

## Report on Individual Commitments (Japan)

### 1. Political Leadership to Prevent and End Conflicts

Individual Commitments	Progress in Jan-Dec 2017
Japan commits to contribute to prevent and resolve conflicts including through being a member and chair (2016) of the G7, its efforts as a non-permanent member of the United Nations Security Council (2016-2017), as well as via its contribution to the United Nations Peacebuilding Commission and the Conference on the Cooperation among East Asian countries for Palestinian Development (CEAPAD).	Japan has contributed to preventing and resolving conflicts including through its efforts as a non-permanent member of the United Nations Security Council (2016-2017), as well as via its contribution to the United Nations Peacebuilding Commission. In 2017, Japan has disbursed 2.5 million dollars to the Peace Building Fund (PBF). Furthermore, under the Japanese presidency of UN Security Council in 2017, Japan chaired an open debate on the theme of “Maintenance of international peace and security: Addressing Complex Contemporary Challenges to International Peace and Security”. Japan has contributed to the peace in the Middle East through the Conference on the Cooperation among East Asian countries for Palestinian Development (CEAPAD) and the “Corridor for Peace and Prosperity” initiative.
Japan commits to share and demonstrate good practices and lessons learned on conflict prevention and resolution in Asia.	Japan continues to share and demonstrate good practices and lessons learned on conflict prevention and resolution in Asia.
Japan commits to train experts who could contribute in this area; for example, through its Global Peacebuilders Program.	From January to December 2017, Japan provided training courses through the Global Peacebuilders Program to 56 people in order to train experts in the area of peacebuilding and development.
Japan commits to promote inclusion of women and women’s groups into political decision-making and peace processes, including through implementation of the National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security based on the Security Council Resolution 1325.	Japan has promoted inclusion of women and women’s groups into political decision-making and peace processes. For example, Japan supported UN Women project on Enhancing the Resilience of Conflict-affected Women and Their Participation in Peacebuilding and Reconciliation in South Sudan. From November 1 to 3, 2017, Japan hosted the “World Assembly for Women: WAW! 2017” in Tokyo, which includes the High-Level Round Table

	on Women, Peace and Security -Closing the Policy and Implementation Gaps in which advocated women’s equal participation in decision making in all level including peace process.
Japan commits to addressing root causes of conflict by investing in social stabilization and development, through assistance to reduce poverty and disparities such as strengthening prevention, preparedness and response capacities against public health emergencies, as well as ensuring the basic health services as part of stable economic and social infrastructure.	Japan has worked on to addressing root causes of conflict by investing in social stabilization and development, through assistance to reduce poverty and disparities such as strengthening prevention, preparedness and response capacities against public health emergencies, as well as ensuring the basic health services as part of stable economic and social infrastructure. Japan provided US\$6.2 million to UN children’s agency UNICEF to support peacebuilding and education efforts for conflict-affected children of Mindanao, including children disengaged from the Moro Islamic Liberation Front’s (MILF) armed forces. The program aims to deliver quality enhancement and expansion of basic social services through basic education, early learning and social re-integration of conflict-affected children and youth.
Japan commits to enhance partnership with the private sector and promote effective use of knowledge and technologies in order to provide sustainable solutions for people’s stable and dignified lives. This includes utilization of the Japanese private sector’s knowledge, skills and technologies, and so on.	Japan has provided support to enhance partnership with the private sector and promote effective use of knowledge and technologies in order to provide sustainable solutions for people’s stable and dignified lives. This includes utilization of the Japanese private sector’s knowledge, skills and technologies, and so on. For example, Japan provided support for the Global Pandemic Supply Chain Network consisted by various international organizations and private sectors from December 2016 to 2017.

## **2. Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity**

<b>Individual Commitments</b>	<b>Progress in Jan-Dec 2017</b>
Japan commits to ensure full respect for humanitarian principles, international	Japan has made efforts to ensure full respect for humanitarian principles, as well as compliance with

<p>humanitarian law and human rights law. Japan also commits to promote and enhance the protection of civilians and access to humanitarian and medical assistance. Specific examples include implementation of the United Nations Security Council Resolution 2286 on Health Care in Armed Conflict, which Japan strongly supported recently; contribution to discussion to establish feasible compliance mechanisms for international humanitarian law; and advocacy activities to raise awareness of IHL's importance at the various relevant conferences.</p>	<p>international humanitarian law and human rights law. For example, Japan has promoted the protection of civilians and access to humanitarian and medical assistance as well as advocated for raising awareness of IHL's importance at various fora.</p>
<p>Japan commits to contribute to reinforcing the global justice system in order to end impunity. Japan's long term contribution in this area can be seen in its various forms of engagement in the International Criminal Court (ICC), the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY), the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR), the Mechanism for International Criminal Tribunals (MICT), and the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC).</p>	<p>Japan has contributed to reinforcing the global justice system in order to end impunity. Japan has supported the work of the ICC as the largest financial contributor and by providing human resources. In December 2017, Ms. Tomoko Akane, Ambassador for International Judicial Cooperation and Public Prosecutor of Supreme Public Prosecutors Office of Japan, has been elected as a judge of the International Criminal Court (ICC) at the sixteenth session of the Assembly of States Parties of the ICC. Japan also made a voluntary contribution of approximately 53,000 Euros to the Trust Fund for Victims of the ICC in 2017.</p>
<p>Japan commits to contribute to eradicating sexual and gender-based violence and protecting survivors. Japan has been actively participating in the Preventing Sexual Violence in Conflict Initiative (PSVI), is one of the largest donors to the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Sexual Violence in Conflict, has introduced a National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security, and has provided training for concerned stakeholders including military, police, judicial and civilian personnel to promote prevention of sexual</p>	<p>Japan has contributed to eradicating and preventing sexual violence in conflict and sexual and gender-based violence and protecting survivors through the contribution to the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Sexual Violence in Conflict (SRSG-SVC) as well as various assistances in line with its National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security. For example, Japan supported SRSG-SVC and its Team of Expert project on "Strengthen prevention and response to CRSV in the Syria conflict and other forms of SGBV</p>

<p>and gender-based violence in various countries.</p>	<p>in Jordan through improved access to justice and engagement with community leaders” and “Follow-up and consolidate support by the Team of Expert to the Government of Somalia to address conflict-related sexual violence” in Somalia, which strengthen capacity of government and rule of law as key factor of sexual violence prevention mechanism.</p> <p>Japan and the UK hosted “Preventing Sexual Violence in Conflict (PSVI) and Global Action” by Ms Patten, Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict as an official side event of WAW! 2017 in Japan.</p> <p>Japan supported the roll-out of a mandatory e-learning program on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse, which was developed and completed within the same project in the previous year. Japan also made voluntary contribution to the Trust Fund in support of victims of sexual exploitation and abuse which was established by the UN Secretary-General.</p>
<p>Japan commits to support the Code of Conduct of the Accountability, Coherence and Transparency (ACT) group regarding Security Council action against genocide, crimes against humanity or war crimes, as well as the French-Mexican initiative on collective and voluntary agreement among the permanent members to refrain from the use of veto in case of mass atrocities.</p>	<p>Japan has continued to support the Code of Conduct of the Accountability, Coherence and Transparency (ACT) group regarding Security Council action against genocide, crimes against humanity or war crimes, as well as the French-Mexican initiative on collective and voluntary agreement among the permanent members to refrain from the use of veto in case of mass atrocities.</p>
<p>Japan commits to promote the commitments made under the joint pledge on the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention.</p>	<p>Japan has been promoting the commitments made under the joint pledge on the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention. In order to carry various projects in the field of mine action, Japan provided more than 31 million U.S. dollars during FY 2017 and, separately from that, Japan contributed approximately 90,000 Swiss Franc to the ISU of</p>

	the convention.
Japan commits to continue to work strenuously towards the promotion of universalization of the Convention on Cluster Munitions and its full implementation.	Japan has been working strenuously towards the promotion of universalization of the Convention on Cluster Munitions and its full implementation.

### **3. Leave No One Behind: A Commitment to Address Forced Displacement**

<b>Individual Commitments</b>	<b>Progress in Jan-Dec 2017</b>
Based on the concept of human security, Japan commits to contribute to protect and empower refugees and internally displaced persons to be free from fear and want and to be able to live in dignity as well as to build societies resilient to crises.	In December 2016, Japan formulated SDGs Implementation Guiding Principles. Japan has been working on implementing measures which contribute to the realization of the world where no one is left behind, including the assistance for refugees and internally displaced persons.
Japan commits to strengthen the humanitarian and development nexus by implementing and promoting a comprehensive approach to address forced displacement by providing humanitarian assistance that meets the urgent needs of refugees and internally displaced persons as well as by providing comprehensive cooperation, including education and vocational and agricultural training to promote their self-reliance and the development of host communities. In this regard, Japan, in collaboration with international organizations, implements model projects in 9 countries including in the Middle East and Africa. Japan also carries out projects in countries such as Afghanistan and other countries in the Middle East and Africa that contribute to addressing both the humanitarian and longer-term development needs of these people.  This support includes educational support for Syrian refugees in Lebanon, vocational training for Syrian refugee women in Jordan, vocational and agricultural training for Congolese and South Sudanese refugees in Uganda, and so on.	Japan has advocated for and implemented concrete projects to strengthen humanitarian-development nexus. For example, Mr. Kishi, then State Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan, stressed the importance of this concept at the “Uganda Solidarity Summit on Refugees” held in June 2017. Various projects including model projects for humanitarian-development nexus in 4 countries in the Middle East and Africa have been in progress.

<p>With a view to reducing the burden shouldered by refugee-hosting countries and communities as well as strengthening their resilience, Japan commits to continue to provide support to the host countries and communities, in terms of infrastructure development, service delivery improvement and capacity building of local government officials and community-based organizations. This support includes that provided for local government capacity development in West Nile in Uganda. Japan also has been supporting the long-term commitments of refugee-hosting countries and communities by providing loans to crisis-hit countries with relatively high income levels. (ex. Yen loans to Turkey and Jordan)</p>	<p>In order to reduce the burden shouldered by refugee-hosting countries and communities as well as strengthening their resilience, Japan has provided support for service delivery improvement and capacity building of local government officials and community-based organizations.</p>
<p>Japan commits to implement the following five points in order to achieve better collaboration between humanitarian and development actors to find solutions for forcibly displaced persons as pointed out in the Joint Statement by the Government of Japan and the Solutions Alliance, which will be issued at the Side Event on “Strengthening the Humanitarian-Development Nexus” scheduled to take place at the World Humanitarian Summit:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Ensuring meaningful participation of the most affected – host and returnee communities and forcibly displaced people – in the pursuit of solutions to forced displacement;</li> <li>(2) Including forced displacement issues in national and local development plans, and in peacebuilding and recovery strategies;</li> <li>(3) Marshaling the comparative advantages of humanitarian and development actors for collective action through the promotion of institutional flexibility while respecting fundamental principles;</li> <li>(4) Developing a common vision through</li> </ol>	<p>Japan has continued to implement the five points identified in the Joint Statement by the Government of Japan and the Solutions Alliance in order to achieve better collaboration between humanitarian and development actors to find solutions for forcibly displaced persons. Japan as one of the co-chairs of the Good Humanitarian Donorship “Humanitarian-Development Nexus Workstream,” remains committed to lead the discussion on this theme.</p>

<p>identification of complementary policies, and joint analysis that enables holistic planning;</p> <p>(5) Seeing the humanitarian-development nexus as an integral part of promoting peace and security.</p>	
<p>Learning lessons from the Ebola outbreak and other public health crises in the past, Japan commits to contribute to strengthening of international response to public health emergencies including promoting the coordination between the humanitarian sector and health sector. Also, Japan is committed to promote Universal Health Coverage (UHC), which contributes to realizing the principle of “no one left behind”, as well as enhancing prevention of and preparedness for public health emergencies, by health system strengthening including human resources development.</p>	<p>Japan had been steadily implementing the measures in line with the initiatives announced at G7 Ise-Shima Summit on global health; that is to provide support totaling about 1.1 billion dollars to international health organizations (Global Fund, Gavi, Global Health Innovative Technology (GHIT) Fund, and Pandemic Emergency Financing Facility (PEF)). In addition, Japan co-organized “UHC Forum 2017” with World Bank, WHO, UNICEF, UHC2030, and JICA in December 2017. This forum was attended by Prime Minister Abe, H. E. Mr. António Guterres, Secretary-General of the United Nations, high and senior level officials from the governments of various countries and representatives of the international organizations. Based on the discussions at the conference, “UHC Tokyo Declaration” was adopted as the commitment to acceralate the efforts towards achieving UHC by 2030.</p>
<p>Japan commits to strengthen measures to address displacement caused by natural disaster, climate change and public health emergency, through for example prior investment in disaster risk reduction, early warning, preparedness and implementation of “build back better” after a disaster occurs. Japan has provided support in countries including in the Asia-Pacific region and in Africa as well as through the Green Climate Fund.</p>	<p>Japan has provided support for disaster risk reduction, early warning, disaster preparedness, and measures against health emergency as well as climate change effects to address cross-border displacement caused by natural hazards, climate change and public health emergency. For example, Japan also continues to make contribution to related international organizations and funds such as ISDR, OCHA, WHO’s Contingency Fund for Emergency, World Bank’s Pandemic Emergency Financing Facility, the Green Climate Fund, etc. Also, Japan has supported “the Project for Strengthening Integrated Risk Governance Capacities and Regional Cooperation in Central</p>

	Asia” in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan.
Japan commits to provide support to ensure access to education to children, adolescents and youth and promote capacity building to enable adolescents and youth to be agents of positive transformation.	Japan has provided support to ensure access to education to children, adolescents and youth and promote capacity building to enable adolescents and youth to be agents of positive transformation through various means including bilateral assistance as well as contribution to international organizations such as UNICEF and GPE. Specifically, Japan has supported “the Third Primary Education Development Programme” in Bangladesh and the “Project for Construction of Primary and Secondary Schools in Centre and Artibonite Department” in Haiti. Also, in January 2017, Japan decided to contribute US\$ 0.74 million to GPE to address urgent education needs for refugees and returnee children in the Lake Chad region.
Japan commits to providing an assistance package of about 6 billion US dollars for the Middle East region between 2016 and 2018 including human resource development programs for about 20,000 people. Furthermore, Japan will dispatch Japan Team for Refugees and Community (J-TRaC) to refugee camps by JICA and increase the number of Syrian students in Japan. Japan has also recently committed to contributing 50 million US dollars and a maximum of 900 million dollars in yen loans over the next 5 years for the World Bank’s new financing initiative to support the Middle East and North Africa.	Japan has been steadily implementing its commitments to providing an assistance package of about 6 billion US dollars for the Middle East region between 2016 and 2018 including human resource development programs for about 20,000 people. Japan has dispatched Japan Team for Refugees and Community (J-TRaC) to refugee camps by JICA. In 2017, we accepted 28 Syrian students (Under the Japanese Initiative for the future of Syrian Refugees (JISR), JICA received 19 Syrian students, and under the Japanese Government Scholarship Program, Japan received 9 Syrian students in 2017.).

#### **4. Changing People’s Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need**

<b>Individual Commitments</b>	<b>Progress in Jan-Dec 2017</b>
Japan commits not only to meet the urgent needs of people under humanitarian crises but to also contribute to building societies resilient to crises by strengthening the humanitarian and development	Japan has advocated for and implemented concrete projects to strengthen humanitarian-development nexus. For example, Mr. Kishi, then State Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan, stressed the

<p>nexus.</p>	<p>importance of this concept at the “Uganda Solidarity Summit on Refugees” held in June 2017. Various projects including model projects for humanitarian-development nexus in 4 countries in the Middle East and Africa have been in progress. Japan, together with Denmark, also serves as co-chairs of the Good Humanitarian Donorship “Humanitarian-Development Nexus Workstream,” and leading the discussion on this theme.</p>
<p>Japan commits to implement the following five points in order to achieve better collaboration between humanitarian and development actors to find solutions for forcibly displaced persons as pointed out in the Joint Statement by the Government of Japan and the Solutions Alliance, which will be issued at the Side Event on “Strengthening the Humanitarian-Development Nexus” scheduled to take place at the World Humanitarian Summit:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Ensuring meaningful participation of the most affected – host and returnee communities and forcibly displaced people – in the pursuit of solutions to forced displacement;</li> <li>(2) Including forced displacement issues in national and local development plans, and in peacebuilding and recovery strategies;</li> <li>(3) Marshaling the comparative advantages of humanitarian and development actors for collective action through the promotion of institutional flexibility while respecting fundamental principles;</li> <li>(4) Developing a common vision through identification of complementary policies, and joint analysis that enables holistic planning;</li> <li>(5) Seeing the humanitarian-development nexus as an integral part of promoting peace and security.</li> </ol>	<p>Japan has continued to implement the five points identified in the Joint Statement by the Government of Japan and the Solutions Alliance in order to achieve better collaboration between humanitarian and development actors to find solutions for forcibly displaced persons. Japan as one of the co-chairs of the Good Humanitarian Donorship “Humanitarian-Development Nexus Workstream,” remains committed to lead the discussion on this theme.</p>
<p>Japan commits to contribute to building</p>	<p>Japan has contributed to building disaster-resilient</p>

disaster-resilient societies through provision of both non-material and material assistance by sharing Japan's expertise in and technologies for disaster risk reduction as well as through promoting partnership with a broader range of stakeholders. Such contributions include development of infrastructure that is resilient to disasters; sharing of technologies for disaster observation, prediction and warning; assistance for establishing laws, institutions and systems on disaster risk reduction; disaster education; assistance for ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on Disaster management (AHA Centre); and assistance for region-wide cooperation such as Sentinel Asia and Disaster Management Collaboration Dialogue.

societies through provision of both non-material and material assistance by sharing Japan's expertise in and technologies for disaster risk reduction as well as through promoting partnership with a broader range of stakeholders. For example, Japan has enhanced the current ICT operational capacity of the AHA Centre and introduced the ACE (AHA Centre Executive) programme 3<sup>rd</sup> in June 2017 for deepening knowledge and developing skill of participants. Also, Japan Japan contributes to Latin American countries through "the Disaster Risk Reduction training Program for Latin America and the Caribbean", which is the triangular cooperation supported by Chile and Japan. Japan has also supported "Project on Capacity Development for Disaster Risk Management in Central America, Phase 2" in North and Latin America such as El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama. Japan, in cooperation with UNDP, is providing assistance to the implementation of tsunami evacuation drills jointly conducted with local schools in 18 countries in Asia-Pacific region. Also, Japan provided a grant aid worth 1.844 billion yen to Vietnam to develop hydrological observation equipment, dam management equipment and a water-related disaster management information system in the Huong River Basin, and to develop display devices for a water-related disaster management information system at Hanoi's Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Department of Water Resource. It is expected to contribute to reducing flood damage in the Huong River Basin overall. Japan also provided a loan of 15.928 billion yen to the Philippines to reduce flood damage in the Cavite Province through implementing measures to counter flooding in this flood-vulnerable Province. It is thus expected to

	help overcome vulnerability and contribute to sustainable economic growth in the country.
Japan commits to continue to address root causes of crises and support resilience building and prevention capacities of affected countries and communities. Japan will endeavor to provide “support in continuum” to those who are affected by engaging effective partnership with humanitarian actors and exploring flexibility in delivering assistance while upholding comparative advantages of its own, for example through enhanced engagement in the Solution Alliance and partnership with international organizations such as UNHCR, UNDP, WFP and OCHA, enhancement of the resilience of national health systems including through developing the capacity of health workers, awareness raising and dissemination of public health information and education at the community level, strengthening of the International Health Regulations (IHR) (2005) of WHO, and so on.	Japan has been working on to address root causes of crises and support resilience building and prevention capacities of affected countries and communities. Japan has taken comprehensive approach from short-term to mid- and long-term assistance to meet urgent needs of people as well as to build resilience by building effective partnership with international organizations such as UNHCR, UNDP, WFP and OCHA. In terms of capacity building, for example, Japan announced to invest in human resource development to about 10 million people from 2016 to 2018 for African countries at TICAD VI (Sixth Tokyo International Conference on African Development) held in Nairobi in August 2016. A ministerial meeting was held in August 2017 to follow up the outcome of TICAD VI. Japan offers concrete assistance to partners to strengthen their IHR core capacities and has participated actively in the Joint External Evaluation (JEE).
Japan, based on the concept of human security, commits to put people at the center and supports capacity and institution building at national, community and regional levels.	Japan, based on the concept of human security, has supported capacity and institution building at national, community and regional levels. Japan has also supported “the Project for Electoral Assistance” in Pakistan.
Japan commits to continue to work with and through the host country and government, so that parallel channels of support are not created and local capacities are not impaired. In the belief that crisis management requires strong ownership of locals, Japan will continue to invest in local capacity building including for refugee-hosting countries and communities. Such support includes ongoing assistance such as Grass-roots Technical Assistance in Zambia, Assistance program for West Nile region in Northern Uganda, Yen loans in Turkey and	Japan has worked with and through the host country and government and invested in local capacity building including for refugee-hosting countries and communities.

Jordan, and so on.	
Japan commits to anticipate and prepare for crises before they happen, by investing in data and risk analysis as well as by supporting response capacity and institution building. For example, in addition to support identified in the above-mentioned individual commitment 4, Japan supports WFP's vulnerability assessment and mapping (VAM) activities and capacity building through UNHCR eCentre, support for strengthening surveillance and laboratory capacity which contributes to prevent, detect and respond to health crisis including infectious disease outbreak, and so on.	Japan has extended support for improving anticipation and preparedness for crises by investing in data and risk analysis as well as by supporting response capacity and institution building. For example, Japan has supported WFP's vulnerability assessment and mapping (VAM) activities and capacity building through UNHCR eCentre, provided support for strengthening surveillance and laboratory capacity which contributes to prevent, detect and respond to health crisis including infectious disease outbreak, and so on. From December 2016 to 2017, Japan provided support for the Global Pandemic Supply Chain Network consisted by various international organizations and private sectors.

### **5. Natural Disasters & Climate Change: Managing Risks and Crises Differently**

<b>Individual Commitments</b>	<b>Progress in Jan-Dec 2017</b>
Japan commits to contribute to achieving the goals and outcomes of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 through active participation of Japanese experts in the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group to determine indicators and terminology for the 7 global targets of the framework, including to substantially reduce the number of disaster mortalities and the number of affected people, and to substantially increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to the people.	Japan contributed to achieving the goals and outcomes of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 through active participation of Japanese experts in the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group to determine indicators and terminology for the 7 global targets of the framework, including to substantially reduce the number of disaster mortalities and the number of affected people, and to substantially increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to the people.
Japan commits to steadily implement its commitments under the Sendai Cooperation Initiative for Disaster Risk Reduction, which was announced by Prime Minister Abe in March 2015, as follows.	Japan has been steadily implementing its commitments under the Sendai Cooperation Initiative for Disaster Risk Reduction, including provision of 4 billion US dollars in total in the area related to disaster risk reduction and training

<p>1) Provide cooperation through effectively combining (i) non-material assistance, including assistance for establishing legislation, institutions and systems, as well as human resource development, (ii) material assistance, centering on the development of economic and social infrastructure, and (iii) global and region-wide cooperation.</p> <p>2) To carry out the above mentioned cooperation, provide 4 billion US dollars in total to the area related to disaster risk reduction and train 40 thousand government officials and local leaders to play a leading role in national efforts for disaster risk reduction and implementation of post-disaster “Build Back Better” from 2015 to 2018.</p>	<p>40,000 government officials and local leaders between 2015 and 2018. Projects are currently underway.</p>
<p>Japan commits to share information on the effectiveness of prior investment in disaster prevention and promote mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction in developing countries. Japan will also support respective countries in reducing economic damages which is a common goal of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and the SDGs. Specifically, Japan will contribute to realization of comprehensive disaster risk reduction through capacity development of national disaster risk reduction agencies that will enable better coordination among local governments and other stakeholders in the planning of disaster risk reduction.</p>	<p>Japan has continued to share information on the effectiveness of prior investment in disaster risk reduction and promote mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction in developing countries. Japan has also supported respective countries in reducing economic damages which is a common goal of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 and the SDGs. Specifically, Japan has been contributing to realization of comprehensive disaster risk reduction through capacity development of national disaster risk reduction agencies. For example, Japan has been supporting the “Project for Strengthening the National Capacity of Earthquake Disaster Protection and Prevention in Mongolia since December 2016. Japan has also supported the “the Project for Strengthening Integrated Risk Governance Capacities and Regional Cooperation in Central Asia” in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan. Japan has also supported the “the Project for the Construction of Disaster-Resilient</p>

	Emergency Mobile Network” in Bhutan.
<p>Japan commits to contribute to building societies that are resilient to disasters through provision of both non-material and material assistance by sharing Japan’s expertise in and technologies for disaster risk reduction as well as through promoting partnerships with a broader range of stakeholders. Such contribution include development of infrastructure that is resilient to disasters; sharing of technologies for disaster observation, prediction and warning; assistance for establishing laws, institutions and systems on disaster risk reduction; disaster education; assistance for ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on Disaster management (AHA Centre); and assistance for region-wide cooperation such as Sentinel Asia and Disaster Management Collaboration Dialogue.</p>	<p>Japan has contributed to building disaster-resilient societies through provision of both non-material and material assistance by sharing Japan’s expertise in and technologies for disaster risk reduction as well as through promoting partnership with a broader range of stakeholders. For example, Japan has enhanced the current ICT operational capacity of the AHA Centre and introduced the ACE (AHA Centre Executive) programme 3<sup>rd</sup> in June 2017 for deepening knowledge and developing skill of participants. Also, Japan Japan contributes to Latin American countries through “the Disaster Risk Reduction training Program for Latin America and the Caribbean”, which is the triangular cooperation supported by Chile and Japan. Japan has also supported “Project on Capacity Development for Disaster Risk Management in Central America, Phase 2” in North and Latin America such as El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama. Japan, in cooperation with UNDP, is providing assistance to the implementation of tsunami evacuation drills jointly conducted with local schools in 18 countries in Asia-Pacific region. Also, Japan provided a grant aid worth 1.844 billion yen to Vietnam to develop hydrological observation equipment, dam management equipment and a water-related disaster management information system in the Huong River Basin, and to develop display devices for a water-related disaster management information system at Hanoi’s Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Department of Water Resource. It is expected to contribute to reducing flood damage in the Huong River Basin overall. Japan also provided a loan of 15.928 billion yen to the Philippines to reduce flood damage in the Cavite Province through</p>

	<p>implementing measures to counter flooding in this flood-vulnerable Province. It is thus expected to help overcome vulnerability and contribute to sustainable economic growth in the country.</p>
<p>Japan commits to anticipate and prepare for crises before they happen, by investing in data and risk analysis as well as to by supporting response capacity and institution building. For example, in addition to support identified in the above-mentioned individual commitment 1, Japan supports WFP’s vulnerability assessment and mapping (VAM) activities and capacity building through UNHCR eCentre, support for strengthening surveillance and laboratory capacity which contributes to prevent, detect and respond to health crisis including infectious disease outbreak, and so on.</p>	<p>Japan has extended support for improving anticipation and preparedness for crises by investing in data and risk analysis as well as by supporting response capacity and institution building. For example, Japan has supported WFP’s vulnerability assessment and mapping (VAM) activities and capacity building through UNHCR eCentre, provided support for strengthening surveillance and laboratory capacity which contributes to prevent, detect and respond to health crisis including infectious disease outbreak, and so on. From December 2016 to 2017, Japan provided support for the Global Pandemic Supply Chain Network consisted by various international organizations and private sectors.</p>
<p>Japan commits to raise awareness among the international community of the significance of preparedness for disasters through early warning, the utilization of indigenous knowledge and Build Back Better (BBB) as well as through the prompt dissemination of information at various occasions. In this regard, Japan will hold and support various events related to “World Tsunami Awareness Day” such as hosting the High School Students Summit on World Tsunami Awareness Day. Japan will continue to provide support such as introduction of early warning system, technical assistance on tsunami mitigation and prevention, and so on.</p>	<p>Japan promoted awareness-raising among the international community on disaster risk reduction through sharing Japan’s experience as well as advocating the importance of disaster risk reduction at various occasions. For example, In November 2017, 255 high school students from 26 countries, including Japan, actively participated in the High School Students Islands Summit on World Tsunami Awareness Day 2017 in Okinawa that aimed to encourage the high school students to become future leaders in the field of DRR. Also, on the World Tsunami Awareness Day in 2017, the World Tsunami Museum Conference was co-hosted by Japanese government, UNISDR and JICA.</p>
<p>Japan commits to continue to endeavor to “Build Back Better” during periods of post-disaster recovery and reconstruction so that societies do not simply recover to the same situation as that</p>	<p>Japan has continued its endeavor to “Build Back Better” during periods of post-disaster recovery and reconstruction so that societies do not simply recover the same situation as what existed prior to</p>

<p>which existed prior to the disaster but rather overcome vulnerabilities based on lessons learned from the disaster and reconstruct toward becoming resilient to disasters. (ex. assistance to recovery and reconstruction from the Nepal Earthquake)</p>	<p>the disaster but rather overcome vulnerabilities based on lessons learned from the disaster and reconstruct toward becoming more resilient to disasters. For example, Japan has supported the “Project for Strengthening Disaster Prevention and Management” in Haiti.</p>
<p>Japan commits to put people at the center and supports capacity and institution building at national, community and regional level. For example, Japan provides various training programs to government officials, the private sector and civil society in disaster prone countries through governmental agencies, universities, private companies with Japanese experiences.</p>	<p>Japan continues to provide support to enhance national and local capacity building including through bilateral economic and social assistance. For example, Japan has launched a long-term human resource development program, “Pacific-LEADS” to foster young leaders in the Pacific Island Countries (PICs) in August 2016. Japan also announced to invest in human resource development from 2016 to 2018 for African countries at TICAD VI (Sixth Tokyo International Conference on African Development) held in Nairobi in August 2016. A ministerial meeting was held in August 2017 to follow up the outcome of TICAD VI.</p>

## **6. Women and Girls: Catalyzing Action to Achieve Gender Equality**

<b>Individual Commitments</b>	<b>Progress in Jan-Dec 2017</b>
<p>Based on its National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security based on the Security Council Resolution 1325, Japan commits to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Ensure equal participation of women in all stages in the field of peace and security with the intent of achieving gender mainstreaming.</li> <li>2) 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.</li> <li>3) Protect various aid recipients including women and girls from violence and other human rights infringement during or after conflict or under</li> </ol>	<p>Based on its National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security based on the Security Council Resolution 1325, Japan has been providing opportunity and support for promoting leadership, equal participation, and empowerment of women. For example, Japan has supported UN Women’s projects on Women's Leadership, Empowerment, Access and Protection in Crisis Response(LEAP) in Egypt, Iraq and Jordan to nurture leadership of women in the refugee camps and host communities addition to providing them protection, humanitarian assistance and economic empowerment as well as project on Enhancing the Resilience of Conflict-affected Women and Their</p>

<p>humanitarian crisis such as large-scale disaster.</p> <p>4) Provide humanitarian and reconstruction assistance while reflecting circumstances and needs unique to women and girls, promoting women’s empowerment, and ensuring women’s participation.</p>	<p>Participation in Peacebuilding and Reconciliation in South Sudan to facilitate women’s empowerment and participations. Japan also provided assistance for sexual violence survivors of former Boko Haram girls hostages by UN Women project on “The fight against extremism through adequate support to women and girls former hostages of Boko Haram as well as communities where they are living in, in the Far North region of Cameroon”.</p>
<p>Japan commits to promote the leadership and participation of women in decision-making at all levels regarding disaster risk reduction, response and recovery.</p>	<p>Based on its “Sendai Cooperation Initiative for Disaster Risk Reduction” (March 2015) and “Development Strategy for Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment” (May 2016), Japan has been promoting the leadership and participation of women in decision-making at all levels regarding disaster risk reduction, response and recovery. For example, Japan hosted WAW!2017 on 1 to 3 November and hold High Level Round Table on Gender and Natural Disaster which advocated gender perspective is to be integrated in disaster risk reduction, disaster response and reconstruction including women’s equal participation in decision making in all level of disaster responses. Japan has also been organizing a training course for female government officials and NGO representatives in developing countries on “Gender and Diversity in Disaster Risk Reduction” since 2016, which focuses on strengthening disaster risk reduction from gender and diversity perspective.</p>
<p>Japan commits to actively support projects which contribute to the empowerment and protection of women and girls as well as to play a leading role towards creating the societies in which women shine, including by holding the World Assembly for Women.</p>	<p>Japan hosted WAW! 2017 on 1 and 3 November, 2017. Participants discussed, in particular, the themes such as “Effort to achieve SDGs for gender mainstreaming in enterprises”, “Technology transformation and women’s education”, “How to redistribute the unpaid work”, “Women, Peace and Security -Closing policy and implementation gaps-”,</p>

	<p>“Women in media”, “The future of women’s empowerment from the youth perspective”, “Gender equality and promoting resilience to natural hazards” and “Women and Entrepreneurship”. Recommendations from each session were consolidated as “WAW! 2017 Tokyo Declaration” (United Nations document A/72/625).</p>
<p>Japan commits to promote Universal Health Coverage (UHC) thus improving women’s access to health services.</p>	<p>Japan has been promoting Universal Health Coverage (UHC) thus improving women’s access to health services. For example, Japan continues supporting initiatives in sexual and reproductive health and rights through contributions to UNFPA and IPPF. Japan co-organized “UHC Forum 2017” with World Bank, WHO, UNICEF, UHC2030, and JICA in December 2017. This forum was attended by Prime Minister Abe, H. E. Mr. António Guterres, Secretary-General of the United Nations, high and senior level officials from the governments of various countries and representatives of the international organizations. Based on the discussions at the conference, “UHC Tokyo Declaration” was adopted as the commitment to acceralate the efforts towards achieving UHC by 2030.</p>
<p>Japan commits to improve the environment of women through measures such as increasing the enrollment rate of girls, providing vocational-training, and improving water-supply systems in local areas.</p>	<p>Japan has been working on to improve the environment of women through measures such as increasing the enrollment rate of girls, providing vocational-training, and improving water-supply systems in local areas. For example, JICA started the Project on Gender Mainstreaming for Women's Economic Empowerment in Cambodia from March, 2017.</p>
<p>Japan commits to contribute to eradicating sexual and gender-based violence and protecting survivors. Japan has been actively participating in the Preventing Sexual Violence in Conflict Initiative (PSVI), is one of the largest donors to the Office of</p>	<p>Japan has contributed to eradicating and preventing sexual violence in conflict and sexual and gender-based violence and protecting survivors through the contribution to the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General</p>

<p>the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Sexual Violence in Conflict, has introduced a National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security, and has provided training for concerned stakeholders including military, police, judicial and civilian personnel to promote prevention of sexual and gender-based violence in various countries.</p>	<p>for Sexual Violence in Conflict (SRSV-SVC) as well as various assistances in line with its National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security. For example, Japan supported SRSV-SVC and its Team of Expert project on “Strengthen prevention and response to CRSV in the Syria conflict and other forms of SGBV in Jordan through improved access to justice and engagement with community leaders” and “Follow-up and consolidate support by the Team of Expert to the Government of Somalia to address conflict-related sexual violence” in Somalia, which strengthen capacity of government and rule of law as key factor of sexual violence prevention mechanism.</p> <p>Japan and the UK hosted “Preventing Sexual Violence in Conflict (PSVI) and Global Action” by Ms Patten, Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict as an official side event of WAW! 2017 in Japan.</p> <p>Japan supported the roll-out of a mandatory e-learning program on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse, which was developed and completed within the same project in the previous year. Japan also made voluntary contribution to the Trust Fund in support of victims of sexual exploitation and abuse which was established by the UN Secretary-General.</p>
<p>Over the next three years (2016-2018), Japan will conduct human resource development program for about 5,000 female officials and professionals and improve learning environment for about 50,000 female students.</p>	<p>Japan has been steadily implementing its commitment to conduct human resource development program for about 5,000 female officials and professionals and improve learning environment for about 50,000 female students between 2016 and 2018. In two years (2016-2017), Japan has already fulfilled its commitment to train female officials and professionals, and is steadily implementing its commitment to improve learning environment for female students.</p>

## 7. Financing: Investing in Humanity

Individual Commitments	Progress in Jan-Dec 2017
Japan endorses the commitments under the Grand Bargain.	Japan has actively participated to the Grand Bargain process and been serving as a co-convener of the Work Stream of “Reduce Duplication and Management Cost”.
Japan commits to work on promoting and increasing the predictability and flexibility of humanitarian funding as well as on ensuring greater efficiency, effectiveness, and transparency thereof.	Japan has been working on promoting and increasing the predictability and flexibility of humanitarian funding as well as on ensuring greater efficiency, effectiveness, and transparency thereof. Japan has been contributing to Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), which enhances financial readiness, flexibility and predictability for future humanitarian crisis. In terms of transparency of funding and accountability, Japan continued to implement such measures as reporting its humanitarian assistance to the Financial Tracking Service and to OECD/DAC as well as publicizing ODA data in the IATI XML format, etc.
Japan commits to enhance better collaboration between humanitarian and development funding in order to diminish the needs.	Japan has advocated for and implemented concrete projects to strengthen humanitarian-development nexus by making use of various ODA schemes as well as enhancing partnership with both humanitarian and development actors.
Japan commits to promote partnership with a broader range of stakeholders so as to widen and diversify the resource base for investing in humanity.	Japan has been promoting partnership with a broader range of stakeholders so as to widen and diversify the resource base for investing in humanity.
Japan commits to share good practices of bilateral cooperation.	Japan has shared good practices of bilateral cooperation at various occasions as well as through media and social media, and has organized press tours for the local media, and prepared publicity materials for local people.
Japan commits to provide support to refugee hosting countries and communities.	Japan has provided support to refugee hosting countries and communities including provision of

<p>For example, Japan has been supporting long-term commitment of refugee-hosting countries and communities by providing innovative financing, including concessional loans to crisis-hit countries with relatively high income levels. (ex. Yen loans to Turkey and Jordan)</p>	<p>innovative financing.</p>
<p>Japan commits to make use of various financial schemes to promote better disaster response and recovery. For example, Japan provided a Post Disaster Stand-by Loan to the Philippines in the wake of Typhoon Haiyan.</p>	<p>Japan has been making use of various financial schemes to promote better disaster response and recovery.</p>
<p>Japan commits to provide support to enhance national and local capacity building including through bilateral economic and social assistance.</p>	<p>Japan continues to provide support to enhance national and local capacity building including through bilateral economic and social assistance. For example, Japan has launched a long-term human resource development program, “Pacific-LEADS” to foster young leaders in the Pacific Island Countries (PICs) in August 2016. Japan also announced to invest in human resource development for African countries at TICAD VI (Sixth Tokyo International Conference on African Development) held in Nairobi in August 2016 (e.g. training for about 20,000 experts, policymakers and managers for measures against infectious diseases; vocational training for 50,000 people; training on climate change countermeasures for 4,000 people, etc.) A ministerial meeting was held in August 2017 to follow up the outcome of TICAD VI.</p>