

4. Peacebuilding

Regional and internal conflicts arising from ethnic, religious, and historical differences continue to pose problems for the international community. Such conflicts generate a great number of refugees and internally displaced persons, and lead to humanitarian issues and violations of human rights. Furthermore, they also destroy achievements made through many years of developmental efforts, and cause massive economic losses. For these reasons, engagement in “peacebuilding” is the challenge for the entire international community, which could build a foundation for development to prevent conflict or its recurrence and to consolidate sustainable peace. For example, discussions on consistent approach of development assistance from the resolution of conflicts, recovery, and reconstruction to nation-building are ongoing at forums such as UN Peacebuilding Commission established in 2005.

<Japan's Efforts>

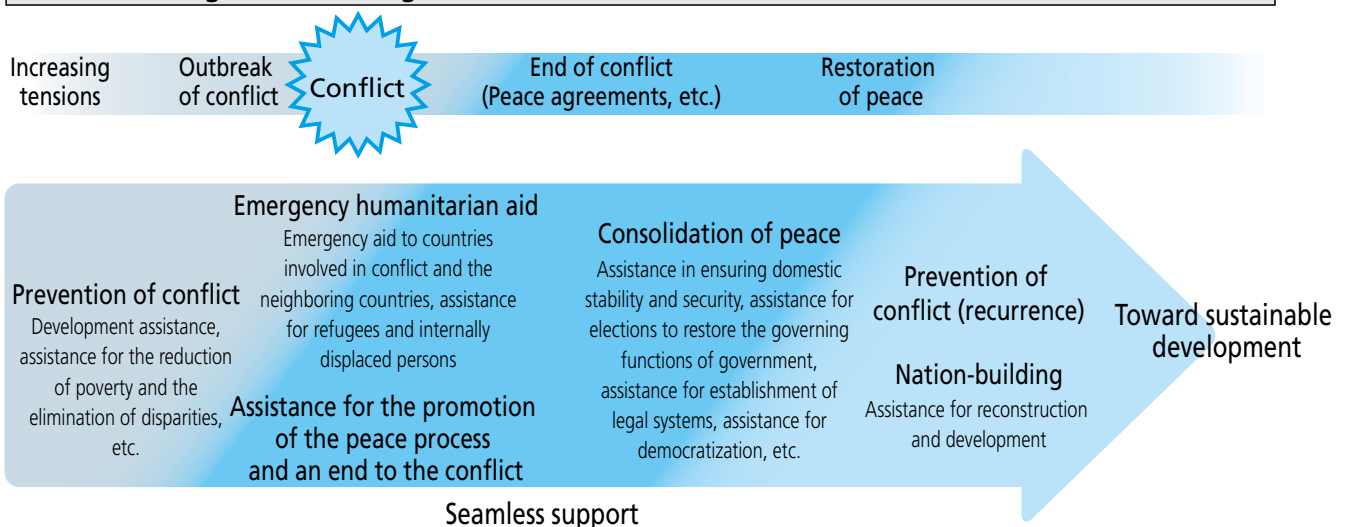
Japan provides support that includes assistance for refugees and food aid under armed conflict, and electoral assistance for the peace (political) process. After the resolution of conflicts, Japan assists in the disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR) of former soldiers to ensure the consolidation of peace. It also provides support to rebuild the security sector and ensure domestic security and stability. In addition, Japan supports the reconstruction of affected countries by working to repatriate and resettle refugees and internally displaced



At the Japan-Afghanistan Policy Consultation, Parliamentary Senior Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Yutaka Banno meets with Afghanistan's Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Eklil Ahmad Hakimi on his visit to Japan

persons, and to rebuild the basic infrastructure. Further, in order to consolidate sustainable peace and prevent the rise of another conflict, efforts are made in social sectors such as healthcare and education as well as strengthening governmental, judicial, and police functions, and supporting the development of economic infrastructure and institutions. Japan combines assistance through international organizations with bilateral aid, including grant aid, technical cooperation, and ODA loans to provide such aid in a seamless manner.

Peacebuilding efforts through ODA



● Human Resources Development for Peace-building

Requirements in the fields of peacebuilding are becoming more diverse and more complex. In response to these needs on the ground, Japan has conducted the Program for Human Resource Development in Asia for Peacebuilding since FY2007 to develop civilian experts from Japan and other Asian countries who will be capable of playing an active role in this field. Pillars of the program consists of coursework in Japan, where Program Associates acquire the practical knowledge and skills required at the

peacebuilding field, overseas attachment, where Program Associates engage in actual work at local offices of international organizations at the peacebuilding field, and support for graduates to build their careers. To date, approximately 160 Japanese and other Asians have participated in the training courses. Many Program Associates are now actively working at the field of peacebuilding such as in South Sudan and Timor-Leste.

Sudan

“Capacity Development Project for the Provision of Services for Basic Human Needs in Kassala” Technical Cooperation Project (May 2011 - Current)

The state of Kassala located in eastern Sudan had suffered from the conflicts until the enactment of the Eastern Sudan Peace Agreement in 2006. Sudan has received many refugees from domestic and foreign locations, particularly Eritrean refugees that have continued to flow into the country over 40 years. In such circumstances, the provision of services from governmental agencies has not been able to keep up with the increasing demand for services in the areas of water, agriculture, maternal and child health, and vocational training. In response to the request of the government of the state of Kassala, Japan provides assistance in improving the capabilities of government agencies in these areas, thereby supporting the consolidation of peace through improvement of the living environment of residents.



A workshop aimed at making agricultural distribution smoother
(Photo: JICA)

(1) Assistance to Afghanistan and Pakistan

Continuing unstable situation in Afghanistan and Pakistan is a problem not only for these countries and the surrounding region, but for the entire world as well. The international community, including Japan supports Afghanistan to prevent the country from stepping back to

a hotbed for terrorism. The stability of Pakistan, which plays an important role in eradicating terrorism including cleanup operations along the border with Afghanistan, is a key to the peace and stability of the region and the international community.

<Japan's Efforts>

● Afghanistan

Japan has consistently extended assistance to Afghanistan with the total of approximately \$3.22 billion since October 2001. In November 2009, Japan announced the “New Strategy to Counter the Threat of Terrorism”, and decided to provide assistance up to an amount in the region of \$5 billion, in about five years from 2009, based on the future situation of Afghanistan.¹⁸

Main areas of Japan's assistance are (i) assistance to enhance Afghanistan's capability to maintain security

through such assistance as supporting the Afghan national police, (ii) assistance for the reintegration of former Taliban soldiers through vocational training and development programs for job creation, and (iii) assistance for the sustainable and self-reliant development such areas as literacy and other issues in education, healthcare, agriculture and rural development, and basic infrastructure development (including energy) .

Note 18: Replaces the total of approximately \$2 billion in aid promised up to this point.

Japan's main disbursements of aid to Afghanistan

Support in enhancing Afghanistan's capability to maintain security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Half year's salary for approximately 116,000 police officers • Literacy education for police officers (3,000), training/instruction in Japan and Turkey • Mine clearing of 90 km² area, anti-landmine education for 870,000 people
Support for the reintegration of former soldiers into society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of approximately 60,000 former soldiers, disbandment of 737 illegal armed groups • Collection of approximately 276,000 weapons • Led the international community in discussing the reintegration of former Taliban and other soldiers
Development: Support for sustainable and self-reliant development	Education <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction/restoration of over 700 schools, thus supporting more than 700,000 students • Training of 10,000 teachers and literacy education for 10,000 people by JICA • Literacy education for 600,000 people through UNESCO • Construction/development of 15 vocational training centers
	Healthcare/medical care/water <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of vaccines for approximately 50 million people (polio, BCG, etc.) • Construction/development of 77 clinics, provision of equipment to 100 clinics constructed by the U.S. • Provision of 20 water supply vehicles, construction of 1,000 wells
	Agriculture <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rice farming project by JICA, which tripled rice production at the experimental station
	Basic infrastructure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of Trunk Roads totaling 700km in length scheduled or completed • Construction of the Kabul International Airport terminal • Formulation of a master plan for development of the Kabul Metropolitan Area



Basic coursework at a girl's school as part of the "Strengthening of Teacher Education on Special Education" project (Photo: Raymond Wilkinson/JICA)



Laboratory technicians learn new testing techniques at a hospital as part of the "Tuberculosis Control Project" (Photo: Raymond Wilkinson/JICA)



Painting equipment provided by Japan as part of the "Project for Capacity Development and Establishment of Road Maintenance Management System" (Photo: Raymond Wilkinson/JICA)

● Pakistan

Japan has conducted proactive aid activities since it announced it would implement fight against terrorism in cooperation with the international community following the terrorist attacks in the United States in 2001.¹⁹ Japan formulated its Country Assistance Program in February 2005, and has been active in providing focused on the social sector, infrastructure, agriculture, and the living environment. The Government of Japan and the World Bank co-hosted the Pakistan Donors Conference in Tokyo in April 2009, Japan announced that it would extend up to \$1 billion in assistance to Pakistan over the next two years²⁰. Furthermore, based on the New Strategy to

Counter the Threat of Terrorism, issued in November 2009, Japan has steadily provided support exceeding \$1 billion for a variety of initiatives for the stable and sustainable development of Pakistan, focusing on assistance for economic growth, macroeconomic reform, improvement of people's livelihood by providing assistance in poverty reduction, and ensuring the stability of people's lives in Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa Province (formerly the North West Frontier Province) and the Federally Administered Tribal Areas²¹ (see page 109 for details regarding Pakistan).

Note 19: Since in 1998, when Pakistan conducted nuclear tests, Japan has implemented measures to decrease assistance to Pakistan (cessation of provision of new loans and new grant aid excluding emergency humanitarian aid and grassroots grant aid).

Note 20: Premised on the implementation of an IMF program aimed toward macro-economic stabilization, including economic and financial aspects.

Note 21: Includes aid for flooding in FY2010.

(2) Iraq

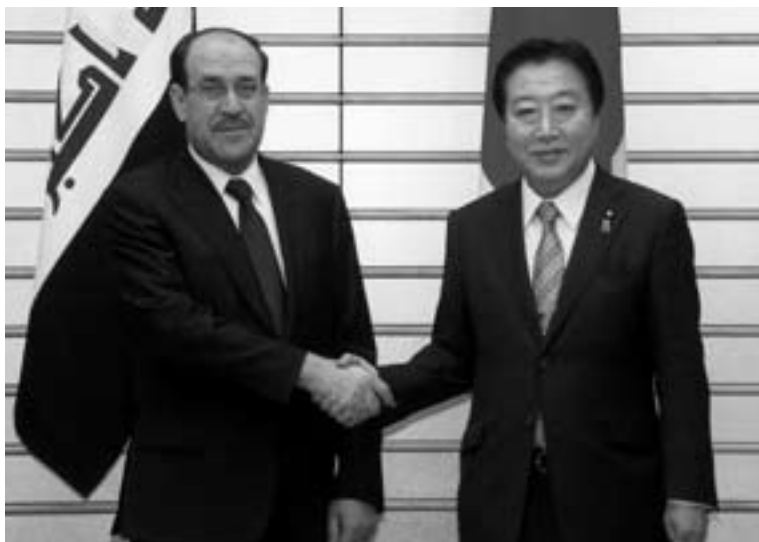
The international community has been providing assistance for nation building of Iraq so that the country could restore and maintain its peace and stability. It is extremely important that Iraq be rebuilt as a peaceful, democratic nation, not only for the people of Iraq and the Middle East in general, but for the peace and stability of Japan and the

international community as well. Iraq is currently moving from a stage at which it requires emergency response to its immediate reconstruction needs to a stage at which it must engage strategically in recovery and development from a medium-term perspective.

<Japan's Efforts>

At the International Donors' Conference on Reconstruction of Iraq held in Madrid in October 2003, Japan announced its financial assistance package totaling up to \$5 billion. The package consists of \$1.5 billion in grant aid for immediate assistance for recovery of living standards of Iraqi people and up to \$3.5 billion in ODA loans to support medium-term reconstruction. Since then, Japan has steadily implemented that plan, disbursing approximately \$1.67 billion in grant aid as of the end of FY2010. Japan has also provided assistance in boosting the capabilities of administrative officials and technical personnel in Iraq through training projects in a variety of fields. As of the end of FY2010, Japan determined to provide up to approximately \$3.28 billion in ODA loans for 15 projects.

In addition, when Iraqi Prime Minister Nouri al-Maliki visited Japan for a Japan-Iraq Summit in November 2011, Prime Minister Yoshihiko Noda announced that Japan would take the measures necessary steps to provide approximately ¥67 billion (approximately \$750 million) in ODA loans for four new projects in the areas of oil, communications, and health. This assistance not only completes the final round of Japan's support of up to \$5 billion announced at the Conference held in 2003, but also involves new aid as well. Japan provides careful support to ensure that projects that are currently underway will proceed steadily. Japan intends to partner more



Prime Minister Yoshihiko Noda meets with Iraqi Prime Minister Nouri al-Maliki on his visit to Japan (Photo: Cabinet Public Relations Office)

closely with Iraq and other aid agencies to ensure that Japan's assistance is incorporated effectively into Iraq's medium-term reconstruction and development strategy.

In order to address Iraq's debt problems, the Paris Club* reached an agreement in 2004 to reduce Iraq's total debt of approximately \$37.2 billion to creditor nations by 80% in three stages. Based on this agreement, an Exchange of Notes was signed between Japan and Iraq in November 2005, reducing Iraq's total debt to Japan (Iraq's top creditor) of approximately \$7.6 billion by 80% in three stages. The debt relief was completed for a total of approximately \$6.7 billion, with the final reduction in December 2008.

Terminology

* Paris Club

An informal gathering of creditor nations to determine measures for bilateral debt relief for debtor nations that are having difficulty repaying debts. The group consists of 19 major creditor nations, including Japan. As a rule, meetings are held ten times each year at the Minister for the Economy, Industry and Employment in Paris.

(3) Palestine

The Palestinian issue is at the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict that has continued for more than half a century. Middle East peace is an issue that has significant impact on the stability and prosperity of Japan and the rest of the world. Japan supports a two-state solution whereby Israel and a future independent Palestinian state live side by side in peace and security. To promote this, it is essential to prepare for the nation-building through social and economic development of the Palestinian Territories, which belong to one of the parties of the peace process. Since the establishment of the Palestinian Interim Self-Government Authority based on the Oslo Accords in 1993, the international community including Japan has been

<Japan's Efforts>

From the standpoint of peace-building, which is one of the priority issues delineated in the ODA Charter, Japan has positioned its assistance to the Palestinians as one of the important pillars of its measures to contribute to the Middle East peace. In particular, Japan has been extending support to Palestinians exceeding \$1.2 billion in total since 1993 to stabilize their livings and to ultimately achieve a Palestinian state in the future. The total amount of assistance makes Japan one of the major donors, following the European Union (EU), and the United States, etc.

Further, since July 2006, Japan has advocated the

proactively extending assistance to the Palestinians.

Although Palestinian people continue to feel significant discontent and antipathy toward the Israeli occupation, many years of occupation have made them economically dependent on the Israeli economy as well as on aid from the international community. These circumstances make the achievement of Middle East peace even more difficult. Therefore, it is the most important to establish a self-sustaining Palestinian economy in order to improve the environment that will enable the Palestinians to negotiate with Israel on equal footing and move toward the true peace.

initiative for “Corridor for Peace and Prosperity”, as its unique mid-and long-term effort for future peaceful coexistence and co-prosperity between Israelis and the Palestinians. The initiative aims to promote economic development in the Jordan Valley area in the Palestinian Territories through the regional cooperation among four parties of Japanese, Israelis, the Palestinians and Jordanians. Currently, those four parties are working toward the establishment of an agro-industrial park in the suburbs of Jericho city in an effort to realize this initiative. In addition, Japan extended assistance to the Palestinians which amounts to around \$100 million in FY2010.

Map of the Palestinian Territories

Palestinian Territories

Gaza Strip

- Area: 365 km² (approximately half the area of the 23 Tokyo wards)
- Population: 1.6 million

West Bank

- Area: 5,655 km² (approximately the same as Mie Prefecture)
- Population: 2.5 million



A scene in Gaza City in the Palestinian Territories
(Photo: NPO Campaign for the Children of Palestine)



(4) Sudan

In 2005, a Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) was signed to put an end to the North-South civil war which had lasted more than 20 years in Sudan. In accordance with the Peace Agreement, a general election was held in April 2010, largely in a peaceful manner. In January 2011, Southern Sudan referendum was held with more than 98%

of votes supporting Southern Sudan's independence from the north, thereby determining the secession and independence of Southern Sudan. South Sudan became independent on July 9, 2011, but nation-building and the creation of a stable relationship between Sudan and South Sudan remain as issues to be dealt with.

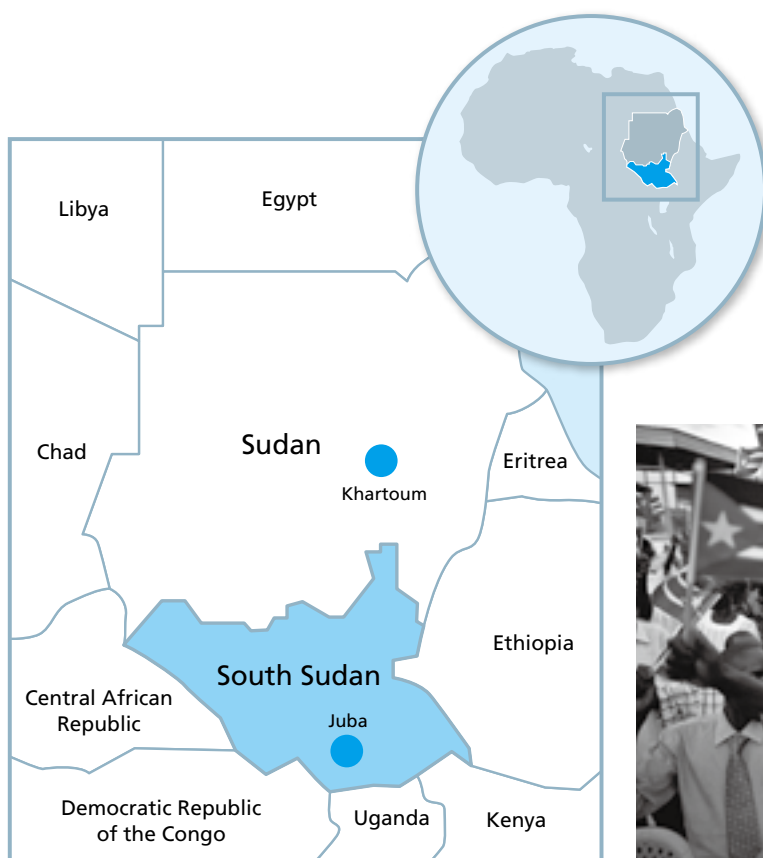
<Japan's Efforts>

Peace-building is one of important agendas of Japan's diplomacy toward Africa. In particular, because stability between Sudan and South Sudan is directly linked to the stability of Africa overall, Sudan and South Sudan are among the most important countries in regard to peace-building. Recognizing this, Japan has disbursed over \$550 million in aid to Sudan and South Sudan since 2005. Aid disbursed in FY2010 amounts to ¥8.588 billion in grant aid and ¥2.297 billion in technical cooperation.

In the future, in addition to continuing to provide

support for the consolidation of peace, including support for disarmament demobilization, and reintegration into society (DDR of ex-combatants), Japan will provide assistance in a balanced manner to Sudan and South Sudan. Specifically, to the Republic of the Sudan, Japan provides aid for meeting basic human needs (BHN) and establishing infrastructure for food production mainly in conflict-affected regions. To South Sudan, in addition to the aforementioned support, Japan's assistance focuses on development of infrastructure and governance.

Birth of a New Nation: South Sudan!



South Sudan is Africa's newest country. The civil war that had continued between the north and south in Sudan over 20 years since 1983 came to the end in January 2005. In January 2011, a vote was taken regarding the secession of Sudan's southern region, and on July 9 of that same year, the region gained its independence as South Sudan. However, internally displaced persons, destruction of the socio-economic infrastructure, the proliferation of weapons and landmines, the existence of many former soldiers, and other factors left wounds in the nation, so there are many issues that must be addressed.



(Photo: AP/Aflo)

(5) Unexploded Ordnance (Including Cluster Munitions), Antipersonnel Landmines, and Small Arms and Light Weapons, etc.

In post-conflict regions, unexploded ordnance including cluster munitions and antipersonnel landmines remain, and illegal small arms are still widespread. These remnants of war indiscriminately harm children and other members of the general public, and not only hinder reconstruction and development activities, but can also become the cause

of new conflicts. It is important to provide support that takes into consideration the security concerns of the affected country, through assistance including the removal of unexploded ordnance and landmines, the collection and disposal of illegal small arms, and the empowerment of victims of landmines.

<Japan's Efforts>

Regarding cluster munitions, the Convention on Cluster Munitions came into force on August 1, 2010, with 66 State Parties including Japan, (108 countries have signed as of November 2011.) Japan has proactively contributed to the promotion of the Convention. For example, at the First Meeting of States Parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions held in Laos in November 2010, as Vice President of the Meeting as well as Friend of the President on universalization, Japan has been engaging in outreach activities to advance universal adherence to the Convention. Japan is taking solid steps to implement the Convention's obligations including international cooperation and assistance.

As for antipersonnel landmines, Japan has worked toward the universalization of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction (Ottawa Convention), through provision of assistance for measures against landmines and technical development. After the Second Review Conference to the Ottawa Convention in 2009, Japan announced the following comprehensive approach (i) partnerships with victim countries (and individuals), (ii) joint efforts by the private sector, the public sector, academia, and civil society for



Landmines that were dug up and displayed in the office of the Cambodian Mine Action Centre as part of the "Project of Strengthening CMAC's Function" in Cambodia (Photo: Stefan Janin/JICA)

the landmine problem, and (iii) measures against landmines, and the development of affected regions.

To tackle the issues of small arms and light weapons, Japan provides support for the collection, disposal, and appropriate storage and management of small arms, in combination with development assistance. Japan also supports for the development of relevant legal systems, the improvement of the abilities of customs agencies, police forces, and other law enforcement agencies, and the disarmament and social reintegration of former soldiers and child soldiers, with the aim of strengthening the ability to manage and police the import and export of weapons and improving security.

Sri Lanka

"The Project for Manual Demining in Kilinochchi District" Grant Assistance for Grass-Roots Human Security Projects (November 2010 - Current)

The domestic conflict that had continued in Sri Lanka for approximately 26 years came to an end in May 2009, but many landmines and unexploded ordnance remained chiefly in the northern region that had been the main battlefield, and a large number of people have been living as refugees, and unable to return to their homelands. Japan has contributed a total of over \$20 million in grant assistance for grass-roots human security project to remove landmines in Sri Lanka. In 2010 Japan supported for a local NGO to conduct landmine removal activities in Kilinochchi District, which had a particularly high number of landmines remaining. These activities are expected to let over 4,000 people to return to their villages, and restart farming and other works of their lives. In addition, landmine removal activities have created employment in former regions of conflict, where there had been a high rate of unemployment. The project working together with the minority Tamil and the majority Sinhalese is also contributing significantly to the racial reconciliation.



Manual landmine removal work
(Photo: Delvon Assistance for Social Harmony (DASH))