the General Bathymetric Chart of Oceans (GEBCO), a topographical map of the world's seafloor. The map has undergone revisions through the cooperation of experts around the world, including the Hydrographic and Oceanographic Department of the Japan Coast Guard. Also, through the grant assistance offered by The Nippon Foundation, a human resource training program aimed at fostering personnel who can contribute to the GEBCO project has been conducted at the University of New Hampshire in the United States every year since 2004. To date, this program has produced 90 graduates from 40 countries.

*** Outer Space

Japan contributes to addressing global issues including climate change, disaster risk reduction, marine/fisheries resource management, forest conservation, and resources/energy through the implementation of development cooperation and capacity-building assistance utilizing space technology. Japan has also proactively provided assistance in the field of human resources development to emerging countries and developing countries in their efforts toward the development and use of space. In



Participants from Japan, Sri Lanka, and Nepal with extremely small satellites developed through the BIRDS-3 mission (Photo: JAXA)

particular, initiatives by Japan such as the provision of an experiment environment that makes use of the International Space Station Japanese Experiment Module “Kibo” and the release of small satellites have been highly evaluated. In FY2019, extremely small satellites jointly developed with Nepal, Sri Lanka, and others were released from “Kibo” in June through the BIRDS-3 Project, led by the Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA) and the Kyushu Institute of Technology. In addition, in accordance with the agreement concerning the collaboration toward expanding the use of the International Space Station Japanese Experiment Module “Kibo” concluded between the University of Tokyo and JAXA in April 2018, Rwanda’s extremely small satellite “RWASAT-1” was released in September 2019. International cooperation through releasing small satellites from “Kibo” was also mentioned in the Yokohama Plan of Actions 2019, the outcome document of TICAD7. Japan will continue to actively contribute to the capacity building of emerging countries in space development, including African countries.

In addition to these initiatives, in 2016, in order to strategically and effectively offer all-Japan support for capacity building in developing countries in the field of space, Japan formulated basic policies and reported them to the Strategic Headquarters for National Space Policy. Japan continues to actively provide support in line with these policies. For example, in Mozambique and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Japan has started to provide cooperation toward the implementation of a forest monitoring system utilizing tropical forest monitoring (JICA-JAXA Forest Early Warning System in the Tropics (JJ-FAST)) by “Daichi-2.”

*** Cyberspace

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

Japan participates in the ASEAN-Japan Cybercrime Dialogue held based on the commitment made at the ASEAN-Japan Commemorative Summit in December 2013. The 3rd ASEAN-Japan Cybercrime Dialogue was

held in Brunei in January 2019, and Japan introduced its initiatives regarding cybercrime countermeasures. Japan also provides assistance through contributions to cybersecurity-related capacity building projects in Asian countries by international organizations.

In addition, Japan has held the Japan-ASEAN Information Security Policy Meeting since 2009, and carried out cooperative activities toward strengthening mutual understanding and cooperation on cybersecurity policies between Japan and ASEAN as well as resolving common issues. Under this framework, cyber exercises and tabletop exercises have been held with ASEAN member states since FY2013.

Furthermore, Japan has utilized the Japan-ASEAN Integration Fund (JAIF), to which the Government of Japan makes financial contributions, to establish the ASEAN-Japan Cybersecurity Capacity Building Centre in Bangkok, Thailand, as well as provide the Cyber Defense Exercise with Recurrence (CYDER), a practical exercise targeted at cybersecurity personnel of government agencies and critical infrastructure operators in ASEAN countries. Through these efforts, Japan promotes cooperation toward capacity-building in the area of cybersecurity in ASEAN. In 2019, as the first project based on the Japan-ASEAN Technical Cooperation Agreement, it was decided to implement cyber security training for related personnel from ASEAN member states and the ASEAN Secretariat in January 2020.



Training conducted at the ASEAN-Japan Cybersecurity Capacity Building Centre

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

Furthermore, from the same year, experts from the Governments of Japan and the United States as well as private companies have been cooperating to implement exercises in Tokyo concerning cybersecurity for industrial control systems in the important infrastructure fields such as electricity and gas, targeting the Indo-Pacific region.