

# Japan's Contribution to the Human Security

-With Special Reference to the  
South Asia after 9/11-

# Japan and Human Security

- The notion “human security” has become Japan’s one of diplomatic pillars since the end of the Cold War. As Japan has the constitution which prohibits war, it cannot cooperate with the US war efforts completely. But, the US has been always exerting pressure on Japan’s military contribution to its wars. Responding to the US demand, Japan dispatched mine sweeper to the Persian Gulf after the Gulf War in 1991. And Japan sent the Self-Defense Forces to Samawa in the southern Iraq. This policy was pursued by the pressure from Bush administration. More than half of Japanese are supporting the article 9 of Japan’s constitution, which prohibits war. So, the best way of Japan’s foreign policy is to be conscious of human security in the world and seek the fruitful results to reduce violence although it is long process.

# Japan's recognition of human security

The notion of human security, one of the important pillars of Japan's foreign policy, increasingly gained relevance after the end of the cold war.

Japan's Foreign Ministry think that Human security aims to protect people from critical and pervasive threats to human lives, livelihoods and dignity, and to enhance human fulfillment. For these objectives, human security tries to integrate and strengthen initiatives that emphasize human-centered perspectives. This idea is admitted world-widely now.

# Japan and the UN

At the UN Millennium Summit in 2000, Secretary-General Kofi Annan presented a report with two key words: “Freedom from fear, freedom from want,” stressing the need to tackle the various global threats. Then Prime Minister of Japan, Yoshiro Mori, declared at the Summit that Japan would uphold human security as one pillar of Japan’s foreign policy, and called for the establishment of an international commission on human security to further deepen the concept. Following then Prime Minister Mori’s proposal, Mr. Annan announced the establishment of the “Commission on Human Security” when he visited Japan in January 2001. Two leading figures, then UN High Commissioner for Refugees (now President of JICA), Sadako Ogata, and then Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, Amartya Sen, were appointed Co-chairs.

## Japan's efforts

Japan makes efforts to disseminate the concept of human security and to realize human security.

# Policy speeches and symposia

In the “Intellectual Dialogue on Building Asia’s Tomorrow,” held in December 1998, then Prime Minister Keizo Obuchi expressed his views on human security. Later in the month, in his policy speech in Hanoi entitled “Toward the Creation of a Bright Future of Asia,” he clearly located human security in Japan’s foreign policy and announced that the Trust Fund for Human Security would be established in the United Nations with contributions from Japan. In addition, then Prime Minister Yoshiro Mori stated in the speech at the UN Millennium Summit in September 2000 that Japan positioned human security as one of the key perspectives of its diplomacy and that it would establish an international commission on human security to further deepen the concept of the human-centered initiatives. In subsequent years, Japanese Prime Ministers and Ministers for Foreign Affairs also delivered policy speeches on the importance of human security and Japan’s position on the concept.

# Engaging other countries on human security

- Japan has been making efforts to facilitate understanding and cooperation on human security from other countries through taking up human security as an agenda item and discussing on it at the high level bilateral meetings and international meetings, and ensuring the reference to human security in the outcome documents, when appropriate.

# Japan's contribution

- Trust Fund for Human Security was established by Japan's initiative in the United Nations in 1999, and as of August 2009, Japan has contributed approximately 39 billion JPY (approximately 346.58 million USD) to the fund and 195 projects totalling 312 million USD were implemented in 118 countries and 1 area by the fund. Moreover, in FY 2006-2008, Japan appropriated 31 billion JPY for the Grant Assistance for Grassroots Human Security Projects, formerly the Grant Assistance for Grassroots Projects, which incorporates the concept of human security.

# Japan's priority

- Japan will address the four priority issues of “poverty reduction,” “sustainable growth,” “addressing global issues” and “peace-building” described in the ODA Charter bearing in mind the perspective of “human security,” in order to reduce the vulnerabilities faced by people, communities and countries.

# Japan's Basic Goals

- i. Assistance that puts people at the center of concerns and that effectively reaches the people
- ii. Assistance to strengthen local communities
- iii. Assistance that emphasizes empowering of people
- iv. Assistance that emphasizes benefiting people who are exposed to threats
- v. Assistance that respects cultural diversity
- vi. Cross-sectoral assistance that mobilizes a range of professional expertise



# For the International Security

- the Middle East and Islamic world including Afghanistan and Pakistan have been of vital importance for the international security as those countries have been the hub of radical group activities. It should be Japan's role to bring stability and sound economic conditions to Islamic world to heighten their security, and of the international community.

# Replenishment Support Cooperation with the US War Efforts



補給艦「おうみ」（左側）による  
パキスタン艦船への燃料補給の実施  
（平成20年2月21日（木）於：インド洋北部）

# New Roles of SDF

- Japan sent Ground Self Defense Forces (SDF) to Samawa in Iraq, engaging in construction of schools and water supply. It was the first dispatch of Self Defense Forces to foreign countries other than the framework of United Nations. This was done considering the US-Japan alliance. The US Deputy Secretary of State, Richard Armitage said “boots on the ground,” demanding the sending Ground National Defense Forces to Iraq. Some armed groups tried attack Japan’s forces, but no casualties. Ground National Defense Forces continued its activities from February 2004 to July 2006. In the same month Air Self Defense Force began to transport materials for the US army from Kuwait to Baghdad.

# SDF's Activities in Iraq



(写真1) 現地の給水車に排水作業を行う隊員

# Lebanese Lesson

- As we saw the Lebanese civil war from mid-1970s to 1990, Iraqi people and armed groups will be sure to be tired of fighting and killings, and they would try to build peace and stability. Taking this chance, the international community including Japan and South Asian countries should arbitrate the peace in Iraq. In case of Lebanon, Arab countries played major role in bringing peace and stability.

# Chaos in Afghanistan



- The present Afghan government has negative reputation for corruption, economic mismanagement and nepotism. There has been widening gap between the rich and the poor. The poor people is very much dissatisfied with Karzai administration's ability to reconstruct Afghanistan.

# Assistance to Afghanistan

- Afghanistan (2005-2006)
- Rebuilding urban communities in Afghanistan: Upgrading of Informal Settlements in Kandahar, Mazar-e-Sharif and Jalalabad (UN-HABITAT) . This project aims to improve the quality of life of vulnerable groups such as returnees, internally displaced persons and widowed-headed households in informal settlements in war-torn Kandahar, Mazar-e-Sharif and Jalalabad in Afghanistan. In order to facilitate community mobilization and increase cohesiveness of residents of informal settlements, the project formed.
- Community Development Councils (CDCs). Through implementing community action plans to improve their living conditions, new employment for residents were created. As a result of CDCs' activities, informal settlements were connected with regular city network service system such as road, water, drain, solid waste management, education, health etc. This project enhanced the living conditions of the vulnerable people.

## Assistance to India

- Drought proofing through watershed development for vulnerability reduction
- (US\$ 1,045,983 UNDP Disaster 2001)

## Afghanistan (2)

- Promoting Reintegration of IDP and Refugee Women in Community Building  
US\$ 1,030,000 UNIFEM  
Refugees 2002.

Afghanistan, India, Nepal,  
Bangladesh, Pakistan

- Adolescent Girls, Trafficking and HIV/AIDS: Strengthening Responses in South Asia  
US\$ 1,030,000 UNDP Health  
2003.

# Afghanistan (3)

- Assistance in Reducing Humanitarian Deficits of War-Affected Rural Communities through Increased Agricultural Productivity and the Promotion of Auxiliary Income-Generating Activities US\$ 876,579 UNIDO Poverty 2004.
- 45 Afghanistan Capacity Building for Drug Demand Reduction in Afghanistan US\$ 1,027,870 UNODC Drug 2004.

# Pakistan

- Pakistan Poverty Alleviation and Sustainable Development Facility US\$ 514,019 UNDP Poverty 2005

# Afghanistan

(4)

- Rebuilding urban communities in Afghanistan: Upgrading of Informal Settlements in Kandahar, Mazar-e-Sharif and Jalalabad US\$ 3,660,415 UN-HABITAT Conflict 2005.
- Support for Community Empowerment through Training and Food-for-work to improve School Infrastructure in Afghanistan US\$ 2,725,391 WFP Conflict 2005

# Water supply activities by Japanese NGO (Afghanistan)



# Vocational training by JICA in Afghanistan (weld)



# Vocational training by JICA (sewing)



# Construction of Tunnel by JICA Pakistan



# Tackling tuberculosis in Pakistan (JICA)



# Friends of Democratic Pakistan Ministerial Meeting and Pakistan Donors Conference

- Prime Minister Taro Aso delivered an opening address, stressing the importance of Pakistan's role in global efforts on counterterrorism as well as of a regional approach when tackling these challenges. As a demonstration of their commitment, both Pakistan and the other participants of the meeting decided to establish follow-up mechanisms for international cooperation in the areas of development, security, energy, institution capacity building, and trade and finance.

# Importance of Pakistan

- Japanese government admits that now that the international community has entered a serious stage in countering violence, the peace and stability of Pakistan, which shares a border with Afghanistan and have the radical movements inside the country, represents an even more critical issue for the international security.

## What can Japan do?

- Japan is able to provide its technology and give investments in the South Asia for the creation of jobs for young generation, contributing human security there.

# Disarmaments of Warlords

- Japan has been succeeding in disarmaments of warlords and their soldiers in Afghanistan. This program is called “DDR(Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration)”, disarming 60,000 soldiers and collected 340,000 small weapons and 9.000 heavy weapons.

# International Cooperation

- It is absolutely essential that the international community cooperates to prevent further terrorist activities, considering human security. Cooperation is required in many fields. There is no doubt in my mind that military retaliation against Islamic radicals is not an effective means to contain terrorism in the long term. It is not even close to a perfect solution. We can only eradicate terrorism if we first identify and then work to alleviate the conditions which spurn it.

# How does Japan contribute?

- We have to stop or curb the growth of extremists' activities. For that purpose, Japan can collaborate with other countries including South Asian countries in various areas other than military means. Japan's Self Defense Force went to Samawa in Iraq in order to rebuild schools and supply water to the people there. We have to consider what Muslim people really want and provide what they need.