

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 (IDPs), 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 support from the resolution of conflicts, recovery, and reconstruction to nation-building are ongoing at forums such as the UN Peacebuilding Commission established in 2005.

<Japan's Efforts>

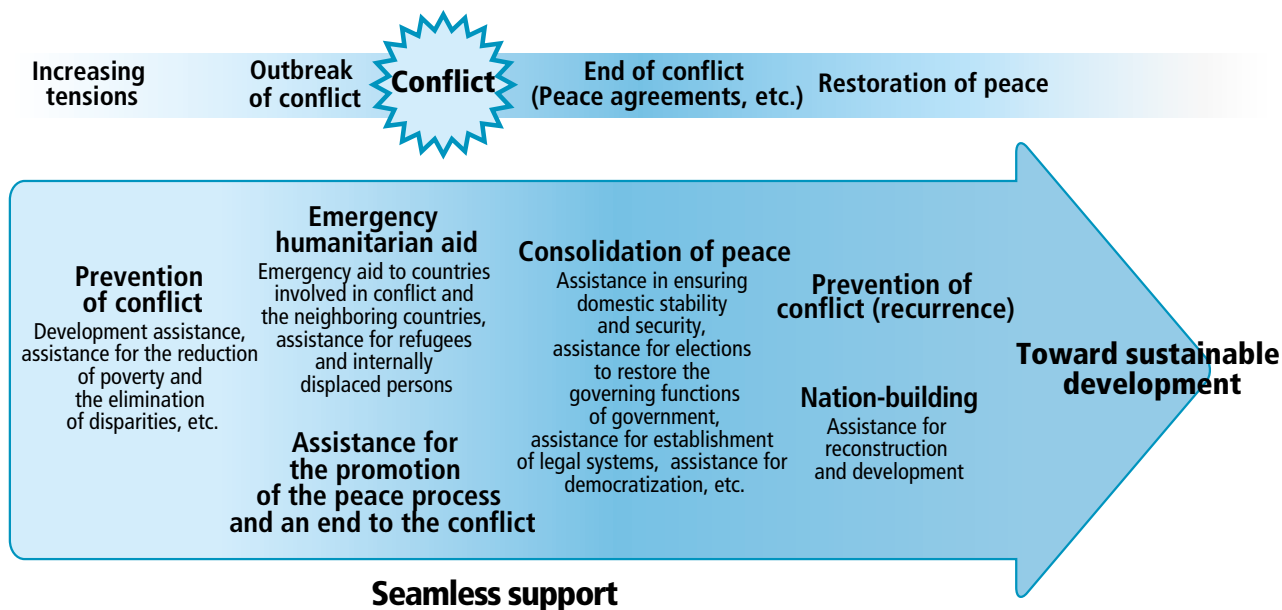
Japan provides support that includes assistance for refugees and food assistance under armed conflict, and electoral assistance for the peace (political) process. After the resolution of conflicts, Japan assists in the disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR) of former soldiers to ensure 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 IDPs, 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 bilateral aid through international organizations and bilateral aid, including grant aid, technical cooperation, and ODA loans to provide such aid in a seamless manner.



JICA Skills Training for the Reintegration of Demobilised Soldiers with Disabilities project in Rwanda. (Photo: Atsushi shibuya)

Peacebuilding efforts through ODA



Egypt

Assistance for Creating a New Government in Egypt Election Assistance

Egypt faced the challenge of creating a new government after the end of the 30-year Mubarak regime through 'Arab Spring'. The political process to create a new assembly, president and constitution has begun. 'Elections' were critical to find out whether or not "Arab Spring" truly represents a new beginning.

Since Japan received a request for supporting election from the post-Mubarak Egyptian government in February 2011, Japan dispatched election support experts to Egypt the following month. Then, in July, Japan hosted a local seminar in Cairo, and Japanese experts explained the election system and the use of political funding to the election commission and other relevant agencies to strengthen the election preparation system. In October, shortly before the election day, Japan hosted a seminar on journalism for democratic elections for members of the media at a state-owned broadcasting station in Egypt. Japan also provided the election commission with equipment for a newly established media center and other facilities. This promoted the distribution of information to voters for the new election, and contributed to raise the voter turnout rate and reduce the number of invalid ballots.

Japan has its own knowledge and experience for supporting elections, such as 'respecting the autonomy of the country' and 'supporting the media to hold a neutral and fair election'. This know-how is fully utilized in assisting Egypt. Japan's support for election is expected to expand to support for the newly inaugurated parliament and for the permanent central and local election commissions.



A polling place for the election to the People's Assembly.
(Photo: Yasuyuki Matsuda / Embassy of Japan in Egypt)

Sri Lanka

Project for Development Planning for the Urgent Rehabilitation of the Resettlement Community in Mannar District Technical Cooperation through JICA's Loan Account - Project in relation to ODA Loan (Project for Development Study) (March 2010 - July 2012)

As the 26-year conflict between the Sri Lankan government forces and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) ended in 2009, approximately 280,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) have returned to their hometowns mainly in the north, where much of the fighting took place. By July 2012, around 92,000 IDPs had returned to Mannar District with harsh natural environment and high poverty rate. However, it is difficult for re-settled IDPs to rehabilitate their livelihoods, because Mannar District was an undeveloped area in the country, and homes, public facilities, and agricultural and fishery facilities were destroyed in battle.

In light of these circumstances, Japan is helping re-settled IDPs in the 24 communities of the 11 villages of Mannar District by providing comprehensive support from rebuilding the local infrastructure to securing livelihoods and strengthening community organizations. Japan has supported a total of 7,640 people by rehabilitating water supply facilities, rebuilding community centers, building hatcheries for local chicken, providing machinery and equipment for straw mat weaving and bakery, and conducting accounting management training for fishery unions. Japan has also developed a comprehensive development plan to resume the socio-economic activities throughout Mannar District, with utilizing the knowledge and experience in rehabilitating livelihoods gained through community-based activities. Eventually, Sri Lanka would be able to rebuild and develop the entire district of Mannar, where most of the people are resettled-IDPs, by themselves, based on the above-mentioned plan.



Straw mat weaving facilities helped people make a living before the conflict. Japan rehabilitated them and provided looms. (Photo: JICA)

● Human Resources Development for Peacebuilding

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, 185 Japanese and other Asians have participated in the training courses. Many Program Associates are now actively working in the field of peacebuilding such as in South Sudan, Sierra Leone and Afghanistan.

(1) Assistance to Afghanistan and Pakistan

The continuing unstable situation in Afghanistan and Pakistan is a problem not only for these countries and the surrounding region, but for the entire world. 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 of Afghanistan with the total of approximately \$4.153 billion since October 2001.

Japan and Afghanistan jointly held the Tokyo Conference on Afghanistan on July 8, 2012. Representatives from around 80 countries and international institutions including Afghan President Hamid Karzai, UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon and then-U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton joined the conference and unveiled the Tokyo Declaration, which outlines a new partnership between Afghanistan and the

international community throughout the “Transformation Decade” (2015-2024) following the security and political transitions. Japan announced that it would provide support of up to around \$3 billion of assistance to Afghanistan in about five years from 2012 in the fields of socio-economic development and enhancement of security capacity. Japan also announced that it would implement projects worth around \$1 billion in neighboring countries of Afghanistan to encourage regional cooperation between Afghanistan and its neighboring countries. (See page 112 for more details)

● Pakistan

Japan has been actively engaged in assisting Pakistan since Pakistan announced its intention to fight against terrorism in cooperation with the international community following the terrorist attacks in the United States in 2001. In April 2009, the Japanese government co-hosted the Pakistan Donors Conference with the World Bank in Tokyo, and announced that it would extend up to \$1 billion in assistance to Pakistan in two years.¹⁴ In November 2009, Japan announced the New Strategy to Counter the Threat

of Terrorism and then steadily implemented the assistance of over \$1 billion for sustainable and stable development of Pakistan, focusing on economic growth, macroeconomic reform, poverty reduction, and bringing stability to the lives of people in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province (formerly known as the North-West Frontier Province) and Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), which are at the border with Afghanistan and are breeding grounds for insurgents in and outside of Pakistan.¹⁵



Afghan trainees learning automobile maintenance techniques from an Irani instructor who benefited from JICA transfer of technology. (Photo: JICA)

Note 14: Premised on the implementation of an IMF program aimed toward macro-economic stabilization, including economic and financial aspects.

Note 15: Includes aid for flooding in FY2010

Afghanistan

- (1) Project for Rehabilitation of Airfield Pavements at Kabul International Airport (October 2010 - Present) Grant Aid
- (2) Project for Rehabilitation and Expansion of Aircraft Parking Aprons at Kabul International Airport (March 2012 - Present) Grant Aid

For landlocked nation of Afghanistan, development and improvements in the aviation field are vital to promote traffic of people and distribution of goods inside and outside the country, as well as to bolster economic growth and development. Kabul International Airport, located in the capital city of Kabul, is the largest airport in Afghanistan. Since 2002, Japan has provided assistance including equipment upgrades and international passenger terminal construction. Thanks to this support, the number of takeoffs and landings of the airport has increased largely in recent years. The number of passengers reached approximately 1.4 million in 2010, which is beyond initial expectations at 2002, and is expected to reach approximately 4 million in 2020.

However, the taxiway and aircraft parking apron at the airport have deteriorated significantly due to insufficient maintenance and the increase in flights in recent years. In addition to that, there is a shortage of apron space. It has been difficult to maintain safe and efficient flight operations. In response, Japan has supported paving and expanding the taxiway and apron and installing taxiway lighting.

It is expected to ensure safe and efficient flight operations at Kabul International Airport and to stimulate economic growth in Afghanistan by increasing the number of flights.

(As of December, 2012)



Aircraft parked in the unmarked apron. (Photo: JICA)



A camp for internally-displaced persons in Kabul. They evacuated from Kandahara and Helmand. (Photo: Mika Tanimoto/JICA)

(2) Iraq

Iraq is left behind in terms of economic growth because of the destruction and deterioration of its economic and social infrastructure due to three wars since 1980 and the economic sanctions following those wars. The country also lacks basic infrastructure, suffering frequent power outages and water service disruptions because of the time it took to restore order after the wars. 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 for sustainability 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 offered support for the reconstruction plan of the Iraqi government in four major fields: (i) strengthening foundations of economic growth (improving oil/gas production and export capability, improving agricultural productivity); (ii) improving basic infrastructure and investment conditions that underlie private sector stimulation (restoring power, improving basic transport and communication); (iii) providing basic needs to improve the quality of life (building waterworks facilities, improving the quality of medical care and education); and

(iv) improving governance (building an administrative foundation, developing human resources).

In addition, when Iraqi Prime Minister Nouri al-Maliki visited Japan for a Japan-Iraq Summit in November 2011, Japan announced that it would take the necessary steps to provide approximately ¥67 billion (approximately \$827 million) in ODA loans for four new projects in the areas of oil refineries, telecommunications, 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 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.

(3) Palestine

The Palestinian issue is at the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict that has continued for more than half a century. The 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 nation-building through socio-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 proactively extending assistance to the Palestinians.

<Japan's Efforts>

Peacebuilding is one of the priority issues in the ODA Charter, and Japan has positioned its assistance to the Palestinians as one of the important pillars of its measures to contribute to the Middle East peace process. In particular, Japan has provided over \$1.2 billion in total to the Palestinians since the 1993 Oslo Accords, third-highest behind the European Union (EU) and the United States. Specifically, Japan provides various types of humanitarian aid through international organizations and NGOs to improve the tragic living conditions of the socially vulnerable people on the West Bank (including East Jerusalem) and people affected by conflict in the Gaza Strip, and others. Also, Japan proactively and directly supports the Palestinian Authority through institutional reform and human resources development to improve administrative services for citizens and development of socio-economic infrastructure, etc. These efforts aim for

Although Palestinian people continue to feel significant discontent and antipathy towards 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 the Middle East peace even more difficult. Widening regional disparities and a high unemployment rate driven by Israel's occupation policy and the sluggish economy are destabilizing factors in regional circumstances.

Helping the Palestinian economy stand alone while improving living conditions for people is the most important challenge towards creating an environment where Palestinians can negotiate with Israelis for true peace.

preparation for future Palestinian nation-building and a self-sustained Palestinian economy.

Further, since July 2006, Japan has advocated the initiative for the "Corridor for Peace and Prosperity", as its unique mid-to long-term effort for future peaceful coexistence and co-prosperity between Israelis and Palestinians. The initiative aims to promote socio-economic development in the the Jordan Valley area through the regional cooperation among the four parties of Japanese, Israelis, Palestinians and Jordanians. Currently, those four parties are working towards the establishment of an agro-industrial park in the suburbs of Jericho city in an effort to realize this initiative. The park aims to process agricultural products grown on the West Bank and distribute the products in and outside of the Palestinian territories and is expected to create around 7,000 jobs in the future.

Map of the Palestinian Territories

Palestinian Territories	
Gaza Strip	West Bank
● Area: 365 km ² (approximately 60% of the 23 Tokyo wards)	● Area: 5,655 km ² (approximately the same as Mie Prefecture)
● Population: 1.6 million	● Population: 2.5 million



(4) Sudan and South Sudan

After the Second Sudanese Civil War lasted over 20 years, in July 2011, South Sudan gained independence by seceding from Sudan. The African Union (AU) mediated negotiations on many issues between Sudan and South Sudan prior to South Sudan's independence. In September 2012, the governments of both countries agreed on issues

<Japan's Efforts>

Peacebuilding is one of important agendas of Japan's diplomacy towards Africa. In particular, stability in Sudan and South Sudan is directly related to stability in the entire Africa, so building peace in those two countries is a particularly important point on the agenda in Africa. With this understanding, Japan has disbursed over \$730 million to Sudan and South Sudan since 2005. Japan continues to support for consolidation of peace through disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) for former soldiers and lend assistance in fields dealing with basic human needs (BHN) so that the people of the two nations actually feel that peace has been established and do not revert to civil war. Specifically, Japan provides support

such as oil and security measures in border areas, but both of them still lay claim to the Abyei region and have not reached to an agreement on who owns it and on problems in the disputed area. As of October 2012, Sudan and South Sudan are striving to coexist peacefully, but discussions are still continuing.

focused on meeting BHN and maintaining a food production base mainly in the war-torn regions of Sudan. To South Sudan, in addition to the aforementioned support, Japan's assistance focuses on development of infrastructure and governance.

In addition, Japan has dispatched engineering units from the Japan Self-Defense Force to work on the United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) and is promoting projects that have a connection to the engineering unit's activities so that Japan can put forth an integrated effort for stability and nation-building in South Sudan.

South Sudan

Project for Construction and Rehabilitation of Bridges on Main Roads in Juba City Grant Aid (November 2009 - February 2012)

South Sudan gained independence by seceding from Sudan in July 2011 and is the newest country in the world. Divided policy from the period of colonial rule and control of the south by the northern government prior to the secession produced huge social and economic gaps between the northern and southern regions of Sudan. And, though the Second Sudanese Civil War came to an end in January 2005, it had lasted over 20 years by that point, pulling the economy downward and having a major negative effect on civilians' basic living conditions.

After South Sudan gained independence, its capital city, Juba, has been developing rapidly. The population has exploded, magnifying the urgent need to rehabilitate urban infrastructure that had deteriorated or was destroyed in the civil war. Roadways are in particularly poor shape, and many roads become impassable during the rainy season. Many bridges on main roads in the city have suffered significant damage and deterioration, and any number could become impassable at any time. In light of these circumstances, Japan has provided grant aid to rebuild or newly construct six bridges on primary roads considered particularly critical to the city of Juba. Japan's support has ended the issue of roads closed to traffic, which occurred on an average of 40 days per year, and has helped facilitate smooth movement through the city and revitalized social and economic activity.



Japanese engineers work together with local workers for promoting technology transfer. (Photo: JICS)

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

In post-conflict regions, unexploded ordnance (UXO) including cluster munitions and antipersonnel landmines remain, and illegal small arms and light weapons are still widespread. These explosive 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 clearance of UXOs and landmines, the collection and disposal of illegal small arms and light weapons, and the empowerment of landmine victims.

<Japan's Efforts>

As a state party to the Convention on Cluster Munitions and the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction, Japan has actively encouraged other nations to ratify or accede to these Conventions through its universalization efforts. Japan is also consistently involved in international cooperation in support of clearance, victim assistance, risk reduction education and other projects set forth in both conventions.

Laos, for example, has endured particularly great suffering from UXOs. In 2011, a project focusing on countermeasures for UXOs was set up, and its three pillars of the cooperation are; (i) dispatching an expert on UXOs; (ii) providing equipment; and (iii) South-South Cooperation. Japan has experience in supporting Cambodia clear landmines since the 1990s, and it has embarked on a 3-year South-South Cooperation project to facilitate Laos and Cambodia share knowledge with each other through holding several workshops on UXO/Mine Action. This cooperation aims to share their knowledge and experience on techniques, drilling, devising national standards and supporting victims.

Japan supports actions against land mines and UXOs (clearance, risk reduction education) in Afghanistan, Sudan, Somalia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Republic of the Congo through the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) under the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) in addition to granting bilateral aid.

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. With a view to improving security as well as strengthening the capacity to regulate the import and export of weapons, Japan also supports for the development of relevant legal systems, the improvement of the capacities of customs agencies, police forces and other law enforcement agencies, and DDR and social reintegration of former soldiers and child soldiers.



A JICA land mine removal expert teaching maintenance in Angola.
(Photo: Kayo Omachi/JICA)

Mozambique

Project for Humanitarian Mine Clearance Activities in Manica Province III Grant Assistance for Grassroots Human Security Projects (March 2011-Present)

An estimated 1 million landmines were buried in Mozambique during the period from its independence in 1975 to the conclusion of the Mozambican Civil War in 1992. These landmines have become a major obstacle against the country's socioeconomic development. The Mozambique government formulated a National Mine Action Plan and is working to completely eliminate landmines from the country by March 2014, deadline of the Ottawa Treaty*.

In support of the efforts of the Mozambique government, Japan has used grant aid for grassroots human security projects to remove anti-personnel landmines and dispose of unexploded bombs in Manica Province, where the largest minefield in Mozambique is located. Japan's support during Phase I (2008) and Phase II (2009) helped remove landmines from four districts of Manica Province and make them safe for their population of nearly 150,000 people.

Support during Phase III will create a safe living environment for another 9,500 people living near minefields and improve the livelihoods of approximately 28,800 people who pass through or use them.

*Ottawa Treaty: A convention that prohibits the use, stockpiling, production and transfer of anti-personnel mines and obligates state parties to remove and dispose of stockpiled and buried landmines.



Landmine removal work
(Photo: Mozambique National Demining Institute (IND))