

National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security

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 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

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

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

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.⁷ Since then, efforts have been made to respect women’s human rights, to place prioritize gender mainstreaming⁸, 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.
- (2) 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 as passive and vulnerable victims but rather as proactive participants contributing at all levels in conflict prevention, resolution, and peacebuilding activities.⁹
- (3) 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 adopted General Recommendation No. 30 on Women in Conflict Prevention, Conflict, and Post-conflict Situations,¹⁰ 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.
- (4) 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

⁶ Paragraph 14 of the Beijing Declaration adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women (<http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/beijing/pdf/BDPfA%20E.pdf>)

⁷ Chapter I, paragraph 1 of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action

⁸ A strategy for promoting gender equality by incorporating a gender perspective in all areas of policy-making, government, business, etc.

⁹ 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.”

¹⁰ 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).

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 and girls, etc. who were victims of gender-based violence in conflicts; and (iv) Consideration given to gender issues in the rescue and reconstruction phase (humanitarian and reconstruction assistance).

3. Japan's Initiatives

- (1) For 70 years after the 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”,¹¹ Japan has provided various assistance in such fields as conflict-prevention, peacebuilding including participation in Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) and empowerment of women throughout the seven decades after the War. 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, 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 establishes and will implement this National Action Plan in cooperation with experts (including representatives of civil society and of NGOs), and in particular with women's groups.
- (2) Japan has already responded to requests under Resolution 1325 in the following forms, while acknowledging that further efforts are necessary to protect women and girls, support gender mainstreaming, and promote women's participation in decision making processes.
 - 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.”¹²
 - 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.

¹¹ Preamble of the Constitution of Japan

¹² Main text, paragraph 3 (a) of the Resolution on human security adopted by the General Assembly (A/RES/66/290)

- 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 such as protecting women during emergency humanitarian relief efforts in conflict or natural disasters, contributing to projects sensitive to women's needs, and implementing projects 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. Japan has also provided pre-deployment education and training on sexual violence and women's care needs for personnel such as Self-Defense Forces who have participated in UN PKOs. Japan has also promoted human resource development and capacity building by providing lectures on gender issues and sexual violence in training sessions for Japanese and foreign PKO personnel as well as other civilian experts who play active roles in peacebuilding operations.
- (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 pledged implementation of ODA in excess of 3 billion dollars over three years (calendar years 2013 to 2015). The third core field is the one covered by this National Action Plan and Japan will implement it steadily. As part of this initiative, the Japanese government, along with other organizations, hosted an international symposium for creating a society in which women shine, the "World Assembly for Women in Tokyo: WAW! Tokyo 2014" in September 2014, inviting top leaders in gender fields from all over Japan and around the world. At the symposium, active discussions were held on measures to promote women's activities, including those on women, peace and security (WPS) initiatives, and proposals were presented.
- (4) Japan has experienced many large-scale natural disasters, 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) In light of the Security Council's requests provided in Security Council Resolution 1325 and its relevant documents, this National Action Plan aims to review, from a gender perspective, the Japanese government's policies and initiatives concerning assistance in the field of conflict prevention and peacebuilding, including participation in UN PKOs and women's empowerment. By clarifying measures to be taken in the future, it strengthens the existing policies and initiatives. The implementation of this Action Plan should be consistent 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 paid to the expansion of women's active participation in all levels of decision making in the 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 is 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 this National Action Plan, the Japanese government heard views from various parties concerned 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 are reflected in this Action Plan. The government will continue to place value on these dialogues and cooperation with these when implementing the National Action Plan so that many good practices are created.

- (4) In order to measure achievement, this National Action Plan introduces as many indicators as possible for reference in order to follow up on the implementation status. At the same time, the government endeavors to appropriately secure financial resources for implementation. After the establishment of the Action Plan, the implementation status of the Action Plan will be monitored regularly using the indicators under the framework where experts (including representatives of civil society and of NGOs) will participate. A report on the implementation status will be prepared every year. Based on these annual reports, the government will review the Action Plan in approximately three years after its establishment.

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 and reconstruction assistance; and the framework to monitor, evaluate, and review. Specifically, women's participation in processes of conflict prevention, peacebuilding, and reconstruction is the core of those pillars, and therefore comes first. Since the issue of participation relates to all other pillars (fields of conflict prevention, protection, and humanitarian and reconstruction assistance), the details for women's participation are classified within each of these fields. The Action Plan will then explain the three pillars for preventing human rights infringement during conflict and disaster, including violence against women and girls, etc. during and after conflicts and protecting women and girls who have suffered violence or other human rights infringement at the stage of emergency assistance after a conflict or a disaster.
- (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.
- (3) This National Action Plan will be implemented through individual measures, aiming to achieve the following major goals for each field.
 - *Participation;*
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 leadership 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 violence and other human rights infringement during or after conflict or under a humanitarian crisis such as a large-scale disaster.

- *Humanitarian and reconstruction assistance;*
Provide humanitarian and reconstruction assistance while reflecting circumstances and needs unique to women and girls, promoting women's empowerment, and ensuring women's participation.

- *Framework for monitoring, evaluation and review;*
Build a framework to effectively monitor, evaluate, and review the National Action Plan at an appropriate time and revise the National Action Plan regularly.

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				
In order to achieve gender mainstreaming, which is one of the core challenges in SCR 1325 and other relevant resolutions, the participation of women should be ensured in all stages in Japan's various activities so that consideration for women's perspectives are reflected therein. 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 domestic security and diplomacy will also be promoted steadily in tandem with the implementation of the Basic Plan for Gender Equality.				
Goal 1	Ensure women play an active role in decision making concerning the prevention of occurrence and recurrence of conflicts and ensure that women's perspectives are reflected in such processes.			
	Action 1	Give consideration to women's perspectives in each stage of planning, monitoring and evaluating projects relating to the prevention of occurrence and recurrence of conflicts, and ensure participation of women and girls, etc. in these processes.	<Indicator 1> Status on relevant projects which have been conducted in each stage of planning, implementation, and evaluation. <Indicator 2> Status of participation of women and girls, etc. involved in these processes.	Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA); Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)
	Action 2	Offer cooperation in UN PKOs and other peacebuilding efforts with due consideration given to women's perspectives.	<Indicator 1> Status of activities with due consideration given to the gender perspective. <Indicator 2> Status of dispatched experts in gender issues and personnel in charge of gender issues to UN PKOs, etc.	Secretariat of the International Peace Cooperation Headquarters, Cabinet Office; MOFA; Ministry of Defense (MOD)
	Action 3	Offer support for the establishment and operation of laws and systems which give consideration to women's perspectives and for the improvement of access to justice.	<Indicator 1> Status of the relevant support.	MOFA; JICA
	Action 4	Assist women in aid-recipient countries play an active role in	<Indicator 1> Status of direct support by the government and JICA.	MOFA; JICA

		peacebuilding activities.	<Indicator 2> Good practices of assistance for NGOs engaged in these activities.	
	Action 5	Take the initiative as a major donor country so as to achieve the goal of ensuring allocation of 15% of the UN Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) to women-related projects.	<Indicator 1> The amount and percentage of the funds allocated to women-related projects.	MOFA
Goal 2	Increase women's participation in peacebuilding processes.			
	Action 1	Assist women's groups in conflict-affected regions that can play a significant role in peacebuilding processes.	<Indicator 1> Status of assistance for the relevant women's groups.	MOFA; JICA
	Action 2	Ensure participation of women representing conflict-affected regions in peace-related conferences in which Japan is involved (including conference on reconstruction assistance to conflict-affected regions).	<Indicator 1> Status of participation of the relevant women.	MOFA; JICA
Goal 3	Reflect consideration for women's perspectives in decision making concerning humanitarian and reconstruction assistance. Women can play an active role in this field.			
	Action 1	Ensure women's participation in drawing up plans for humanitarian and reconstruction assistance.	<Indicator 1> Status of promotion of women's participation in decision making with regard to drawing up plans. <Indicator 2> Status of women dispatched from Japan for assistance projects.	MOFA; JICA
	Action 2	Ensure women's participation in activities for assisting democratization, including dispatch of election monitoring groups.	<Indicator 1> Status of projects to promote registration of women on electoral registers and women's participation in election commissions. <Indicator 2> 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.	Secretariat of the International Peace Cooperation Headquarters, Cabinet Office; MOFA; JICA
	Action 3	Introduce the gender equality perspective in assistance projects for	<Indicator 1> Identify personnel in charge of gender issues concerning assistance	MOFA; JICA

		post-disaster reconstruction and disaster risk reduction and ensure women's participation in decision making.	projects for post-disaster reconstruction and disaster risk reduction. <Indicator 2> Status of promotion of women's participation in decision making in entities and communities in aid-recipient countries.	
	Action 4	In disaster responses in Japan, ensure women's participation in decision making and implementation of projects while maintaining compatibility with Disaster Management Plans, the Basic Act on Disaster Control Measures, and the Basic Plan for Gender Equality.	<Indicator 1> The number and percentage of women among members of local disaster management councils. <Indicator 2> Dissemination of manuals that clearly state best practices involving women's participation in decision making in all stages of the management of shelters after disasters. <Indicator 3> The number and percentage by gender of officials trained to engage in disaster response. <Indicator 4> Status of collection, publication and dissemination of best practices concerning reconstruction after the Great East Japan Earthquake from the viewpoint of gender equality. <Indicator 5> The number and percentage by gender of officials engaged in disaster prevention measures.	Cabinet Office (Disaster Management); Gender Equality Bureau, Cabinet Office; Reconstruction Agency; Fire and Disaster Management Agency;
Goal 4	Introduce the gender equality perspective in decision making in Japan concerning foreign and security policies, and increase women's participation in these field including in decision making.			
	Action 1	Positively assist Japanese women to assume posts in the UN or other international organizations or in UN missions, in particular, promoting their appointment as top officials.	<Indicator 1> The number of Japanese women working in international organizations and their percentage among all Japanese personnel.	MOFA
	Action 2	Develop a system including the establishment of a new department for promoting gender mainstreaming and participation of women upon implementing SCR	<Indicator 1> Status of the establishment of the relevant department and its activities (including a staff organization).	Cabinet Office; National Police Agency (NPA);

		1325 and other relevant resolutions.	<p><Indicator 2> Status of the development of other systems (personnel specializing in gender issues, etc.).</p> <p><Indicator 3> Status of personnel measures such as introducing a specialist system.</p>	MOFA; MOD; JICA
	Action 3	Foster personnel with the gender equality perspective.	<p><Indicator 1> Status of training on gender issues (including training on the National Action Plan (NAP)) for officers (the number of officials who participate in trainings, contents of the training, etc.).</p>	Secretariat of the International Peace Cooperation Headquarters, Cabinet Office; NPA; MOFA; MOD; JICA
	Action 4	Publish and disseminate SCR 1325 and the NAP.	<p><Indicator 1> Status of publication and dissemination.</p>	MOFA, etc.
	Action 5	Increase women's participation into Japanese delegations to peace-related conferences (including the conference on reconstruction assistance to conflict-affected regions).	<p><Indicator 1> The number and percentage of women in Japanese delegations and the number and percentage of such women playing leading roles.</p> <p><Indicator 2> Status of preparation of a list of public and private experts on gender equality perspectives residing in Japan.</p>	MOFA; JICA
	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".	<p><Indicator 1> Status of dispatch of women to PKOs or bilateral cooperation missions (their number and percentage among all personnel for the relevant missions, etc.).</p> <p><Indicator 2> Status of dispatch of women to project missions relating to the implementation of SCR 1325 and other relevant resolutions (their number and percentage among all personnel for the relevant missions, etc.).</p>	Secretariat of the International Peace Cooperation Headquarters, Cabinet Office; NPA; MOFA; MOD; JICA

II. Conflict Prevention

Major goal

Promote women's participation and leadership roles in all processes of prevention, management, and resolution of conflicts and decision making, and introduce and strengthen the 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 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

Encourage women to participate in conflict prevention and introduce the gender equality perspective in the early warning and early response mechanism.

	Action 1	Introduce statistics and analysis methods which consider gender issues in analysis of conflicts	<p><Indicator 1> Status of introduction of gender analysis in analysis of the situation of each country and region (introduction of the gender equality perspective in Japan's situation analysis).</p> <p><Indicator 2> Status of introduction of gender analysis in ODA projects in countries currently experiencing conflict and those having experienced conflict.</p>	MOFA; JICA
	Action 2	Give consideration to gender issues in collecting, verifying and analyzing information on possible conflicts	<p><Indicator 1> Status of consideration given to gender issues in collecting, verifying, and analyzing information on possible conflicts.</p> <p><Indicator 2> Status of women's participation in collection, verification, and analysis of information on possible conflicts.</p>	MOFA; JICA
	Action 3	Promote women's participation in the early warning and early response mechanism	<p><Indicator 1> Status of women's participation in building and operating the early warning and early response mechanism.</p>	MOFA; JICA
	Action 4	Promote women's participation in confidence-building activities	<p><Indicator 1> Implementation status of confidence-building projects with</p>	MOFA; JICA

			the participation of women (cultural, academic, and athletic exchanges, forestation and environmental protection, etc.).	
Goal 2	Encourage women to participate and take leadership roles in conflict management in conflict-affected societies.			
	Action 1	Analyze risks of gender-based violence, etc. in conflict-affected societies and take measures to alleviate such risks.	<p><Indicator 1> Implementation status of ODA projects aiming to prevent gender-based violence, etc. in countries currently experiencing conflict and those having experienced conflict, and status of women's participation in such projects.</p> <p><Indicator 2> Implementation status of projects for refugees and displaced persons in especially vulnerable situations, including prevention of gender-based violence, etc., and status of women's participation in such projects.</p>	MOFA; JICA
	Action 2	Encourage women to participate and take leadership roles in grass-roots activities to prevent expansion of conflicts and their impact.	<p><Indicator 1> Status of assistance for enabling women to take leadership roles in the relevant activities.</p>	MOFA; JICA
Goal 3	Encourage women to participate in conflict resolution, assist them in taking leadership roles, and reflect the gender equality perspective in peacebuilding processes.			
	Action 1	Encourage women to participate and take leadership roles in official and unofficial peace negotiations and decision making that involve Japan.	<p><Indicator 1> Status of women's participation in peace negotiations that involve Japan.</p> <p><Indicator 2> Cases where women took leadership roles in the aforementioned negotiations.</p> <p><Indicator 3> Status of reflection of needs of returning refugees and displaced persons (in particular women and girls) in peace negotiations.</p>	MOFA
	Action 2	Reflect the gender equality perspective in peacebuilding processes that involve Japan, including measures for preventing gender-based violence, etc.	<p><Indicator 1> Status of reflection of the gender equality perspective in peacebuilding processes that involve Japan.</p> <p><Indicator 2> Status of consideration given to measures for preventing</p>	MOFA

			gender-based violence, etc. in the aforementioned status of reflection.	
	Action 3	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 4	Examine and study cases where women significantly contributed to conflict resolution, and extract lessons and success factors.	<Indicator 1> Implementation status of case studies on conflict resolution and women.	MOFA; JICA
Goal 4	Offer support for initiatives for preventing the recurrence of conflicts that incorporate the gender equality perspective.			
	Action 1	Offer support for police reform initiatives incorporating gender mainstreaming and the gender equality perspective (including gender analysis and responses to needs, etc. while ensuring women's participation).	<Indicator 1> Implementation status of education on gender issues for overseas security organizations. <Indicator 2> Status of assistance for female police officers, such as training, etc. <Indicator 3> Status of support for training on gender issues and training on responses to gender-based violence, etc. (including the establishment of a special unit).	NPA; MOFA; JICA
	Action 2	Offer support for the reinforcement of the capacity of the judiciary branch, which will facilitate the incorporation of the gender equality perspective and gender mainstreaming.	<Indicator 1> Status of support for local judicial organs in preparing guidelines and plans in accordance with SCR 1325. <Indicator 2> Status of assistance for female legal professionals. <Indicator 3> Status of support for the development of legal systems which will facilitate gender equality.	Ministry of Justice (MOJ); MOFA; JICA
	Action 3	Assist the rehabilitation of communities incorporating the gender equality perspective and gender mainstreaming.	<Indicator 1> Status of consideration given to gender issues in community development (rehabilitation) projects.	MOFA; JICA
	Action 4	Offer support for initiatives for the control of small arms incorporating the gender equality perspective.	<Indicator 1> Status of consideration given to gender issues in dealing with issues of small arms control.	MOFA

	Action 5	Offer support for measures against human trafficking (protection of victims, prosecution of perpetrators, prevention of trafficking) incorporating the gender equality 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 the gender equality 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 (the military forces, police, courts, etc.) for training on measures for trafficking victims.</p>	MOFA; JICA
	Action 6	Offer support in the process of social reform for reconciliation from the perspective of gender analysis and implementation of SCR 1325.	<p><Indicator 1> Status of support for the national governments and local organizations in preparing guidelines and plans for the implementation of SCR 1325 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 have been prepared by the ministries and agencies relating to the relevant support).</p> <p><Indicator 2> Status of consideration given to women's empowerment and gender equality in peace education curricula which were prepared with support from Japan.</p>	MOFA; JICA
Goal 5	Encourage women to participate in peacekeeping operations, peace support activities and peacebuilding activities, assist them in taking leadership roles, and strengthen the capacity of PKO personnel and other peace support personnel to prevent and deal with sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) and gender-based violence, etc.			

	Action 1	Strengthen the capacity to prevent and respond to gender-based violence, etc. by PKO personnel, etc.	<p><Indicator 1> Implementation status of training for PKO personnel, etc. before their dispatch.</p> <p><Indicator 2> Implementation status of related education in the curriculum of the Self-Defense Forces other than the training for PKO personnel, etc. before their dispatch.</p> <p><Indicator 3> Implementation status of related education for police officers and civilian experts.</p>	Secretariat of the International Peace Cooperation Headquarters, Cabinet Office; NPA; MOFA; MOD
Goal 6	Alleviate tension among countries 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, building friendly relations, and solving conflict without using force.</p>	MOFA; JICA
	Action 2	Promote international cooperation for implementing SCR 1325.	<p><Indicator 1> Status of the relevant international cooperation.</p>	MOFA
	Action 3	Promote peace education in Japan.	<p><Indicator 1> Implementation status of measures concerning peace education.</p> <p><Indicator 2> Status of assistance for private activities for peace education.</p>	MOFA; Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT)

III. Protection

Major goal

Prevent various aid-recipients including women and girls, etc. from being exposed to gender-based violence, etc. or other human rights infringement in or after a conflict or under humanitarian crisis such as a large-scale disaster.

Significance and objective

Under humanitarian crisis, in particular, there is a heightened risk of gender-based violence, such as rape and other sexual violence, domestic violence, sexual exploitation (such as being forced to provide sexual services 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: gender-based violence cases are not often reported; in many cases, perpetrators are not prosecuted or punished and victims are left unrelieved even after the crisis situation ends; gender-based norms, gender-based roles, gender inequality, and flaws in legal systems underlie gender-based violence; and an overwhelming majority of victims of gender-based violence are women and girls, although men, boys, and LGBT persons are also victimized and their cases are even less reported and even harder to deal with. Measures in Japan are to be promoted steadily in tandem with the implementation of the Basic Plan for Gender Equality.

Goal 1

Provide victims of gender-based violence under humanitarian crisis with comprehensive support, including physical, medical, psychosocial, legal, and economic assistance.

	Action 1	Strengthen a system to provide comprehensive support to victims of gender-based violence and ensure thorough reporting.	<p><Indicator 1> Status of establishment of a system for communication with organizations dealing with gender-based violence when utilizing existing Standard Operation Procedure (SOP) concerning gender-based violence including PKOs and other peacebuilding activities and emergency humanitarian assistance activities as well as status of responses to gender-based violence.</p> <p><Indicator 2> Status of assistance for NGOs that provide support for victims of gender-based violence, such as through providing shelters.</p>	MOFA; JICA
	Action 2	Train officials and SDF personnel engaging in PKOs and other peacebuilding activities, disaster relief missions, and projects to assist developing countries.	<p><Indicator 1> Status of training on responses to gender-based violence including a perspective of sexual and reproductive health and rights (the number of participants, contents of the training, etc.).</p> <p><Indicator 2> Status of assistance for NGOs that support training of medical personnel on responses to gender-based violence and, in particular, on sexual and reproductive health and rights.</p>	Secretariat of the International Peace Cooperation Headquarters, Cabinet Office; NPA; MOFA; MOD; JICA
	Action 3	Provide victims of gender-based violence with assistance during a	<p><Indicator 1> Status of projects to support medium- to long-term</p>	MOFA; JICA

		transitional phase (or medium- to long-term assistance).	rehabilitation of victims of gender-based violence (including medical, socio- psychosocial and economic assistance) after a conflict or a large-scale disaster.	
	Action 4	Prevent gender-based violence by civilian officials and SDF personnel engaging in PKOs and other peacebuilding activities and projects in developing countries.	<Indicator 1> Status of thorough dissemination of the International Code of Conduct to officials and SDF personnel. <Indicator 2> Number of gender-based violence cases in which Japanese officials or SDF personnel were perpetrators and report of the developments (based on statistics submitted to the UN DPKO).	Secretariat of the International Peace Cooperation Headquarters, Cabinet Office; MOFA; JICA
	Action 5	Offer support for activities relating to gender-based violence in a conflict carried out by the UN, etc.	<Indicator 1> Status of support for UN Secretary General's Special Envoy on Sexual Violence in Conflict, UN Women, other UN organizations and international organizations.	MOFA
Goal 2	Reduce and prevent risks of gender-based violence, etc. under humanitarian crisis.			
	Action 1	Offer support for the development of systems for initial response, deployment and monitoring on site.	<Indicator 1> Status of support for bodies engaging in the development of systems for initial response, deployment, and monitoring on site.	MOFA; JICA
	Action 2	Analyze risks of gender-based violence in designing and planning projects relating to water sanitation and health (WASH) initiatives, food and nutrition, shelters, distribution of relief goods, healthcare, education and awareness-raising activities, etc.	<Indicator 1> Status of analysis of risks of gender-based violence in the relevant projects.	MOFA; JICA
	Action 3	Offer support for economic and social empowerment targeting women and girls (in particular, women belonging to minorities and widows).	<Indicator 1> Status of support for the relevant projects (including best practices).	MOFA; JICA
	Action 4	Offer support for programs trying to eliminate gender-based violence and	<Indicator 1> Status of support for the relevant programs (including best	MOFA; JICA

		promoting gender equality based on participation and involvement of communities.	practices).	
	Action 5	Strengthen international regulations on illegal trade of small arms incorporating the gender equality perspective.	<Indicator 1> Status of UN resolutions on small arms (including Japan's initiatives). <Indicator 2> Status of enforcement of the Arms Trade Treaty.	MOFA
Goal 3	Reflect the gender equality perspective upon protection and support for refugees and displaced persons and prevent 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 gender-based violence.	MOFA
	Action 2	Identify and record various needs of highly vulnerable people, mainly women and girls, etc. 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; JICA
	Action 3	Ensure the perspective of preventing and responding to gender-based violence when designing and planning projects relating to water sanitation and health (WASH) initiatives, food and nutrition, shelters, distribution of relief goods, healthcare, education and awareness-raising activities, etc.	<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	Carry out assistance activities 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, etc. through involvement of communities.	<Indicator 1> Status of inclusive humanitarian aid including for host communities, when drawing up assistance plans for refugees and displaced persons. <Indicator 2> Inclusion of (female) representatives of both refugees and displaced persons and the host communities when drawing up assistance plans.	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 officials who participated in training and status of training on gender-based violence for government officials involved with refugees recognition and participants.</p>	MOJ
Goal 4	Properly investigate and punish dispatched personnel and others who perpetrate gender-based violence.			
	Action 1	Prevent gender-based violence by personnel dispatched for PKO activities.	<p><Indicator 1> Status of training on gender-based violence for personnel prior to being dispatched.</p> <p><Indicator 2> Designate personnel in charge of gender-based violence when dispatching personnel to UN PKO.</p> <p><Indicator 3> Number of Japanese participants in training sessions concerning protection of women and girls, etc. in conflict organized by the UN DPKO, etc.</p>	Secretariat of the International Peace Cooperation Headquarters, Cabinet Office; MOFA; MOD
	Action 2	Offer support for training for PKO personnel.	<p><Indicator 1> Number of lecturers relating to gender-based violence issues dispatched to PKO Training Centers, and amount of contributions to PKO Training Centers in Asia and Africa.</p>	MOFA
	Action 3	Establish a mechanism of prosecution and punishment in the event of any gender-based violence during dispatch of personnel.	<p><Indicator 1> Status of the establishment of an office to accept complaints, and number of reports, and status of responses.</p> <p><Indicator 2> Publication of the policy on strict punishment of perpetrators of gender-based violence, etc. and harassment against complainants, and status of compliance with such policy.</p>	Secretariat of the International Peace Cooperation Headquarters, Cabinet Office; MOFA; MOD
	Action 4	Positively participate in initiatives by the international community for ending non-punishment of gender-based violence.	<p><Indicator 1> Status of responses to international initiatives, such as the Resolution on Elimination of Violence against Women and other related</p>	MOFA

			resolutions by the UN General Assembly, UN Human Rights Council, UN Security Council, etc.	
	Action 5	Make personnel and financial contributions to UN Women, UN Secretary General's Special Envoy on Sexual Violence in Conflict, International Criminal Court (ICC), etc.	<Indicator 1> Status of personnel and financial contributions.	MOFA
Goal 5	Offer support for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) in or after a conflict and for Security Sector Reform (SSR) including judicial system reform.			
	Action 1	Introduce the perspective of the protection of women and girls in efforts for disarmament of former soldiers (including child soldiers) after a conflict; Introduce the gender equality perspective in projects for their reintegration after discharge.	<Indicator 1> Status of support for DDR to which a perspective of the protection of women and girls is introduced. <Indicator 2> Status of projects for reintegration of former soldiers responding to specific needs of women and girls, etc.	MOFA; JICA
	Action 2	Offer support for the establishment and operation of laws and systems from the gender equality perspective and improve access to justice.	<Indicator 1> Status of projects to support the development of laws concerning gender-based violence.	MOFA; JICA
	Action 3	Offer support for training and awareness-raising projects for ending non-punishment.	<Indicator 1> Status of awareness-raising support projects. <Indicator 2> Status of support for the appointment of women to posts of legal professionals (including judges), local police officers, and military personnel. <Indicator 3> Status of support for training for legal professionals (including judges), local police officers, and military personnel.	NPA ; MOFA; JICA;
	Action 4	Offer support for building a system for reporting gender-based violence after a humanitarian crisis.	<Indicator 1> Status of the relevant support.	MOFA; JICA

IV. Humanitarian and Reconstruction Assistance

Major goal Provide humanitarian and reconstruction assistance while reflecting circumstances and needs unique to women and girls, etc., promoting women's empowerment, and ensuring women's participation.				
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, etc. and ensure their rights. When providing assistance, it is also necessary to make efforts to alleviate the burden on recipient countries by cooperating with other donor countries according to various guidelines. ¹³ Furthermore, upon providing humanitarian and reconstruction assistance after a conflict or a disaster, women's participation needs to be ensured in all processes of initial investigation, planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation, etc. on both the donor 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, etc. are in an especially vulnerable situation in emergency assistance phase such as in a conflict or immediately after a conflict or a disaster.			
	Action 1 [Initial investigation]	When planning and providing emergency or humanitarian assistance, collect sex and age disaggregated data to the greatest extent possible, and ascertain circumstances and needs unique to women and girls, etc.	<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 in reports from international organizations.	MOFA; JICA
	Action 2 [Planning]	Develop projects reflecting circumstances and needs unique to women and girls, etc.	<Indicator 1> Status of consideration given to gender issues in drawing up plans. <Indicator 2> Status of consideration given to circumstances and needs unique to women and girls, etc. in projects consisting of building of camps, evacuation centers and other facilities (installation of shelters, water stations and toilets).	MOFA; JICA
	Action 3 [Implementation/building of a system]	Establish a mechanism to ensure protection and equal access to assistance for women and girls, etc., who are apt to be marginalized in projects to deliver food/water, to provide shelters, and to	<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,	MOFA; JICA

¹³ 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.

		provide health services, etc.	sanitary goods, food, shelters, clothing, etc.) and water supply services.	
	Action 4 [Registration]	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 and activities in which beneficiaries are registered not on a household basis but on an individual basis. <Indicator 2> Implementation status of projects and activities in which gender, age, household composition and special needs for protection and assistance, etc. are recorded in the registration.	MOFA; JICA
	Action 5 [Prevention and measures against gender-based violence, etc. and protection]	Offer support for prevention efforts and protection measures against gender-based violence, etc. toward women and girls, etc.	<Indicator 1> Status of support for training on prevention and measures against gender-based violence, etc., targeting dispatched personnel in organizations and bodies in recipient countries. <Indicator 2> Status of support for prior dissemination of a mechanism for the relief of victims of gender-based violence, etc. in recipient countries (to relevant organizations and aid-recipients). <Indicator 3> Status of consideration given to needs of victims of gender-based violence, etc. in building camps and evacuation centers in assistance projects and activities that involve Japan.	JICA
Goal 2	[Transitional phase] Pay attention to the significance of seamless assistance in the transitional phase, from emergency humanitarian assistance to reconstruction assistance, being provided so as to ensure that women and girls, etc. will not be left out from assistance. Make efforts to enhance women's empowerment and support their financial independence, while giving due consideration to circumstances and needs unique to women and girls, etc. and ensuring their safety. Ensure that women and girls, etc. will not be left out from reconstruction processes due to any gap in procurement and allocation of funds.			
	Action 1 [Securing of funds]	Offer support for projects to assist vulnerable people, such as women and girls, etc., and promote gender mainstreaming.	<Indicator 1> Implementation status of projects with due consideration given to gender issues. <Indicator 2> Identification and dissemination of best practices of projects to enhance women's empowerment with the aim of promoting the financial independence of women and girls, etc.	MOFA; JICA

			<p><Indicator 3> Identification and dissemination of best practices of projects to create jobs for women, increase their income, to help their employment as well as to ensure gender equality in employment.</p>	
	<p>Action 2 [Reflection of specific circumstances and needs]</p>	<p>Reflect circumstances and needs unique to women and girls, etc. in designing, planning and implementing projects.</p>	<p><Indicator 1> Status of reflection of opinions of aid-recipients on designing, planning, and implementing of assistance projects that involve Japan.</p>	<p>MOFA; JICA</p>
<p>Goal 3</p>	<p>[Reconstruction phase] Introduce the gender equality perspective in a series of processes of planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of reconstruction assistance projects including assistance for returning and reintegration of refugees and displaced persons after a conflict or a disaster, thereby promoting the rights of women and girls, etc. and achieving gender equality and fairness, which further increases the effects of assistance.</p>			
	<p>Action 1 [Planning]</p>	<p>Introduce the gender equality perspective in planning of projects.</p>	<p><Indicator 1> Status of support for assistance projects mainly targeting women and girls. <Indicator 2> Status of support for projects with due consideration given to gender issues. <Indicator 3> Status of arrangement of female staff engaged in planning. <Indicator 4> Best practices in aid planning that reflect the voices of women and girls, etc.</p>	<p>MOFA; JICA</p>
	<p>Action 2 [Women's participation]</p>	<p>Ensure women's participation in implementation of projects.</p>	<p><Indicator 1> Status of arrangement of female staff implementing projects.</p>	<p>MOFA; JICA</p>
	<p>Action 3 [Monitoring]</p>	<p>Introduce the gender equality perspective in monitoring and evaluation of projects.</p>	<p><Indicator 1> Status of consideration given to gender issues based on protection and participation of women in monitoring projects. <Indicator 2> Status of consideration given to gender issues based on protection and participation of women in evaluating projects.</p>	<p>MOFA; JICA</p>
	<p>Action 4 [Implementation/building of a system]</p>	<p>Build a mechanism to enable women to actively participate in projects as a whole (development of a system and promotion of empowerment).</p>	<p><Indicator 1> Status of identification and dissemination of best practices of mechanisms that enable active participation of women in the projects that Japan implements.</p>	<p>MOFA; JICA</p>

			<Indicator 2> Implementation status of projects relating to women's empowerment.	
	Action 5 [Involvement of men and boys]	Offer support for surveys on problems faced by men and boys in society in the reconstruction phase after a conflict or a disaster and on impact of such problems on gender relations and the occurrence of gender-based violence, etc. and offer support for projects in which men and boys contribute to the prevention of gender-based violence, etc. and assistance for women and girls. etc.	<Indicator 1> Implementation status of projects to assist educational, athletic and recreational activities for men and boys in evacuation centers, etc. as measures to solve gender-based violence, etc. <Indicator 2> Implementation status of projects to assist arrangement of counsellors who provide advice on worries and inquiries of men and boys and installation of counselling offices. <Indicator 3> Implementation status of projects to assist fostering male instructors (those who educate other men about the prevention of gender-based violence, division of roles between husbands and wives, importance of communication, participation in child rearing, etc.).	MOFA; JICA
Goal 4	[Focal issues] In providing humanitarian and reconstruction assistance give top priority to the resolution of focal issues, such as support projects for healthcare, education, agriculture, infrastructure development, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR), and judicial systems etc. that are directly linked to human security. In that process, strengthen assistance in fields especially needed by women and girls, etc.			
	Action 1 [Healthcare]	Assist women and girls, etc. so that they can receive basic medical services; Ensure sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) 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 that involve Japan relating to delivery and perinatal care. <Indicator 2> Implementation status of support projects relating to sexually transmitted diseases. <Indicator 3> Implementation status of support projects 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 that involve Japan relating to plans for fostering community health workers, etc. <Indicator 5> Implementation status of training	MOFA; JICA

			on SRHR in support projects that involve Japan.	
	Action 2 [Education 1]	Offer support for the continuation of school education and non-formal education even in a conflict; Offer support for the provision of education opportunity to children and young people who could not receive education during a conflict.	<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.	MOFA; JICA
	Action 3 [Education 2]	Offer support for equal education for women and girls.	<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 that involve Japan. <Indicator 2> Status of consideration given to needs of women and girls regarding the educational environment in projects that involve Japan. <Indicator 3> Identification of cases of projects that involve Japan in which due consideration is given to ensuring equal opportunity for vocational training, literacy education, enhancement of teachers' capacity, etc.	MOFA; JICA
	Action 4 [Agriculture]	Incorporate the gender equality perspective in assistance for the development of agriculture and rural areas for reconstruction.	<Indicator 1> Status of identification and dissemination of best practices regarding women's participation in decision making in planning processes. <Indicator 2> Status of identification and dissemination of best practices of projects in which women participated or in which due consideration was given to gender issues.	MOFA; JICA
	Action 5 [Livelihood assistance, increase of income]	Incorporate the gender equality perspective in support of projects to increase earnings and income required for reconstruction.	<Indicator 1> Status of identification and dissemination of best practices regarding women's participation in decision making in planning processes.	MOFA; JICA

			<p><Indicator 2> Status of identification and dissemination of best practices regarding projects in which women participated or in which due consideration was given to gender issues.</p>	
	<p>Action 6 [Infrastructure development]</p>	<p>Incorporate protection of women and girls and the gender equality perspective in infrastructure development for reconstruction.</p>	<p><Indicator 1> Reflection status of women's participation in drawing up and implementing plans and reflection of their opinions. <Indicator 2> Confirmation 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 and expansion of HIV, AIDs and other sexually transmitted diseases) and implementation status of such measures and activities.</p>	<p>MOFA; JICA</p>
	<p>Action 7 [DDR-SSR]</p>	<p>Give due consideration to the needs of women and girls in DDR of former soldiers (including child soldiers) after a conflict; Incorporate the gender equality perspective in projects to assist their reintegration after discharge.</p>	<p><Indicator 1> Whether or not there are data on the number and arrangement of women and girls in armed organizations subject to disarmament and demobilization initiatives that involve Japan. <Indicator 2> Whether or not personnel engaged in the collection of weapons and disarmament initiatives that involve Japan include persons who have received training on gender issues or personnel in charge of such issues. <Indicator 3> Implementation status of reintegration projects for former soldiers with due consideration given to specific needs of women and girls, etc.</p>	<p>MOFA; MOD; JICA</p>
	<p>Action 8 [Support for judicial systems]</p>	<p>Incorporate the gender equality perspective in projects to support judicial reform after a conflict.</p>	<p><Indicator 1> Status of support for projects in which due consideration is given to women in assisting the establishment of new post-conflict systems that involve Japan.</p>	<p>MOFA; JICA</p>

			<p><Indicator 2> Status of support for the fostering of law-enforcement officers and legal assistants (such as training on gender issues, etc.)</p>	
Goal 5	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 gender-based violence, etc., thereby thoroughly introducing the gender equality perspective in projects.			
	Action 1	Ensure that the gender equality perspective is incorporated in planning and implementing projects so that women and girls, etc. are surely protected even in subsidized organizations and outsourced contractors.	<p><Indicator 1> Status of measures taken for judging whether subsidized organizations, outsourced contractors, other contractors, or NGOs relating to projects, and local organizations and companies have a mechanism for gender mainstreaming, etc. and for promoting the establishment of such mechanism.</p>	MOFA; JICA

V. Framework for Monitoring, Evaluation and Review

Major goal

Build a framework for effectively monitoring, evaluating, and reviewing the NAP at an appropriate time and revise the NAP regularly.

Significance and objective

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 Women, Peace, and Security will closely coordinate.

As this is the first NAP Japan drew up, 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.

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 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 measures in such processes.

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.

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 women, peace and security. Members representing civil society and NGOs are selected while also referring to recommendations from civil society organizations engaged in activities in line with SCR 1325. 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 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 second annual report. 	All relevant ministries and agencies

		7. 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 and the UN Human Rights Council's Universal Periodic Review (UPR).	
Goal 3	Preview the	NAP appropriately for its revision three years later.	
	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 its establishment and ensures the participation of experts in review of the NAP such as hearing feedback of experts where necessary. 3. After the establishment of this plan, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs will publish the working schedule for the review to be conducted three years later. 	All relevant ministries and agencies