

National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security

Second Edition (2019-2022)

Revised in March, 2019

Preface

1. Initiative for World Peace and Gender Equality

- (1) In 1945, the United Nations was established “to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind, and to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small.”¹ Maintaining international peace and security and respecting human rights are the inseparable pair of principles in the establishment of the United Nations.

- (2) The United Nations adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948 and the International Covenants on Human Rights in 1966 and has worked to achieve gender equality by setting the year 1975 as the International Women's Year and by designating the period of 10 years from 1976 to 1985 as the United Nations Decade for Women. The preamble of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, which was adopted in 1979, stipulates that “the full and complete development of a country, the welfare of the world and the cause of peace require the maximum participation of women on equal terms with men in all fields.”² The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action adopted in 1995 clarifies that “equality between women and men is a matter of human rights and a condition for social justice and is also a necessary and fundamental prerequisite for equality, development and peace,”³ and establishes the goal of “increasing the participation of women in conflict resolution at decision-making levels and protecting women living in situations of armed and other conflicts or under foreign occupation”⁴ as one of the strategic objectives.

- (3) The Constitution of Japan stipulates that (the Japanese people) “determined that we shall secure for ourselves and our posterity the fruits of peaceful cooperation with all nations and the blessings of liberty throughout this land, and resolved that never again shall we be visited with the horrors

¹ Preamble of the Charter of the United Nations

² Preamble of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women

³ Chapter I-1 of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action

⁴ Strategic Objective E-1 of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action Basic Plan for Gender Equality (1st, 2nd and 3rd and 4th)

⁵ Basic Plan for Gender Equality (1st, 2nd and 3rd and 4th)

⁶ Chapter I, paragraph 1 of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action

of war through the action of government” and “desire peace for all time.” Under this Constitution, Japan determined to renounce war and has followed the path of a peace loving nation. It is extremely significant that the Constitution of Japan advocates respect for fundamental human rights as its core principle and stipulates, in particular, equality under the law and individual dignity and the essential equality of the sexes in family life.

- (4) Japan has steadily made a wide range of efforts toward achieving gender equality. It enacted the Basic Act for a Gender Equal Society⁵ in 1999 and has advanced various measures to promote gender equality in all sectors of society, while placing the achievement of a gender equal society as a top priority in deciding the future course of Japan in the 21st century.

2. Adoption of Security Council Resolution 1325 and the Significance Thereof

- (1) At the Fourth World Conference on Women held in Beijing in 1995, participating countries declared that “women’s rights are human rights⁶” and adopted the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action as an agenda for women’s empowerment. Since then, efforts have been made to respect women’s human rights, to place prioritize gender⁵ mainstreaming⁶, and to promote women’s empowerment by the United Nations as a leading actor. However, there had never been a Security Council Resolution adopted for requesting Member States to take concrete actions for women, peace, and security (WPS), such as ensuring women’s participation in conflict prevention, resolution and peacebuilding processes, and protecting women and girls from gender-based violence in conflicts.
- (5) Therefore, with strong support from civil society and NGOs, on October 31, 2000, the United Nations Security Council unanimously adopted Resolution 1325, the first resolution to focus on the issues surrounding women in conflict. This resolution was adopted to reflect policies for gender mainstreaming that were developed after the Fourth World Conference on Women and is characterized by its perspective of positioning women not only as passive and vulnerable victims but also as proactive participants contributing at all levels in conflict prevention, resolution, peacebuilding and peacekeeping activities.⁷

⁵ *Gender* means socially culturally constructed differences among sexes. While the term of “sex” defines biological differences among human races, gender defines socially and culturally constructed attribute including male and female images, stereotypes and expectations in our social and cultural norms. But “gender” itself is neutral terms and there is no right or wrong in its concept (see The Forth Basic Plan for Gender Equality, Annex: (http://www.gender.go.jp/about_danjo/basic_plans/4th/pdf/yougo.pdf)).

⁶ A strategy for promoting gender equality by incorporating a gender perspective in all areas of policy-making, government, business, etc. Gender perspective should be integrated in all policies, initiatives and projects/programmes to promote gender equality. *Development Strategy for Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment (by Ministry of Foreign Affairs, May, 2016)* stipulates that “Aiming to promote human security, ensure peace and safety, and seek quality growth of economy and society, Japan considers women as agents of change in development and society. Japan will position women’s participation in decision-making processes and their empowerment as priorities to be considered in all fields, levels, and phases of development cooperation, thereby accelerating gender mainstreaming in development.”

⁷ Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations provides that “The Members of the United Nations agree to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council in accordance with the present Charter.”

- (6) Thereafter, for the purpose of complementing Resolution 1325, the Security Council adopted Resolution 1820 in 2008, Resolutions 1888 and 1889 in 2009, Resolution 1960 in 2010, and Resolutions 2106 and 2122 in 2013. In addition to these Security Council resolutions, the Presidential Statement of the Security Council and the Secretary-General's reports have been adopted further specifying and organizing actions to be taken by the international community in the field of women, peace and security (WPS). Additionally, in October 2013, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) adopted General Recommendation No. 30 on Women in Conflict Prevention, Conflict, and Post-conflict Situations,⁸ aiming to ensure respect for women's human rights in all situations, not only limited to armed conflicts, but also including internal insurrections and emergencies. The Recommendation also urges member countries to draw up action plans on women, peace and security in line with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and to further promote cooperation with civil society and NGOs in implementing the WPS agenda.
- (7) Based on Resolution 1325, these Resolutions and documents clarified the challenges Member States should tackle into the following four main pillars: (i) Participation of women at all levels of decision making throughout the entire processes of conflict prevention, peacebuilding, and reconstruction (empowerment and participation); (ii) Maintenance and building of peace and prevention of gender-based violence and human rights infringement in conflicts; (iii) Protection of and relief for women, girls and those who were victims of gender-based violence in conflicts; and (iv) Gender consideration given to women, children and the vulnerable people in relief and recovery phase (humanitarian relief, recovery and reconstruction assistance).

3. Japan's Initiatives

- (1) For around 74 years since the end of the Second World War, with a strong desire "to occupy an honored place in an international society striving for the preservation of peace, and the banishment of tyranny and slavery, oppression and intolerance for all time from the earth",⁹ Japan has provided various assistance in the field of conflict-prevention, peacebuilding activities including participating in United Nation's Peacekeeping Operations (UN PKO) and empowerment of women. On the domestic front, the government has also taken various measures to create a gender equal society after the War under the new Constitution based on the basic principles of respect for the individual and equality under the law. In 1999, the government enacted the Basic Act for a Gender Equal Society and established the Basic Plan for Gender Equality. Based on the lessons, experiences and achievements from the past to date, Japan is committed to continuing its efforts for peaceful resolution of conflicts and world peace, friendly relationships with other countries,

⁸ General recommendation No.30 on women in conflict prevention, conflict and post-conflict situations, Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW/C/GC/30).

⁹ Preamble of the Constitution of Japan

and respect for women's human rights, with the intention of making the 21st century an era in which women's human rights are not infringed upon and in which no sexual violence against women exists. For this purpose, the government of Japan formulated and has implemented the first edition of the National Action Plan since 2015 in cooperation with experts (including representatives of civil society and of NGOs), and in particular with women's groups.

- (2) Having already responded to requests under Resolution 1325 as below, before the formulation of the first edition of the National Action Plan, Japan became to manage more institutionally making efforts to protect women and girls, promote gender mainstreaming, and women's participation in decision making processes due to this National Action Plan. However further efforts should be made as there are more emerging challenges.
- Japan has offered various kinds of assistance focusing on individuals including women based on the principle of human security, which states that people have the right “to live in freedom and dignity, free from poverty and despair. All individuals, in particular vulnerable people, are entitled to freedom from fear and freedom from want, with an equal opportunity to enjoy all their rights and fully develop their human potential.”¹⁰
 - Japan has been setting peacebuilding as one of the priorities in its ODA, and providing its assistance with emphasis on areas such as conflict prevention, humanitarian assistance in conflicts, and post-conflict reconstruction among others. The Development Cooperation Charter approved by the Cabinet in February 2015 also defines “Promoting human security” as one of the basic policies, and mandates “Promoting women's participation” as one of the principles when Japan implements its development cooperation.
 - Japan made public the Women in Development Initiative (WID) in 1995 and the Gender and Development Initiative (GAD) in 2005, thereby presenting its intention to strengthen assistance for achieving gender equality and improving women's status by incorporating the gender perspective in all stages of ODA. In particular, Japan has been implementing in a variety of projects/programmes such as protecting women and girls during emergency humanitarian relief efforts in conflict or natural disasters, contributing to projects/programmes sensitive to women's needs, and implementing projects/programmes to promote women's participation in society during post conflict rehabilitation and reconstruction phases. In this manner, Japan has made various achievements contributing to the embodiment of Resolution 1325.
 - In addition to ODA, Japan has also participated in UN PKO and has provided contributions in personnel on the ground of peacebuilding activities, including by providing training and capacity

¹⁰ Main text, paragraph 3 (a) of the Resolution on human security adopted by the General Assembly (A/RES/66/290)

building for civilian experts. Japan has also provided pre-deployment training for personnel such as Japan Self Defense Forces (JSDF) dispatched to UN PKO or other missions on relevant Security Council Resolutions on Women Peace and Security, Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) and sexual violence in conflict/conflict-related sexual violence. Japan has also promoted capacity building for both Japanese and other nations' peacekeepers who are deployed in the field, including by providing support for developing training materials and courses on response and prevention of conflict-related sexual violence.

- (3) At the UN General Assembly in September 2013, Japan expressed its commitment to strengthening its cooperation with the international community and its assistance for developing countries based on the idea that the creation of a society in which women shine will invigorate the world. Specifically, Japan pledged to strengthen its efforts in the following three core fields: (i) facilitating women's active role/participation in society and women's empowerment, (ii) enhancing Japan's efforts in the area of women's healthcare as a part of its strategy for global health diplomacy, and (iii) supporting women's participation and protecting their rights in the area of peace and security. Japan has implemented ODA in excess of 6 billion dollars over six years (calendar years 2013 to 2018). The third core field is the one covered by this National Action Plan and Japan will continue to steadily implement it. As part of this initiative, the Japanese government, along with other organizations, has annually hosted an international conference the "World Assembly for Women: WAW! since September 2014, inviting top leaders in gender fields from all over Japan and around the world, has discussed and made recommendations how to promote women's empowerment including those on women, peace and security (WPS) agenda.
- (4) Japan has experienced many large-scale natural disasters till today, including the Great East Japan Earthquake in 2011. Based on these experiences, Japan has been strengthening its efforts to incorporate a gender equal perspective in all stages of disaster risk reduction and reconstruction. In the international context as well, Japan sponsored the resolution on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women in Natural Disasters and contributed to its adoption by consensus at the session of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) in March 2012. In July 2012, Japan held the World Ministerial Conference on Disaster Reduction in Tohoku and expressed its intention to actively provide assistance in the field of disaster risk reduction. Furthermore, in March 2015, it hosted the Third United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in Sendai. A new framework was adopted subsequent to the Hyogo Framework for Action. There, it also contributed to mainstreaming disaster risk reduction in international cooperation. The site of disaster response reflects the extent to which human rights are respected and women are empowered or involved in the local community during peace time. If women are left vulnerable, they are apt to be subject to human rights infringement. In that sense, the issues are similar to those concerning women in conflict. Japan will make efforts to share its experience from disasters with the international community from a gender equal perspective.

4. Basic Idea for the National Action Plan

(1) To respond to the Security Council's requests provided in Security Council Resolution 1325 and other relevant resolutions, this National Action Plan aims to review, from a gender perspective, the Japanese government's policies, and assistance in conflict prevention and peacebuilding activities, including participating in UN Peacekeeping Operations (UN PKOs), humanitarian relief, recovery and reconstruction assistance and to promote women's empowerment. By doing so it would enable to clarify measures to be taken in the future, which strengthen the existing policies and initiatives. The implementation of this Action Plan should be consisted with Japan's Development Cooperation Charter, and other relevant laws and regulations including the Act on Cooperation for UN PKOs and related policies, as well as the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, other human rights-related conventions, international conventions, and international norms including the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action.

In particular, attention should be continuously paid to the expansion of women's active participation in all levels of decision making in prevention and resolution of conflicts and peacebuilding. It should be noted that women and girls are not all the same, and some of them may become more exposed than others to discrimination and violence due to their various attributes. This National Action Plan should be implemented with due consideration given to the diverse and unique needs and vulnerabilities of groups such as refugees and internally displaced people due to armed conflicts and heightened tensions; ethnic, religious, or linguistic minorities; people with disabilities; senior citizens; unaccompanied minors; single mothers; LGBT persons etc. Furthermore, the implementation of this plan will focus on the extent of the role that Human Security may play. The request for ensuring active participation of women in Security Council Resolution 1325 and other relevant resolutions are consistent with the idea of human security.

(2) The establishment and implementation of this National Action Plan should reflect the path Japan has followed as a peace-loving nation based on the principles of respect for fundamental human rights and international cooperation under its Constitution. Taking into consideration that all countries need to cooperate with each other in an increasingly globalized international community, Japan will make further efforts for ensuring the peace, stability, and prosperity of the international community through taking concrete actions, with the intent of achieving a society free not only from war but also from poverty, exploitation, discrimination, and violence, inside and outside of Japan.

(3) As a matter of course, ministries and agencies of the Japanese government must lead efforts for the protection of and respect for women's rights. Cooperation with UN organizations as well as with local governments, civil society, and NGOs is also indispensable for achieving these goals. When drawing up the first edition of the National Action Plan, the Japanese government heard views from various parties such as civil society and NGOs in Japan and abroad through meetings as well as

through dialogues with UN Women and other UN organizations. Their views were reflected in the Action Plan. .

- (4) To formulate second edition of the National Action Plan, preparation for the revision had been started at its third year of implementation of the Plan. With the observation that there is lack of sufficient experience from the implementation of the first edition, it was decided not to revise the first edition drastically. While the first edition of National Action Plan was comprehensive as a result of extensive dialogues with civil society and NGOs for 1 year and 6months, there were so much overlaps among pillars and indicators. Thus the redundancies have been sorted out by the revision. The priority was put in place for main agents to implement the plan- the relevant ministries and agencies- to collect more experiences from the implementation of the National Action Plan. Structural revision of the plan will be undertaken for the next revision. However, recommendations from the evaluation committee, organized since 2016, civil society as well as NGOs were adopted in the revised Action Plan as much as possible. The Government of Japan will continue to value having dialogues and cooperation with various stakeholders
- (5) In order to measure achievement, the National Action Plan has indicators to follow up on the implementation status as much as possible. At the same time, the government endeavors to appropriately secure financial resources for implementation. After adopting of the National Action Plan, monitoring report of the implementation status of the Plan will be compiled by the government of Japan in order to monitor the implementation. Based on the report, Evaluation committee, which is comprised with experts including representatives of civil society and of NGOs, will produce an evaluation report every two years. Based on the report, the government will review the Action Plan in four years. During the implementing years of the first edition of National Action Plan, valuable insights were acquired from the Evaluation committee. Therefore, the process of Monitoring and Evaluation will be reflected for improvement of the Plan and its implementation.

5. Structure of the National Action Plan and Major Goals

- (1) The National Action Plan is organized in accordance with the following five pillars: participation; conflict prevention; protection; humanitarian relief, recovery and reconstruction; and the framework of Monitoring and Evaluation, and revision of the Plan. Specifically, women's participation in processes of conflict prevention, peacebuilding, peacekeeping, humanitarian relief, recovery and construction is the core of those pillars, and therefore comes first. Since the issue of participation relates to all other pillars, the details for women's participation are classified within each of these fields. The Action Plan will then explain the three pillars 1) promoting women's participation and nurturing female leaders for preventing conflict, 2) protecting women and girls who are subjected to human right violation including sexual and gender-based violence in emergency situation during and after conflicts and natural disasters. 3) providing humanitarian relief, recovery and reconstruction assistance with gender perspective. Lastly it will includes

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E), and revision to improve constantly its implementation of the NAP.

- (2) As international measures should be implemented in collaboration with domestic measures, domestic measures and efforts relating to this National Action Plan are also indicated together with international measures in each pillar.

This National Action Plan will be implemented through individual measures, aiming to achieve the following major goals for each field.

- *Participation*¹¹;
Ensure equal participation of women in all stages in the field of peace and security with the intent of achieving gender mainstreaming.
- *Conflict prevention*;
Promote women's participation and their active and leading roles in all processes of prevention, management, and resolution of conflicts and in decision making while strengthening a gender equal perspective.
- *Protection*;
Protect various aid recipients including women and girls from sexual and gender-based violence and other human rights infringement during or after conflict or under a humanitarian crisis such as a large-scale disaster and provide protection and assistance in case those who have been subjected to this violence.
- *Humanitarian relief, recovery and reconstruction assistance*;
Provide humanitarian relief, recovery and reconstruction assistance which reflect special needs of women and girls, promote women's empowerment and ensure women's equal participation within coordinated manner among aid assistance providers.
- *Framework for Monitoring and Evaluation and revision*;
Build a framework to effectively monitor, evaluate, and review the implementation of the National Action Plan at an appropriate time and revise the National Action Plan regularly.

¹¹ Here *participation* should mean to bring substantial and effective impact. For example, if women participated peace process, usually more than 35 percent of peace agreement lasts 15 years longer than that of without women's involvement (Bell, C. and McNicholl, K. (forthcoming). Implementation of Gender Provisions in Peace Agreements: An Overview of the PA-X Database. (See UN Women's website http://www.unwomen.org/en/what-we-do/peace-and-security/facts-and-figures#_Meaningful_participation)

Specific Measures by Japan I. Participation

Major goal				
Ensure equal participation of women in all stages in the field of peace and security with the aim of achieving gender mainstreaming in this field.				
Significance and objective				
The equal participation of women should be ensured in all stages in Japan's various activities in taking women not only as victims to protect during conflict or under a humanitarian crisis such as a large-scale disaster but also as actors to promote more resilience and sustainable peace and security. Japan will engage in assistance through international cooperation and actively help women, who are major players in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peacebuilding, to ensure their equal participation in decision making processes in all stages, while giving due consideration to women under socially vulnerable situation such as women belonging to minorities, female-maintained households, women with disabilities, and other socially vulnerable women. Initiatives for mainstreaming the gender perspective and promoting women's participation in security, defense, diplomatic policies, and domestic policies for preventing and mitigating disaster risk will also be promoted steadily in tandem with the implementation of the Basic Plan for Gender Equality.				
Goal 1	Promote the equal participation of women in political decision making concerning the prevention of occurrence and recurrence of conflicts and ensure that women play an active role in such processes.			
	Action 1	Ensure participation of women and girls in political negotiations and formulation of relevant policies relating to the prevention of occurrence and recurrence of conflicts.	<Indicator 1> Status on introduction of gender analysis in negotiations and formulation of policies. <Indicator 2> Status of participation of women and girls, etc. involved in these processes.	Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA); Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)
	Action2	Support participation of women in the process of development of laws and systems.	<Indicator 1> Status of these support	MOFA; JICA
Goal 2	Increase women's participation in peacebuilding processes.			
	Action 1	Support women to participate and take leadership and active roles in formal and informal peace negotiations and decision making of peacebuilding processes.	<Indicator 1> Status of women's participation rate in peace negotiations and peacebuilding processes (including conference on reconstruction assistance) <Indicator 2> Cases where women took leadership or active roles in the	MOFA; JICA

			<p>aforementioned negotiations or processes.</p> <p><Indicator 3></p> <p>Status of reflection of needs of returning refugees and internally displaced persons (in particular women and girls) in negotiations.</p>	
	Action 2	<p>Support nurturing women groups, female leaders and mediators in conflict-affected regions that can play a significant role in peacebuilding processes.</p>	<p><Indicator 1></p> <p>Status of support of nurturing these women groups and female leaders.</p>	<p>MOFA; JICA</p>
	Action 3	<p>Ensure women's participation in activities for assisting democratization, including dispatch of election monitoring groups.</p>	<p><Indicator 1></p> <p>Status of projects/programmes to promote registration of women on electoral registers and women's participation in election commissions.</p> <p><Indicator 2></p> <p>The number and percentage of women in Japan's election monitoring groups or other personnel for assisting elections overseas, and the number and percentage of such women in managerial positions.</p>	<p>Secretariat of the International Peace Cooperation Headquarters, Cabinet Office; MOFA; JICA</p>
	Action 4	<p>Take the initiative as a major donor country so as to achieve the goal of ensuring allocation of 30% of the UN Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) to women-related projects/programmes.</p>	<p><Indicator 1></p> <p>The amount and percentage of the funds allocated to women-related projects/programmes.</p>	<p>MOFA</p>
	Action 5	<p>Positively assist Japanese women to assume posts in the UN or other international organizations or in UN missions, in particular, promoting their appointment as high level</p>	<p><Indicator 1></p> <p>The number of Japanese women working in international organizations and their percentage among all Japanese personnel.</p>	<p>MOFA</p>

		officials and participation in peacebuilding processes.		
Goal 3	Promote the equal and meaningful participation of women, reflect consideration of women's perspectives, and ensure that women can play an active role in decision making concerning humanitarian relief, recovery and reconstruction assistance and policies for preventing and mitigating disaster risk.			
	Action 1	Promote women's participation in formulating and implementing plans for humanitarian relief, recovery and reconstruction assistance.	<Indicator 1> Status of women's participation in decision making with regard to formulating plans. <Indicator 2> Status of women dispatched from Japan for assistance projects/programmes.	MOFA JICA
	Action 2	Integrate gender perspective in disaster relief, recovery and risk reduction, while securing women's participation in decision making for all these activities	<Indicator 1> Identify personnel in charge of gender issues concerning assistance for post-disaster reconstruction and disaster risk reduction. <Indicator 2> Status of women's participation in decision making in entities and communities in aid-recipient countries.	MOFA; JICA

	<p>Action 3</p>	<p>In disaster responses in Japan, ensure women's participation in decision making and implementation of projects/programmes while maintaining compatibility with Disaster Management Plans, the Basic Act on Disaster Control Measures, and the Basic Plan for Gender Equality.</p>	<p><Indicator 1> The number and percentage of women among members of local disaster management councils.</p> <p><Indicator 2> Dissemination of manuals that clearly state best practices involving women's participation in all stages of decision-making on the management of evacuation shelters after disasters.</p> <p><Indicator 3> Sex disaggregated number and percentage of officials engaging in disaster response who had training with the perspective of gender equality.</p> <p><Indicator 4> Status of collection, publication and dissemination of best practices concerning reconstruction after large-scaled disasters in Japan from the viewpoint of gender equality.</p> <p><Indicator 5> Sex disaggregated number and percentage of officials engaged in disaster risk reduction measures.</p>	<p>Cabinet Office (Disaster Management); Gender Equality Bureau, Cabinet Office; Reconstruction Agency(which is in charge of exclusively the Great East Japan Earthquake till the end of 2020 fiscal year); Fire and Disaster Management Agency; National Police Agency(NPA); Japan Coast Guard</p>
<p>Goal 4</p>	<p>Introduce the gender equality perspective in decision making concerning national policies to implement security, defense, and diplomatic policies, and increase women's participation in these field including in decision making.</p>			
	<p>Action 1</p>	<p>Establish an office and system to promote gender mainstreaming and participation of women to implement SCR 1325 and other relevant resolutions</p>	<p><Indicator 1> Status of the establishment of the section in responsible for implementing WPS agenda and its activities (including a staffing).</p> <p><Indicator 2> Status of other organizational development including assignment an officials for WPS .</p> <p><Indicator 3></p>	<p>Cabinet Office; NPA; MOFA; MOD; JICA</p>

			Status of personnel measures such as appointing WPS/gender advisors	
	Action 2	Foster personnel with the gender equality perspective and strengthen systems of implementation in Japan.	<Indicator 1> Status of training on gender issues and social analysis (including training on the National Action Plan (NAP)) for officers (the number of officials who participate in trainings, contents of the training, etc.).	Secretariat of the International Peace Cooperation Headquarters, Cabinet Office; NPA; MOFA; MOD; JICA
	Action 3	Publish and disseminate the NAP for implementing SCR 1325 and other relevant resolutions.	<Indicator 1> Status of publication and dissemination.	MOFA, and other ministries.
	Action 4	Increase women's participation into Japanese delegations to peace-related conferences (including conferences on recovery assistance to conflict-affected regions).	<Indicator 1> The number and percentage of women in Japanese delegations and the number and percentage of such women playing leading roles. <Indicator 2> Status of preparation of a list of public and private experts on gender equality perspectives residing in Japan.	MOFA; JICA

	Action 5	Encourage women's participation in peacekeeping and peace supporting activities such as UN PKOs, and undertake initiatives to implement SCR 1325 and other relevant resolutions.	<Indicator1> Status of activities incorporating gender perspective (in particular, appointing gender advisors and Women Protection Advisors, dispatching female units, providing support for capacity building in host countries for female military and police officers, including with regard to the protection of women and girls from sexual and gender-based violence)	Secretariat of the International Peace Cooperation Headquarters, Cabinet Office; MOFA; MOD
	Action 6	Actively dispatch female staff to UN PKOs or bilateral cooperation missions based on individuals' requests and the principle of "the right person in the right place".	<Indicator 1> Status of dispatch of women to UN PKOs or bilateral cooperation (their number and percentage among all personnel for the relevant missions). <Indicator 2> Status of dispatch of women to projects/programmes or missions relating to the implementation of SCR 1325 and other relevant resolutions (their number and percentage among all personnel for the relevant missions.).	Secretariat of the International Peace Cooperation Headquarters, Cabinet Office; NPA; MOFA; MOD; JICA

II. Conflict Prevention

Major goal

Promote women's participation, leadership and active roles in all processes and decision making of conflict prevention, management, and resolution, and introduce and enhance gender equality perspective.

Significance and objective

Recognizing that the impact of armed conflicts and heightened tensions are exerted differently on men and women, Japan supports the prevention, management, and resolution of conflicts from the gender equality perspective.

Equal participation and leadership and active roles of women are to be promoted with an awareness of the significant roles that women play in prevention, management, and resolution of conflicts.

Japan will also promote women's activities aiming to alleviate tensions among countries, build friendly relations, and try to solve conflicts without using force.

Japan will promote inclusive support so as to ensure that refugees and displaced persons due to armed conflicts or heightened tension and other various vulnerable people, mainly women and girls (in particular, ethnic, religious, or linguistic minorities; those with disabilities; children without guardians; female-maintained households, LGBT persons, etc.; hereinafter referred to as "women and girls, etc."),

will not be excluded but can participate in all processes of prevention, management, and resolution of conflicts and decision making.				
Goal 1	Promote women's participation and introduce the gender equality perspective in early warning and early response mechanism in conflict prevention.			
	Action 1	Introduce gender statistics ¹² and gender analysis ¹³ in analysis of conflicts	<Indicator 1> Status of integrating social analysis with gender perspective in situation analysis of each country and region (introduction of the gender equality perspective in Japan's situation analysis).	MOFA; JICA
	Action 2	Conduct gender analysis in collecting, verifying and analyzing information on signs of conflicts	<Indicator 1> Status of implementation of gender analysis in collecting, verifying, and analyzing information on possible conflicts. <Indicator 2> Status of women's participation in collection, verification, and analysis of information on possible conflicts.	MOFA; JICA
	Action 3	Promote women's participation in early warning and early response mechanism	<Indicator 1> Status of women's participation in building and operating the early warning and early response mechanism.	MOFA; JICA
	Action 4	Promote women's participation in confidence-building activities	<Indicator 1> Implementation status of confidence-building projects/programmes with the	MOFA; JICA

¹² Gender statistics is a method of statistic based on gender analysis to clarify psychological biases, situation gaps, discriminative status, root causes and impacts between men and women objectively" (see the Fourth Basic Action Plan for Gender Equality, Annex http://www.gender.go.jp/about_danjo/basic_plans/4th/pdf/yougo.pdf)

¹³ Gender analysis a social analysis based on gender differences which attributed to socially and culturally constructed features.

			participation of women (such as cultural, academic, and athletic exchanges, and forestation and environmental protection,).	
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Goal 2	Promote women's participation and enable them to take leadership and play active roles in conflict management in conflict-affected societies.			
	Action	Promote women's participation, leadership and active roles in grass-roots activities to prevent expansion of conflicts and their impact.	<Indicator 1> Status of assistance for enabling women to take leadership roles in the relevant activities.	MOFA; JICA
Goal 3	Promote women's participation in conflict resolution, and assist them to take leadership and play active roles, and reflect gender perspective in peace negotiations.			

	Action 1	Train women with advanced conflict resolution skills (negotiation, mediation and arbitration)	<Indicator 1> Status of women's participation in training for enhancing conflict resolution skills provided at educational institutions in Japan and abroad.	MOFA; JICA
	Action 2	Examine and study cases where women significantly contributed to conflict resolution, and extract lessons learned and success factors.	<Indicator 1> Implementation status of case studies on conflict resolution and women.	MOFA; JICA

Goal 4	Support initiatives for preventing the recurrence of conflicts, which integrate gender perspective.			
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	Action 1	Provide assistance for capacity development for police reform which incorporates gender mainstreaming and gender analysis (including securing women's participation, implementing gender analysis and responding to gender differentiated needs).	<Indicator 1> Status of providing gender training on challenges with gender analysis for security sector. <Indicator 2> Status of assistance for female police officers, such as providing training. <Indicator 3> Training on SCR 1325 and other relevant resolutions.	NPA; MOFA; JICA
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	Action 2	Provide support for enhancing capacity of the legal and the judiciary sector by integrating gender perspective to promote gender mainstreaming effectively.	<p><Indicator 1> Status of support for local judicial organs in preparing guidelines and plans in accordance with SCR 1325 and other relevant resolutions.</p> <p><Indicator 2> Status of assistance for female legal professionals.</p> <p><Indicator 3> Status of support for development of legal systems which will facilitate gender equality.</p>	Ministry of Justice (MOJ); MOFA; JICA
	Action 3	Assist rehabilitation of communities with gender perspective and gender mainstreaming.	<p><Indicator 1> Status of gender consideration in community development (rehabilitation) projects/programmes.</p>	MOFA; JICA
	Action 4	Support for efforts on small arms control with gender perspective taken into consideration.	<p><Indicator 1> Gender perspective taken into consideration in small arms control.</p>	MOFA
	Action 5	Provide support for efforts against trafficking in persons (protection of victims, prosecution of perpetrators, prevention of trafficking) incorporating gender perspective.	<p><Indicator 1> Status of support for measures against trafficking in persons (development of legal systems, training for security and law-enforcement agencies, etc.) incorporating gender perspective.</p> <p><Indicator 2> Status of recruitment of female officials in charge of protection of victims in organizations to which Japan offers support.</p> <p><Indicator 3> Status of support for security and law-enforcement agencies (military, police and judicial personnel etc.) for training on measures for trafficked victims.</p>	MOFA; JICA

	Action 6	Offer support in the process of social reform for reconciliation from the perspective of SCR 1325 and other relevant resolutions.	<p><Indicator 1> Status of support for the national governments and local organizations in preparing guidelines and plans for the implementation of SCR 1325 and other relevant resolutions in their reconciliation processes.</p> <p><Indicator 2> Status of participation of female experts in reconciliation processes to which Japan offers support.</p>	MOFA; JICA
	Action 7	Offer support overseas to enhance education that incorporates the perspectives of women's empowerment as well as gender equality.	<p><Indicator 1> Whether or not there are cases where improving the status of women's empowerment and the gender equality perspective is incorporated in peace education activities to which Japan offers support (when there is any such case, including whether or not guidelines for the implementation of SCR 1325 and other relevant resolutions have been prepared by the ministries and agencies relating to the relevant support).</p> <p><Indicator 2> Status of women's empowerment and gender equality in peace education curricula which were prepared with support from Japan.</p>	MOFA; JICA
Goal 5	Alleviate tension among countries and parties in conflict and build friendly relations to facilitate conflict resolution without using force. Promote domestic activities of women, civil society, and NGOs for that purpose.			
	Action 1	Assist women's exchanges and research activities for achieving peace with the aim of alleviating tensions and preventing conflicts.	<p><Indicator 1> Status of assistance for women-led activities in the private sector with the aim of alleviating tensions among countries and parties in conflict, building friendly relations, and solving conflict without using force.</p>	MOFA; JICA

	Action 2	Promote international cooperation for implementing SCR 1325 and other relevant resolutions.	<Indicator 1> Status of the relevant international cooperation in host nations. <Indicator 2> Support for formulating National Action Plan on WPS in host nations.	MOFA , JICA
	Action 3	Promote peace education in Japan.	<Indicator 1> Implementation status of measures concerning peace education. <Indicator 2> Status of assistance for private sector's efforts for peace education.	MOFA; Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT)

III. Protection

Major goal

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

Significance and objective

Under humanitarian crisis, in particular, there is a heightened risk of sexual and gender-based violence, such as rape and other sexual violence, domestic violence, sexual exploitation and abuse (such as being forced to provide sexual services or abused in return for access to assistance) and trafficking in persons. Under such circumstances, it is urgently necessary to ensure comprehensive protection of women and girls. In the process, the following facts need to be noted: sexual and gender-based violence are not often reported; in many cases, perpetrators are not prosecuted nor punished; victims are left without relief even after the crisis situation ends. Gender-based violence are derives from gender norms and roles, gender inequality, and flaws in legal systems based on gender. Although an overwhelming majority of victims of sexual and gender-based violence are women and girls, it should be paid careful consideration that men, boys, and LBGT persons are also subjected to sexual and gender-based violence and their cases are even less reported and responded. Regarding national policies in Japan, government will steadily promote measures incorporate with the Basic Plan for Gender Equality.

Goal 1	Provide victims of sexual and gender-based violence under humanitarian crisis with comprehensive support, including physical, medical, psychosocial, legal, and economic assistance.
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	Action 1	Strengthen a system to provide comprehensive support to victims of sexual and gender-based	<Indicator 1> Establishment of a coordination system to respond sexual and gender-based violence in UN Peacekeeping operations by	Cabinet Office (Disaster Management);
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		violence and ensure thorough reporting.	using an existing Standard Operation Procedure (SOP) as well as other peace support activities and emergency humanitarian assistance. <Indicator 2> Number of provided shelters as part of assistance for NGOs that provide support for victims of sexual and gender-based violence.	Gender Equality Bureau, Cabinet Office; Secretariat of the International Peace Cooperation Headquarters, Cabinet Office; MOFA; MOD; JICA; NPA
	Action 2	Train officials and SDF personnel engaging in peacebuilding activities, disaster relief missions, and projects/programmes to assist developing countries.	<Indicator 1> Status of training on responses to sexual and gender-based violence incorporating perspective of sexual and reproductive health and rights (number of participants, contents of the training, etc.). <Indicator 2> Status of assistance for NGOs that support training of medical personnel on responses to sexual and gender-based violence and, in particular, on sexual and reproductive health and rights.	NPA; MOFA; MOD; JICA
	Action 3	Provide assistance in empowerment and rehabilitation for victims of sexual and gender-based violence.	<Indicator 1> Status of projects/programmes to support medium- to long-term rehabilitation for victims of sexual and gender-based violence (including medical, socio- psychosocial and economic assistance) after a conflict or a large-scale disaster.	Cabinet Office (Disaster Management); Gender Equality Bureau, Cabinet Office; MOFA; JICA

	Action 4	Provide support for UN agencies and other international organizations to prevent sexual violence in conflict and enhance its response capacity.	<Indicator1> Status of support for UN Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, UN Women, other UN agencies and international organizations.	MOFA
Goal 2	Reduce risks of sexual and gender-based violence and prevent such violence in conflict affected societies or societies under humanitarian crises.			
	Action 1	Analyze and mitigate risks of sexual and gender-based violence in conflict affected societies or societies under humanitarian crisis.	<Indicator 1> Status of implementation of projects/programmes among ODA projects/programmes relating to prevention of sexual and gender-based violence in countries currently experiencing conflict and those having experienced conflict and status of women's participation. <Indicator 2> Status of implementation of projects/programmes including prevention of sexual and gender-based violence against refugees and displaced persons in particular vulnerable situations and status of women's participation.	MOFA; JICA
	Action 2	Enhance capacity of UN peacekeepers and other personnel to prevent and respond to sexual and gender-based violence in conflict.	<Indicator 1> Number of training on preventing sexual and gender-based violence in conflict and enhancing capacity to respond to it and number of participants to the training	Secretariat of the International Peace Cooperation Headquarters , Cabinet Office; NPA; MOFA; MOD

	Action 3	Support for initial response, deployment and monitoring system on affected site.	<Indicator 1> Status of support for organization engaging in the development of systems for initial response, deployment, and monitoring on affected site.	Cabinet Office (Disaster Management); Gender Equality Bureau, Cabinet Office; MOFA; JICA
	Action 4	Analyze risks of sexual and gender-based violence in designing and planning projects/programmes relating to water sanitation and <u>hygiene</u> (WASH) initiatives, food and nutrition, shelters, distribution of relief goods, healthcare, education and awareness-raising activities.	<Indicator 1> Status of analysis of risks of sexual and gender-based violence in the relevant projects/programmes.	Cabinet Office (Disaster Management); Gender Equality Bureau, Cabinet Office; MOFA; JICA
	Action 5	Support for economic and social empowerment targeting women and girls in humanitarian crisis (in particular, for those female minorities and widows).	<Indicator 1> Status of support for the relevant projects/programmes (including best practices).	MOFA; JICA
	Action 6	Support programs which are aimed to eliminate sexual and gender-based violence and promote gender equality by community participation and mobilization.	<Indicator 1> Status of support for the relevant programs (including best practices)	MOFA; JICA

	Action 7	Strengthen international regulations on illegal trade of small arms incorporating gender perspective.	<Indicator 1> Status of UN resolutions on small arms (including Japan's initiatives). <Indicator 2> Status of implementation of the Arms Trade Treaty.	MOFA
Goal 3	Reflect the gender perspective upon protection and support for refugees and displaced persons and prevent sexual and gender-based violence.			
	Action 1	Train personnel engaging in support for refugees and displaced persons.	<Indicator 1> Status of support for relevant international organizations concerning training on sexual and gender-based violence.	MOFA
	Action 2	Identify and record various needs of highly vulnerable people, mainly women and girls in registering refugees and displaced persons upon offering emergency assistance.	<Indicator 1> Status of registration of aid-recipient refugees on an individual basis (not on a household basis). <Indicator 2> Status of record of gender, age, household composition and special needs, etc. in the aforementioned registration.	MOFA;
	Action 3	Ensure to integrate perspective of preventing and responding to sexual and gender-based violence when designing and planning projects/programmes relating to water, sanitation and <u>hygiene</u> (WASH) initiatives, food and nutrition, shelters, distribution of relief goods, healthcare, education and awareness-raising activities.	<Indicator 1> Status of introduction of the Sphere Standard and other existing international standards for humanitarian aid incorporating the gender equality perspective. <Indicator 2> Status of women's participation in decision making in carrying out assistance activities at refugee camps and evacuation centers.	MOFA

	Action 4	Provide assistance targeting not only refugees and displaced persons but also host communities, thereby alleviating tensions between them, and provide inclusive support for improving the living environment of women and girls by involvement of the host communities.	<p><Indicator 1> Status of inclusive humanitarian aid including for host communities, in planning assistance for refugees and displaced persons.</p> <p><Indicator 2> Inclusion of (female) representatives of both refugees and displaced persons and the host communities in planning assistance.</p>	MOFA; JICA
	Action 5	Consider the establishment of a comprehensive protection system for refugees seeking asylum in Japan.	<p><Indicator 1> Status of responses to needs and risks unique to women when they are detained.</p> <p><Indicator 2> Number of trainings for government officials involved with refugee recognition on sexual and gender-based violence and its participants.</p>	MOJ
Goal 4	Prevent Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) and gender-based violence by humanitarian and development aid workers and dispatched personnel. Investigate and bring accountability of perpetrators appropriately.			
	Action 1	Prevent gender-based violence by personnel dispatched for humanitarian and development assistance activities.	<p><Indicator 1> Status of training on sexual and gender-based violence and sexual exploitation and abuse prior to deployment.</p> <p><Indicator 3> Status of support for dissemination of a mechanism for the relief of victims of gender-based violence, in recipient countries (to relevant organizations and aid-recipients)</p> <p><Indicator 4> Status of consideration given to needs of victims of gender-based violence in building camps and evacuation centers</p>	MOFA: JICA

			which involve assistance from Japan.	
	Action 2	Prevent and respond to sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) by UN peacekeepers and those engaged in peacebuilding activities or development and humanitarian aid	<p><Indicator 1> Status of dissemination/education of the International Code of Conduct to officials and personnel who are deployed.</p> <p><Indicator 2> Implementation of deployment status of training for UN PKO personnel, officials of humanitarian and development assistance and personnel before their deployment.</p> <p><Indicator 3> Implementation status of related education in the curriculum of the Self-Defense Forces other than the training for UN PKO personnel before their dispatch.</p> <p><Indicator 4> Implementation status of related education for police officers and civilian experts.</p> <p><Indicator 5> The number of sexual and gender-based violence cases in which Japanese officials or personnel were perpetrators and report of the developments (based on statistics submitted to the UN DPKO).</p>	Secretariat of the International Peace Cooperation Headquarters, Cabinet Office; NPA; MOFA; MOD MOFA; JICA

	Action 3	Support training for UN PKO personnel.	<Indicator 1> Numbers of dispatching instructors on sexual and gender-based violence and related matters to PKO Training Centers, and amount of financial contributions to PKO Training Centers in Asia and African countries.	MOFA
	Action 4	Establish a mechanism of prosecution and punishment in the event of any sexual and gender-based violence during deployment.	<Indicator 1> Status of the establishment of an office to accept complaints, and number of reports, and status of responses. <Indicator 2> Publication of the policy on strict punishment of perpetrators of sexual and gender-based violence, etc. and harassment against complainants, and status of compliance with such policy.	Secretariat of the International Peace Cooperation Headquarters, Cabinet Office; MOFA ; MOD
	Action 5	Positively participate in initiatives by the international community for ending non-punishment of sexual and gender-based violence.	<Indicator 1> Status of responses to international initiatives, such as the Resolution on Elimination of Violence against Women and other related resolutions by the UN General Assembly, UN Human Rights Council, UN Security Council,	MOFA
	Action 6	Provide human resource and financial contributions to UN Women, UN Secretary General's Special Envoy on Sexual Violence in Conflict, International Criminal Court (ICC),.	<Indicator 1> Status of Japanese personnel and financial contributions.	MOFA
Goal 5	Provide support for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) efforts during or after a conflict, and for Security Sector Reform (SSR) including judicial system reform.			

	Action 1	Integrate perspective of protection of women and girls in efforts on disarmament of former soldiers (including child soldiers) after a conflict; Include gender equal perspective in projects /programmes for their social reintegration after demobilization.	<p><Indicator 1> Status of support for DDR integrating perspective of protection of women and girls.</p> <p><Indicator 2> Status of projects/programmes for reintegration of former soldiers responding to specific needs of women and girls.</p>	MOFA; JICA
	Action 2	Provide support for the establishment and operation of laws and systems from the gender equality perspective and improve access to justice.	<p><Indicator 1> Status of projects/programmes to support the development of laws concerning sexual and gender-based violence.</p>	MOFA; JICA
	Action 3	Provide support for gender training, training on sexual violence in conflict and ending impunity, which are targeting to legal professionals, police officers and military personnel, Also support awareness-raising projects/programmes on such matters.	<p><Indicator 1> Status of awareness-raising support projects/programmes.</p> <p><Indicator 2> Status of support for the appointment of women to posts of legal professionals (including judges), local police officers, and military personnel.</p> <p><Indicator 3> Status of providing training for responding to sexual and gender-based violence under conflict for legal professionals (including judges), local police officers, and military personnel.</p> <p><Indicator 4> Establishment of a specialized unit.</p>	NPA ; MOFA; JICA;
	Action 4	Provide support for a reporting system building on sexual and gender-based violence in humanitarian crisis.	<p><Indicator 1> Status of the relevant support.</p>	MOFA; JICA

IV. Humanitarian Relief, Recovery & Reconstruction Assistance

Major goal				
Provide humanitarian relief, recovery and reconstruction assistance which reflect special needs of women and girls, promote women's empowerment and ensure women's equal participation within coordinated manner among aid assistance providers.				
Significance and objective				
Conflicts and disasters create refugees and displaced persons, as well as persons stranded and seeking rescue. Under such circumstances, existing mechanisms of protection such as family ties and communities' functions are lost while risks and urgency heighten. In light of such facts, humanitarian assistance needs to be provided promptly. In such cases, it is essential to pay attention to circumstances and needs unique to women and girls and ensure their rights. When providing assistance, it is also necessary to make efforts to alleviate the burden on host countries by cooperating with other donor countries in accordance with various guidelines. ¹⁴				
Furthermore, upon providing humanitarian relief, recovery and reconstruction, assistance after conflict or disaster, women's participation needs to be ensured in all processes of initial research, planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation (M&E), on both the donors and recipient sides, and women's empowerment should be promoted, with due consideration given to gender equality.				
Goal 1	[Emergency assistance phase] Plan and carry out assistance activities, while noting that women and girls are in an especially vulnerable situation in emergency assistance phase such as in conflict or immediately after conflict or disaster.			
	Action 1	When planning and providing emergency or humanitarian assistance at initial response phase, collect sex and age disaggregated data to the greatest extent possible, and ascertain circumstances and needs unique to women and girls.	<Indicator 1> Status of identification and dissemination of best practices of assistance with due consideration given to sex and age disaggregated need analysis, and in particular, to circumstances and needs unique to women and girls, etc. <Indicator 2> Status of consideration given to gender issues based on gender analysis in reports from international organizations.	Cabinet Office MOFA; JICA
	Action 2	Develop projects/programmes reflecting special needs and situation of women and girls.	<Indicator 1> Status of consideration of special needs and situation of women and girls in projects /programmes planning. <Indicator 2>	Cabinet Office, MOFA; JICA

¹⁴ Including MSP ("Minimum Initial Service Package for Reproductive Health", which is defined by Inter Agency Working Group on Reproductive Health in Crisis, Sphere project ("Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response"), HAP Standard (Humanitarian Accountability Partnership; HAP Standard in Accountability and Quality Management), and minimum standards for education in emergency by the Inter-agency Network for Education in Emergency (Minimum Standards for Education in Emergency), etc.

			Status of consideration of special needs and situation of women and girls in those projects/programmes on building camps, evacuation centers and other facilities (such as installation of shelters, water stations and toilets).	
	Action 3	Establish a mechanism to ensure protection and equal access to assistance for women and girls, etc., who are apt to be marginalized in projects/programmes to deliver food/water, to provide shelters, and to provide health services.	<Indicator 1> Status of involvement of recipient women in assistance activities. <Indicator 2> Status of consideration given to circumstances and needs unique to women and girls, etc. in delivering relief goods (daily necessities, sanitary goods, food, shelters, clothing, etc.) and water supply services.	Cabinet Office, MOFA; JICA
	Action 4	Identify and record various needs of highly vulnerable people, mainly women and girls, in registration of recipients of emergency assistance.	<Indicator 1> Implementation status of projects/programmes and activities in which beneficiaries are registered not on a household basis but on an individual basis. <Indicator 2> Implementation status of projects/programmes and activities in which gender, age, household composition and special needs for protection and assistance, etc. are recorded in the registration.	Cabinet Office, MOFA; JICA

Goal 2	[Transitional and recovery phase] Pay attention to the significance of seamless assistance in the transitional phase, from emergency humanitarian relief to recovery and reconstruction assistance, being provided so as to ensure that women and girls will not be left out from assistance. Integrate gender perspective in all stages of planning, implementing, and monitoring and evaluation of returning, reintegration of refugees and IDPs after conflict and disaster, which includes consideration of special needs of women and girls, ensuring their safety, enhancing women's empowerment and supporting their financial independence. Ensure that women and girls will not be left out from recovery and reconstruction processes due to funding gaps or unequal allocation of funds
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	Action 1	Provide support for projects/programmes which are mainly targeting women and girls.	<p><Indicator 1> Status of support for assistance projects/programmes mainly targeting women and girls.</p> <p><Indicator 2> Identification and dissemination of best practices of projects/programmes to enhance women's empowerment with the aim of promoting the financial independence of women and girls, etc.</p> <p><Indicator 3> Identification and dissemination of best practices of projects/programmes to create jobs for women, increase their income, to help their employment as well as to ensure gender equality in employment.</p>	MOFA; JICA
	Action 2	Support projects/programmes that promote gender mainstreaming.	<p><Indicator 1> Status of planning and implementation of projects/programmes which reflects special situation and needs of women and girls.</p> <p><Indicator 2> Status of assignment of female staff in projects /programmes planning.</p> <p><Indicator 3> Best practices in aid planning that reflect the voices of women and girls.</p>	MOFA; JICA

	Action 3	Introduce gender analysis in projects/programmes planning, monitoring and evaluation (M&E).	<p><Indicator 1> Status of gender equality efforts and women's participation in projects/programmes implementation and monitoring.</p> <p><Indicator 2> Status of women's participation and implementing gender equality efforts in projects/programmes evaluation based on gender analysis.</p>	MOFA; JICA
	Action 4	Establish a mechanism which enables women to actively participate in all efforts and projects/programmes (such as development of a system and promotion of empowerment).	<p><Indicator 1> Status of identification and dissemination of best practices of mechanisms that enable active participation of women in the projects/programmes that Japan implement.</p> <p><Indicator 2> Implementation status of projects/programmes relating to women's empowerment.</p>	MOFA; JICA
	Action 5	Provide support for research on a relationship between gender issues of which men and boys face and occurrence of sexual and gender-based violence in recovery and reconstruction phase after conflicts or disasters. Support for projects/programmes in which men and boys contribute to prevent sexual and gender-based violence and provide assistance for women and girls.	<p><Indicator 1> Implementation status of projects/programmes to assist educational, athletic and recreational activities for men and boys in evacuation centers, etc. as measures to solve sexual and gender-based violence, etc.</p> <p><Indicator 2> Implementation status of projects/programmes to assist arrangement of counsellors who provide advice on worries and inquiries of men and boys and installation of counselling offices.</p> <p><Indicator 3> Implementation status of projects/programmes to assist fostering male instructors (those who educate other men about the prevention of gender-based</p>	MOFA; JICA

			violence, division of roles between husbands and wives, importance of communication, participation in child rearing, etc.).	
Goal 3	[Priority] In providing humanitarian relief, recovery and reconstruction assistance give top priority to the resolution of focal issues, such as support projects/programmes for healthcare, education, agriculture, infrastructure development, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR), and judicial systems that are directly linked to human security. In that process, assistance, which is especially needed by women and girls should be strengthened.			
	Action 1	Assist women and girls, etc. so that they can receive basic medical services; Ensure sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) and MISP (initial reproductive health services including service for survivors of sexual violence, emergency child birth) in particular; Also assist with the cooperation of men and boys, which is indispensable for ensuring SRHR of women and girls.	<Indicator 1> Status of identification and dissemination of best practices of support projects/programmes that involve Japan relating to delivery and perinatal care. <Indicator 2> Implementation status of support projects/programmes relating to sexually transmitted diseases. <Indicator 3> Implementation status of support projects/programmes specialized in other health needs unique to women (such as reproductive health). <Indicator 4> Status of identification and dissemination of best practices of support projects/programmes that involve Japan relating to plans for fostering community health workers, etc.	MOFA; JICA

			<p><Indicator 5> Implementation status of training on SRHR in support projects/programmes that involve Japan on SRHR in support projects/programmes that involve Japan. .</p>	
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	<p>Action 2</p>	<p>Provide assistance for continuation of school education and non-formal education even during time of conflict; Also provide assistance for provision of education opportunity to children and young people who could not receive education during conflict.</p>	<p><Indicator 1> Status of bilateral and multilateral support and support through NGOs. <Indicator 2> Identification of cases of assistance for the provision of educational opportunities to people including children and young people over school age.</p>	<p>MOFA; JICA</p>
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	Action 3	Provide assistance for equal education for women and girls.	<p><Indicator 1> Status of support for the elimination of gender disparities with the aim of increasing the advancement rate, literacy rate, enrollment rate, and completion rate of women and girls and increasing the percentage of female teachers in projects/programmes that involve Japan.</p> <p><Indicator 2> Status of consideration given to needs of women and girls regarding the educational environment in projects/programmes that involve Japan.</p> <p><Indicator 3> Identification of cases of projects/programmes that involve Japan in which due consideration is given to ensuring equal opportunity for vocational training, literacy education, enhancement of teachers' capacity, etc.</p>	MOFA; JICA
	Action 4	Integrate gender perspective in assistance for income generation activities (including agriculture and rural development projects/programmes) for reconstruction.	<p><Indicator 1> Status of identification and dissemination of best practices regarding women's participation in decision making in planning processes.</p> <p><Indicator 2> Status of identification and dissemination of best practices of projects/programmes including income generation in which women participated or in which due consideration was given to gender issues.</p>	MOFA; JICA

	Action 5	Incorporate perspective of protection of women and girls, and gender equality in infrastructure development for reconstruction projects/programmes.	<p><Indicator 1> Status of women's participation in planning and implementation of the projects/programmes plans and reflection of their opinions.</p> <p><Indicator 2> Follow up status of appropriate measures and activities (such as education for preventing sexually transmitted diseases, etc.) based on the impact by gender and on women and girls ascertained through a prior impact study (such as an increase in prostitution in the vicinity of the areas targeted in projects/programmes and expansion of HIV, AIDs and other sexually transmitted diseases) and implementation status of such measures and activities.</p>	MOFA; JICA
	Action 6	Consider needs of women and girls are considered in DDR of former combatants (including child soldiers) after conflicts; Incorporate gender perspective in projects/programmes to assist their social reintegration after demobilization.	<p><Indicator 1> Existence of data on the number of women and girls, and gender structure of armed groups targeted in DDR projects/programmes that involve Japan.</p> <p><Indicator 2> Involvement of focal points or personnel who are trained on gender-related consideration or analysis in DDR projects/programmes that involve Japan.</p> <p><Indicator 3> Implementation status of reintegration projects/programmes for former soldiers with due consideration given to specific needs of women and girls.</p>	Cabinet Office (Secretariat of the International Peace Cooperation Headhunters) MOFA; MOD; JICA
	Action 7	Integrate gender perspective in projects/programmes to support judicial reform after conflict.	<p><Indicator 1> Status of support for projects/programmes in which due consideration is given to women in assisting the establishment of new post-conflict systems that involve Japan.</p> <p><Indicator 2> Status of support for the fostering of law-enforcement officers and legal assistants (such as training on gender issues and gender analysis.)</p>	MOFA; JICA

Goal 4	Each organization involved in the planning and implementation of humanitarian and reconstruction assistance makes efforts for gender mainstreaming such as through gender-balanced personnel arrangements and training, and develops systems for protection against sexual and gender-based violence, etc., thereby thoroughly introducing the gender equality perspective in projects/programmes.			
	Action 1	Ensure that the gender perspective is integrated in planning and implementing projects/programmes so that women and girls, etc. are surely protected even in subsidized organizations and outsourced contractors.	<Indicator 1> Status of measures taken for judging whether subsidized organizations, outsourced contractors, other contractors, or NGOs relating to projects/programmes, and local organizations and companies have a mechanism for gender mainstreaming, etc. and for promoting the establishment of such mechanism.	MOFA; JICA

V. Framework for Monitoring and Evaluation, and Revision

Major goal			
Develop a framework for effective monitoring and evaluation, and review of implementation status of the NAP at an appropriate time. Revise the NAP regularly.			
Significance and objective			
<p>In order for appropriate monitoring and evaluation, various experiences of implementing entities will be shared and the Monitoring Working Group consisting of representatives of ministries and agencies and the Evaluation Committee consisting of experienced experts (including representatives of civil society and NGOs) with sufficient knowledge and experience in the field of WPS will closely coordinate.</p> <p>The evaluation will focus on whether improvements have been made over time. At the same time, the validity of indicators and goals also be evaluated.</p> <p>Relevant organizations are required to develop systems and check their awareness on a daily basis so that their capacity to design, plan and implement policies and projects/programmes based on the gender equality perspective improves through the implementation of the NAP. They are also required to share and accumulate good practices and to take appropriate recommendations in such processes.</p> <p>The participation of experts are ensured in the evaluation and review process based on the background of the establishment of the NAP, while taking into account international discussions for the implementation of SCR 1325 and other relevant resolutions.</p>			
Goal 1	Develop a framework for appropriately monitoring the implementation status of the NAP.		
	Action	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establish a focal point (a department playing a central role) for the NAP in each ministry and agency. 2. Establish The Monitoring Working Group (hereinafter referred to as the “Working Group”) consisting of focal points of all relevant ministries and agencies (the Ministry of Foreign Affairs [Gender Mainstreaming Division, Foreign Policy Bureau] serves as the secretariat of the Working Group). 3. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs makes public English and Japanese versions of the annual report reflecting the implementation status of the NAP on its website. 	All relevant ministries and agencies
Goal 2	Develop a framework for appropriately evaluating the implementation status of the NAP.		

	Action	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establish the Evaluation Committee. (the Ministry of Foreign Affairs [Gender Mainstreaming Division, Foreign Policy Bureau] serves as the point of contact on the government side.) 2. The Committee consists of experts with sufficient knowledge and experience in the fields of WPS. Members representing civil society and NGOs are selected while also referring to recommendations from civil society organizations and NGOs engaged in activities in line with SCR 1325 and other relevant resolutions. 3. The Committee may request information related to the implementation status of the NAP from relevant ministries and agencies via the point of contact. Upon receiving a request, ministries and agencies may make a report to the Committee via the point of contact. 4. The Committee can state its opinions on a draft of an annual report on the implementation status based on the Working Group explanation. 5. Experts can provide necessary information for monitoring and evaluation to the Committee. 6. The Committee evaluates the implementation of the NAP every two years and will publish on the website of MOFA in both Japanese and English 7. The Committee may provide opportunities to exchange views in cooperation with focal points on evaluation report with civil society and NGOs who engage WPS agenda in SCR 1325 and other relevant resolutions. 8. The Committee may analyze the validity of goals, specific measures, and indicators of the NAP and major obstacles in its implementation, and compile and present the direction of revision to the NAP approximately by the completion of the first annual report (at the second year of implementation). 9. The government of Japan reports the implementation status of the NAP in its periodic reports concerning the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and the UN Human Rights Council's Universal Periodic Review (UPR). 	All relevant ministries and agencies
Goal 3	Revise the NAP appropriately in four years.		
	Action	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The government of Japan reviews the NAP based also on the recommendations of the Committee. 2. The government of Japan respects the process of drafting NAP and hear views from experts as necessary. In the revision process based on the SCR1325 and other relevant resolutions, the government of Japan have meetings with experts, civil society and NGOs, who have enough knowledge and experiences in WPS field in accordance with SCR 1325 and other relevant resolutions. 	All relevant ministries and agencies

		3. After the establishment of this plan, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs will publish the working schedule for the review to be conducted four years later.	
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