

Japan's Role in Peacebuilding in Asia

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Why Peacebuilding?

1. Peacebuilding as a global challenge

Globalization Paradox

World is globalizing, beyond borders (unevenly, though): Within borders, however, peoples and communities are often divided, particularly in fragile states.

Wealth Gaps

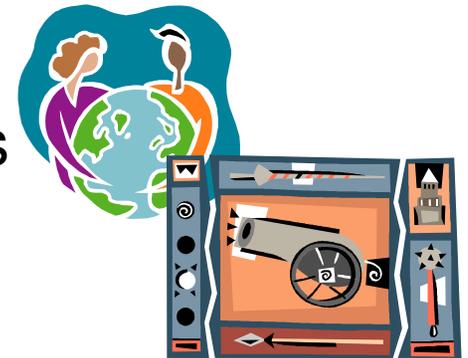
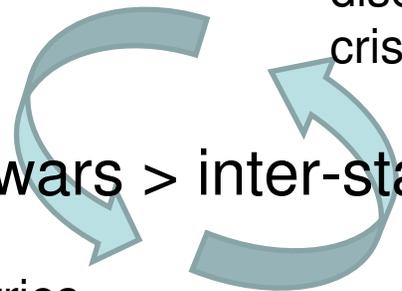
“The Bottom Billion” and the Rest, now, exacerbated by the rise in food and energy prices, by the climate change, by spread of infectious diseases, and by global financial crisis....

Civil/communal wars > inter-state wars

...in many post-conflict countries

Peacebuilding Challenge

Need to cut the vicious cycle of conflict and poverty

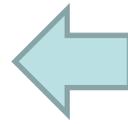


Why Peacebuilding?

2. Peacebuilding Needs and Gaps?

Peacebuilding Needs

- Approx. 80% of countries with lower Human Development Index (HDI) have experienced violent civil wars in the post-Cold War period.
- 44% of civil wars reignite within 5 years after peace agreements
- The risk of renewed conflict goes up around 1 year after post-conflict elections



Peacebuilding is ...

“Action to identify and support structures which will tend to strengthen and solidify peace in order to avoid a relapse into conflict “

But, frequently, Peacebuilding Gaps in transition:
between Peacekeeping and Peacebuilding (PB Gap 1)
between Peacebuilding and Economic Recovery (PB Gap 2)

Challenges of Peacebuilding in Asia

1. Nature of nation-state in Asia

- (1) *Ethnic nation* based on (more or less single) ethnicity
- (2) *Territorial nation* based on a pre-defined territory, composed of several ethnic groups, which became integrated into a nation

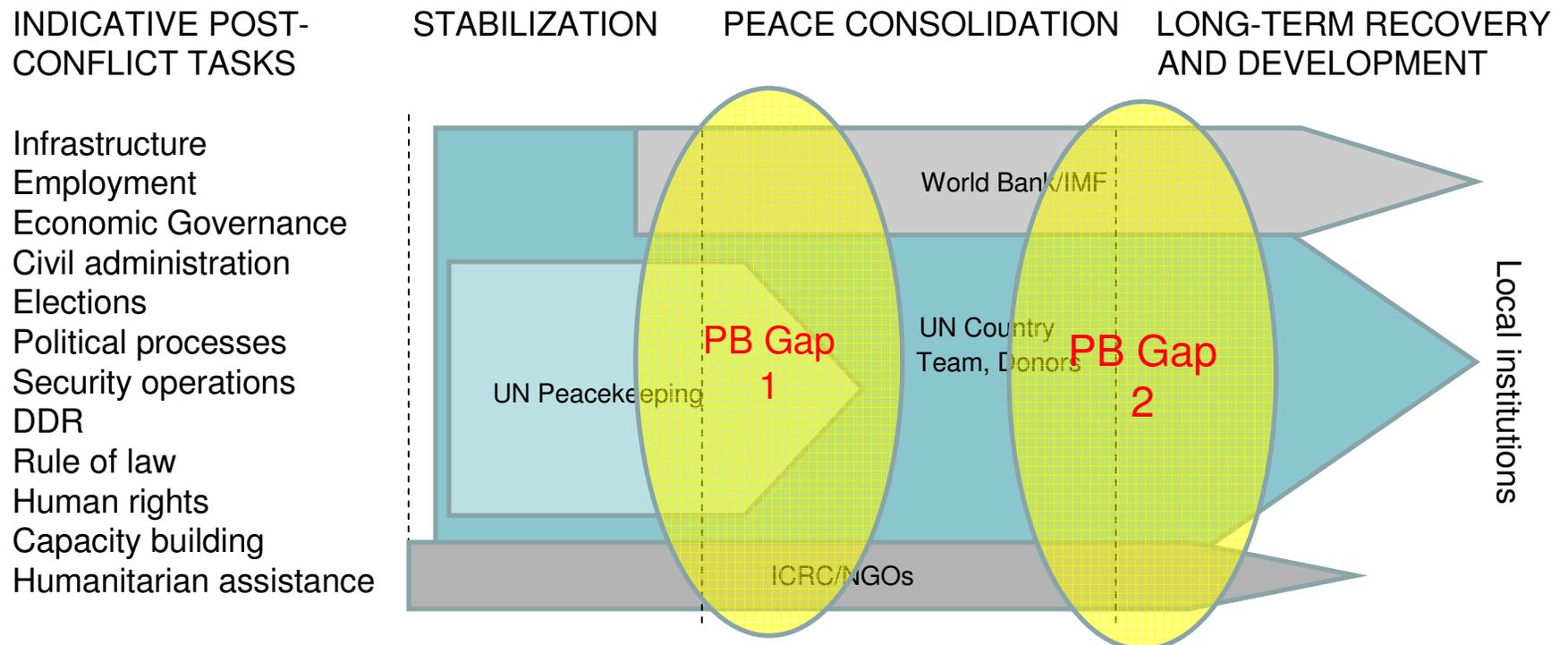
2. Difficulty of “Imagining” nation

Territorial nation is common in Asia, but it not normally “imagined” (nor integrated) as a single community.

cf. Nation as an “imagined community” (B. Anderson)

Peacebuilding Gaps

The Core Business of Multi-dimensional UNPKOs and Peacebuilding Gaps



Source: Adapted from United Nations, United Nations Peacekeeping Operations: Principles and Guidelines (2008), p.23.

Why Peacebuilding Gaps?

Diagnose: Lack of ...

sustained international attention
sustained mutual commitment
sustained mutual coordination
sustained resource mobilization

Prescription: Filling the gaps strategically
by developing and implementing *an integrated
peacebuilding strategy*
in the transition from conflict to peace



Establishment of Peacebuilding Commission
(PBC) as an outcome of UN reform of 2005

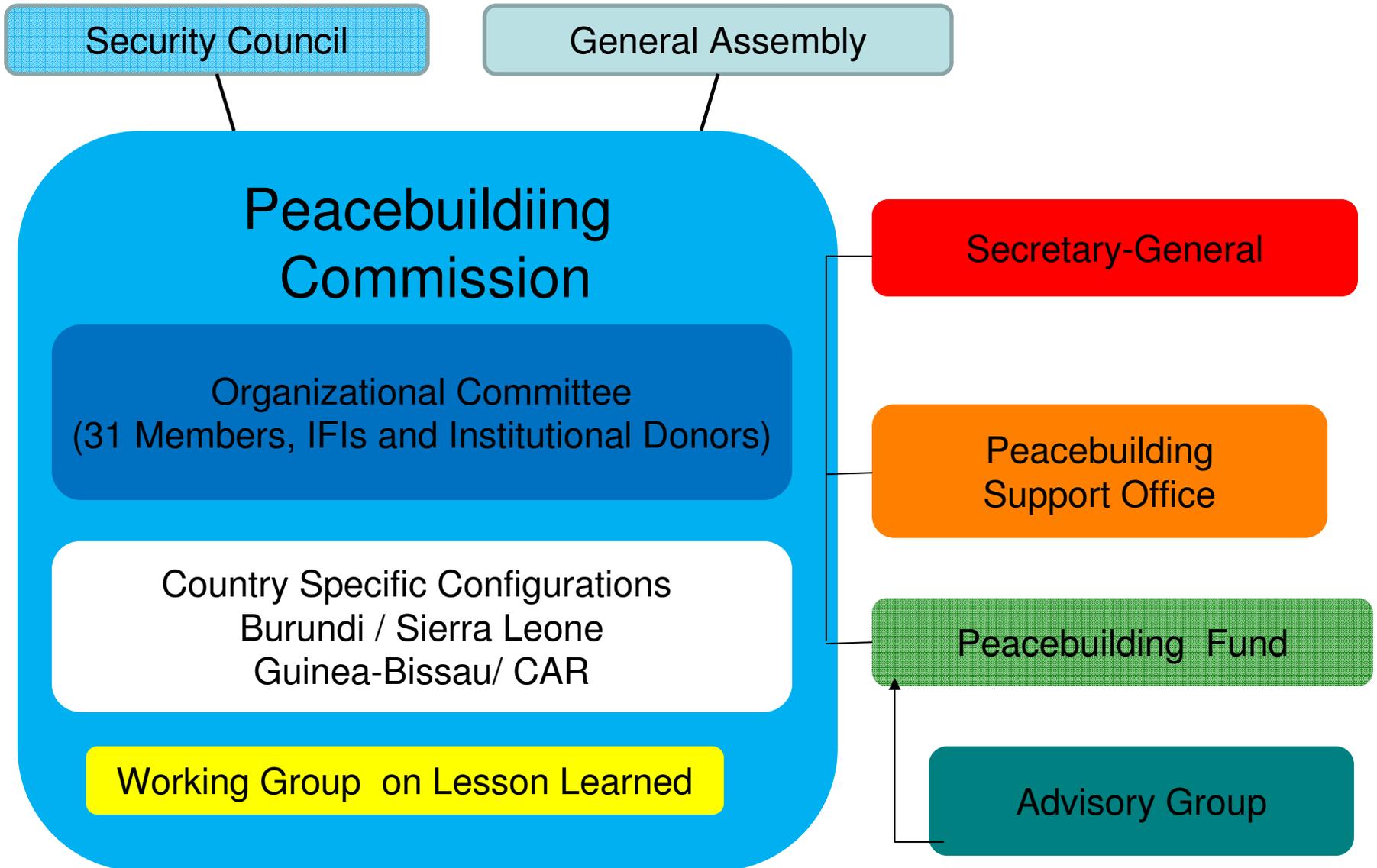
UN Peacebuilding Commission (PBC)

Establishment of the PBC

- Recommended in High-level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change in 2004
- Proposed by the Secretary-General Annan in his “In larger Freedom” Report in March 2004
- Decided to establish at the 2005 World Summit Outcome document in March 2005.
- Formally established by A/60/180 and S/RES/1695 in December 2005.

PBC and Peacebuilding Architecture

UN Peacebuilding Architecture



UN Peacebuilding Commission (PBC)

- Est. 12/20/2005 as a result of UN Reform as “an intergovernmental advisory body” and a subsidiary body of both Security Council and GA
- Mandate: promote post-conflict peacebuilding by
 - bringing together all relevant actors (UN/non-UN)
 - helping develop “Integrated PB strategy”
 - sustaining attention & marshalling resources
 - to fill critical peacebuilding gaps
- Members: 31 UN Member States
plus IFIs and institutional donors (EU/EC, OIC)

UN Peacebuilding Commission (PBC)

Leadership in PBC

1. PBC (Organizational Committee) Chair
Angola → *Japan* (6/2007-12/'08) → Chile
2. Country Specific Configurations: Chairs
Burundi: Norway → Sweden
Sierra Leone: the Netherlands → Canada
Guinea-Bissau: Brazil
Central African Republic: Belgium
3. Lessons Learned WG: Chair
El Salvador

Sierra Leone and PBC

Sierra Leone Peacebuilding Cooperation Framework,
3 December 2007



Developed at SLE-CSM led by Amb. Majoor (Netherlands)

Priority Areas for Sierra Leone

1. Youth employment and empowerment
2. Justice and security sector reform
3. Consolidation of democracy and good governance
4. Capacity-building
5. Energy sector
6. Sub-regional dimension of peacebuilding

WB/IMF

EU/EC

Regional/
Sub-regional
bodies' efforts

Private sector,
Civil society,
Women's grp, etc.

PBF: catalytic
funding

Election support

PBC CSM members'
Individual initiative
(eg. Japan for SLE
in line with priorities)

Commitment and Responsibility of SLE gov't and people
Coordination and coherence among UN & non-UN actors

Monitoring &
Tracking

Biannual Review

Sierra Leone and PBC

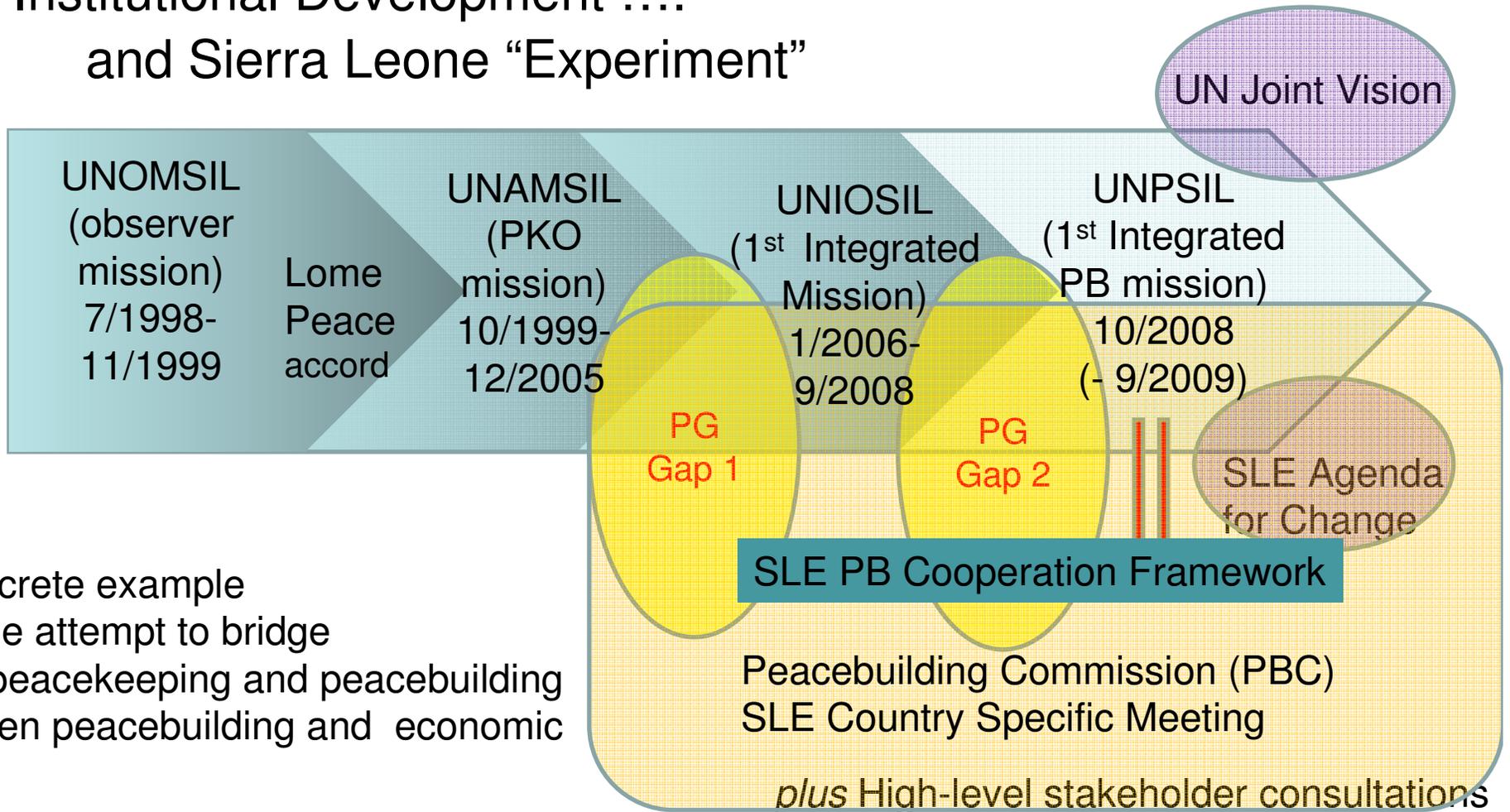
How the PBC process can/will change bilateral assistance to Sierra Leone?

Example of Japan's support to Sierra Leone.

- Visit of Mr. Hamanda, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs in July 2007 (before the Presidential/ parliamentary election) to assess at first hand specific needs and gaps in peacebuilding as discussed at the PBC CSM, and announced debt cancellation and concrete support to Sierra Leone in line with the priorities of the CSM discussion.
- Dispatch of election monitoring mission in August 2007.
- Visit by Mr. Oshima, Senior Vice President of JICA and former Permanent Representative of Japan to the UN and the Chair of the PBC in January 2008.

Sierra Leone and PBC

Institutional Development
and Sierra Leone "Experiment"



Concrete example
of the attempt to bridge
between peacekeeping and peacebuilding
between peacebuilding and economic
development



The message is clear:



“Failure is not an option”

(Ms. Bangura, Minister of Foreign Affairs)

We must succeed in PB support in SLE

But, still, the challenges:

- financial resources
- additional issues: drug trafficking, organized crime, etc.
- post-UN mission financial predictability
- shift from dependency to self-sustaining growth

Guinea-Bissau and PBC

Strategic Framework for Peacebuilding in Guinea-Bissau, 31 July 2008 (PBC/3/GNB/3)

“SHARED RESPONSIBILITY” Amb. Viotti



Priority Areas for GNB:

1. Elections and institutional support to the electoral Commission
2. Measures to jump-start the economy and rehabilitate the infrastructure, in particular in the energy sector.
3. Security and defense sector reform
4. Strengthening of the justice sector , consolidating the rule of law and fighting against drug trafficking
5. Public administration reform
6. Social Issues critical to peacebuilding

Commitment and Responsibility of GNB govt and people
Coordination and coherence among UN & non-UN actors

Quick impact project by using PBF

Election support

PBC

members' "new look" at GNB for Support

CPLP countries' solidarity

IMF/WB renew their support

EU/EC

African regional orgs' efforts

Private sector
Civil society
Women's group

Next, Timor-Leste

A discussion and consultations are undergoing to see if it is useful to add Timor-Leste to the agenda of the PBC

PBC's Business Model

1. Receives a letter of request (=demonstration of political will to pursue peace) from country X to be on PBC agenda (to SC)
2. Organizational Committee decides to place the country on the PBC agenda (normally from the referral from the SC)
3. OC establishes a new country specific meeting (CSM), together with the selection of the chair of that configuration.
4. CSM starts developing/drafting an “integrated peacebuilding strategy” (e.g. Strategic Framework) with key priority areas for peacebuilding support by incorporating the views of host government and people and relevant bilateral/multilateral donors and stakeholders, based on mapping.
5. Establishing an MTM (monitoring & tracking mechanisms)
6. Biannual review of the progress of IPBS by MTM
7. Removal from the PBC agenda when time comes

Japan's Leadership at PBC

- For making the PBC a viable & effective body, Japan
- tried to foster PBC's prestige in international arena,
 - always stressed the need to listen to the local voices and seek tangible progress on the ground by providing real added value thru PBC,
 - developed practices for more effective work methods,
 - regularized consultations with the leadership of Security Council, General Assembly, ECOSOC, and Secretary-General in the UN system, in addition to other relevant UN bodies relevant for peacebuilding (UNDP, UNHCR, etc.)
 - strengthened ties with WB/IMF at top level,

Japan's Leadership at PBC

- strengthened ties with regional organizations/banks and non-traditional actors (eg. the private sector),
- promoted advocacy and mainstreaming peacebuilding as an international policy priority,
- promoted common understanding on PB support: 9 point checklist for effective peacebuilding support efforts.

PBC Strategy and Policy Discussion

- Recognition/expansion of common understanding on the effective support to local peacebuilding efforts



Intellectual leadership among key stakeholders for norm development.



PBC Retreat + Strategy and Policy Discussions



see: Yukio Takasu “Note for Effective Joint Endeavours for Peacebuilding,” 23 June 2008
(http://www.un.int/japan/jp/topics/080623_Note%20on%20Peacebuilding.pdf)

Nine Points Checklist

1. Aren't we trying to apply the same template to many different case? (No-One-Size-Fits-All.)
2. Are firm national ownership and the primary responsibility of national authority for peacebuilding present, respected and supported?
3. For ensuring a smooth handover from peacekeeping activities, are the linkages between security, development and human rights and rule of law adequately prioritized and sequenced as vital building blocks for peacebuilding?

Nine Points Checklist

4. For consolidating peace, are steady efforts for advancing a constructive political process for peace made effectively?
5. For capable and accountable nation-building, is an appropriate mix of support provided to ensure effective checks and balances in governing affairs and promote institutional capacity-building and reform?
6. For ensuring a seamless transition to recovery and economic development, is the steady and timely provision of tangible dividends for peace made available to the people?

Nine Points Checklist

7. For orchestrating national and international efforts to promote a smooth transition on the ground, are coordinated, coherent and integrated approaches properly planned by bringing all the relevant actors together under effective leadership?
8. Is the political will to take a longer-term view in favour of sustainable engagement demonstrated?
9. Is each of us ready to respond to the call of countries that require international attention and support?YES!

Inspiration from H.E. Mr. Chissano, Chairperson of the Africa Forum for Former African Heads of State and Government (Former President, Mozambique)

“Peace must come from within and not from outside”

“The people are at the center of peacebuilding”

“Peace is the normalization of the life of the people”

(from his remarks at a PBC meeting)

Japan and Indonesia in PBC

- Japan and Indonesia initiated Strategy and Policy discussion on the contribution of the Private Sector in Peacebuilding, followed by a taskforce headed by Indonesia to study, inter alia, the role of remittances, micro credit, and fund from foundations.
- Indonesia hosted a workshop in Jakarta on the role of ASEAN in peacebuilding in October 2007.

Japan's Peacebuilding Support in Asia

Japan's support for peacebuilding

PM Koizumi speech in Sydney, May 2002

Peacebuilding

Consolidation of Peace



Nation-building

- Promotion of Peace Process
- Securing Domestic Stability and Security
- Humanitarian and Reconstruction Assistance

- Building a Structure for Better Governance
- Development for Economic Infrastructure
- Development of Social Infrastructure

Japan's Peacebuilding Support in Asia

To: Kingdom of Cambodia

- (1) Diplomatic efforts toward a peace agreement
- (2) Dispatch of personnel to the UNTAC
(a total of 1,300 including SDF, police, election monitors)
- (3) Cooperation in social and economic development
(1992 Ministerial Conference on the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Cambodia)
- (4) Election process assistance and efforts to promote rule of law

Japan's Peacebuilding Support in Asia

To: Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste

- (1) Emergency aid in the immediate aftermath of the 1999 referendum
- (2) Dispatch of personnel to the UNPKO
(over 1,600 to UNAMET, UNTAET, UNMISSET)
- (3) Initiative for reconstruction and development aid
(1999 First International Donors Conference for East Timor)
- (4) Civil disturbance in the spring of 2006 and Japan's support

Japan's Peacebuilding Support in Asia

To: Sri Lanka

- (1) Peace process assistance
- (2) Economic cooperation for peacebuilding

- hosting the 6th round of the peace negotiation in Hakone in March 2003, followed by the Tokyo Conference on the Reconstruction and Development in Sri Lanka in June 2003

Japan's Peacebuilding Support in Asia

To Mindanao, in the southern Philippines,

Dispatch of a senior adviser for rehabilitation and development of Mindanao to the International Monitoring Team (IMT).

Japan's Peacebuilding Support in Asia

To Afghanistan

- (1) 2002 International Conference on Reconstruction Assistance to Afghanistan
- (2) DDR & DIAG (Disbandment of Illegal Armed Groups)
- (3) Regional Comprehensive Development Assistance Program (Ogata Initiative)
- (4) Support based on the Anti-Terrorism Special Measures Law (Refueling activities in the Indian Ocean)
- (5) Dispatch of Personnel to PRT

Japan's Peacebuilding Support in Asia

To Iraq

(1) Emergency humanitarian assistance

(2) Cooperation based on the Law
Concerning the Special Measures on
Humanitarian and Reconstruction
Assistance in Iraq

(dispatch of 8,140 Ground SDF personnel + Air SDF's
airlift support)

(3) "Two Wheels of One Cart" (SDF+ODA)

(4) Capacity-building

Human Security: An Additional Perspective

Human Security approach

- initiated by PM Obuchi in 1998
- elaborated in 2004 Human Security Commission Report (headed by Sadako Ogata and Amartya Sen)
- incorporated in 2005 UN World Summit Outcome Document

Human Security: An Additional Perspective

Strategy for Human Security

- Protection + Empowerment

 - for Freedom from Fear

 - Freedom from Want

 - Freedom to Live in Dignity

Japan's Approaches to Peacebuilding

Peacebuilding = Consolidation + Nation-building
of Peace

Political Role



Operational Support

"Human Security" (= Protection and Empowerment) Approach
Strengthening peacekeeping abilities in Africa
Respect for Ownership + Providing Partnership

UN (SC, GA, ECOSOC, PBC) G8



TICAD

Regional

Economic Cooperation + Human Contribution + Intellectual Input



Training and dispatch of civilian peacebuilding experts

Peacebuilding as Diamond?

One would say that ... Peace is precious.

In countries emerging from conflict,
peacebuilding is necessary for sustainable
peace and development.

It requires multidimensional and multifaceted
efforts, and all facets/cuts have to come together
to form a integrated whole.

for ensuring self-sustaining peace

polishing a “Peacebuilding Diamond” ?



Integrating Multiple Facets of Peacebuilding Cooperation

Facets of Peacebuilding Cooperation

| Facets | benchmark | performance |
|-----------|-----------|--|
| Power | int'l | security & stabilization assistance |
| | dom | peace agreement & power sharing |
| Authority | int'l | securing legitimacy of intervention |
| | dom | strengthening governance in transition |
| Capacity | int'l | pb supporters' capacity building |
| | dom | empowerment, self-realization |
| Dialogue | int'l | communication with local community |
| | dom | reconciliation and social transformation |
| Funding | int'l | mobilization of resources |
| | dom | redistributions of resources |

Toward a “Peacebuilding Diamond”

Leadership of Nordic countries, including Denmark in Peacebuilding support activities

PBC’s IPBS Process

Security Council’s Review of Post-Conflict Peacebuilding plus planned SG Report on Peacebuilding and Early Recovery



Japan’s Own Efforts:

ODA/SDF

PB support in Asia and Africa

G8 Hokkaido-Toyako Summit

PBC Chair (Political push/

Advocacy/Nine Points ...etc.)

“Human Resource Development in Asia for Peacebuilding”

“Human Security” perspective

Full Potential for Japan-Denmark/Nordic Joint Efforts!!



Conclusion

- Post-conflict peacebuilding is an important public policy area to be followed-up for the advancement of human security in the country in question and for the promotion of peace and stability of the world (and particularly in Africa and in Asia).
- Denmark's efforts to establish the PBC was foresighted and admirable.
- Japan is playing proactive role and should continue its unique contribution as "*Heiwa Kokka*," a country dedicated to peace, at the PBC, Security Council (hopefully as a new permanent member) and other fora.

Conclusion

- Full potential of cooperation between Japan and Nordic countries, and between Japan and Denmark, bilaterally or multilaterally (at the UN) for promoting peacebuilding in many parts of the worlds, based on our common values and expertise.
- In Asia, more regional cooperation should be encouraged, including the promotion of south-south cooperation.
- Joint studies among scholars in Japan and Nordic counties, including Denmark, will produce rich insight into the development of even more holistic policies and approaches for effective post-conflict peacebuilding.

Thank you for your kind attention.

Views expressed in this presentation is my own,
and not represent any organization or body.

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