

History of Japanese PKO

International Affairs

The end of Cold War

1990 Gulf War

intra-state wars due to ethnic and religious confrontation

- ex
- Rwanda
 - Bosnia and Herzegovina
 - Kosovo
 - East Timor

9/11 in 2001
→ War on Terrorism

multidimensional PKO including peacebuilding

International Peace Cooperation Act

1992

Enforcement of the Act

focus on traditional PKO
excluding Coalition Forces

1998

1st Amendment of the the Act

2001

2nd Amendment of the the Act

2015

3rd Amendment of the the Act

- ✓ Internationally Coordinated Operations for Peace and Security
- ✓ Expansion of tasks
- ✓ Review of the authority to use weapons

etc.

Japan's International Peace Cooperation Assignments based on the Act

More than 12,500 personnel (SDF, police and civilian) to 28 missions

Angola (UNAVEM II)
(Election Observers)

Cambodia (UNTAC)
(Engineering Units, Civilian Police Officers, etc)

Mozambique (ONUMOZ)
(Movement Control units, etc)

El Salvador (ONUSAL)
(Election Observers)

Rwanda
(Refugees Relief Units, etc)

Golan Heights, Syria (UNDOF)
(Transport Units, etc)

East Timor (UNAMET, UNTAET, UNMISSET, UNMIT)
(Civilian Police Officers, Liaison and Coordination Personnel, etc)

Afghanistan
(Refugees Relief Unit, etc)

Iraq
(Refugees Relief Unit, etc)

Nepal (UNMIN)
(Military Observers, etc)

Sudan (UNMIS)
(Experts on Mission)

Haiti (MINUSTAH)
(Engineering Unit, etc)

South Sudan (UNMISS)
(Engineering Unit, etc)

Sinai Peninsula, Egypt (MFO)
(Staff Officers)

Japan's Contribution

5 principles for participation

- I. Agreements on a ceasefire have been reached among the Parties to Armed Conflict.
- II. Consent for the conduct of UN peacekeeping operations as well as Japan's participation in such operations has been obtained from the countries to which the area where those operations are to be conducted belongs as well as the Parties to Armed Conflict.
- III. The operations shall be conducted without partiality to any of the Parties to Armed Conflict.
- IV. Should any of the requirements in the above-mentioned principles cease to be satisfied, the International Peace Cooperation Corps dispatched by the Government of Japan may terminate International Peace Cooperation Assignments.
- V. The use of weapons shall be limited to the minimum necessity for the protection of the lives of personnel dispatched, in principle. When the consent for acceptance is deemed to be consistently maintained, the use of weapons in defense of the mission mandate is allowed in accordance with specific requirements.

<Budget>

Japan's contribution to the budget of peacekeeping operations from 2020 to 2021 is 8.5640%, coming third after the U.S.(27.8908%) and China (15.2195%).

<Support from Japanese citizens>

According to the public-opinion poll in 2020 by the Cabinet Office, about 93% of Japanese are in favor of participation to PKO.

United Nations Triangular Partnership Programme

The UN Triangular Partnership Programme (UN TPP) was launched in 2015 to enhance the preparedness and effectiveness of peacekeeping missions through cooperation among the troop contributing countries, the supporting member states and the UN Secretariat. The Programme aims to enhance capacity of engineering, medical and C4ISR* & Camp security for peacekeepers through the provision of professional training and equipment.

*C4ISR: Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance

Japan's contribution

Engineering Training

- Japan has sent 172 SDF (Self-Defense Forces) personnel and other individuals to Kenya and Uganda as instructors, conducting a training on the operation of heavy engineering equipment for 277 people from 8 African countries.
- Japan also launched the training in Asia and the surrounding regions in 2018. Japan has sent 68 SDF personnel and other individuals to Vietnam as instructors and trained 56 people from 9 countries.
- Trainees have already been deployed to MINUSMA, MONUSCO, UNIFIL, UNMISS and AMISOM.



Engineering Training



Medical Training

Medical Training

- There are cases that the injured personnel lose their lives not given proper first-aid, posing a serious problem. Japan has sent SDF personnel to a life-saving training piloted in October 2019.
- 29 uniformed peacekeepers from MONUSCO and UNMISS were trained.



Training at UN C4ISR Academy

UN C4ISR Academy

- UN peacekeeping operates in areas without sufficient infrastructure. Prompt and accurate communication is vital especially for measures in emergency situations.
- Japan has contributed to the UN C4ISR Academy, where 5,805 personnel have been trained as of December 2019.