

**Section
5****Efforts to Support International Peace Cooperation Activities**

The MOD/SDF has been proactively undertaking international peace cooperation activities working in tandem with diplomatic initiatives, including the use of ODA for resolving the fundamental causes of conflicts, terrorism and other problems.

The NDPG states that, in line with the Legislation for

Peace and Security, Japan will actively promote international peace cooperation activities, while giving comprehensive consideration to such factors as purposes of missions, situations in host countries, and political and economic relations between Japan and host countries.

1 Frameworks for International Peace Cooperation Activities**1 Framework of International Peace Cooperation Activities and Background to Stipulating Such Activities as One of the Primary Missions of the SDF**

The international peace cooperation activities undertaken by the MOD/SDF to date are as follows: (1) international peace cooperation assignments such as United Nations peacekeeping operations (the so-called UN PKO); (2) international disaster relief activities to respond to large-scale natural disasters overseas; (3) activities based on the former Special Measures Act on Humanitarian Reconstruction Assistance in Iraq; and (4) activities based on the former Anti-Terrorism Special Measures Act, and the former Replenishment Support Special Measures Act. In 2007, international peace cooperation activities, which used to be regarded as supplementary activities,¹ were upgraded to become one of the primary missions of the SDF, alongside the defense of Japan and the maintenance of public order.² In March 2016, the Legislation for Peace and Security was enforced, which allows cooperation and support operations in response to situations threatening the international peace and security that the international community is collectively addressing based on general laws without establishing a special measures act.

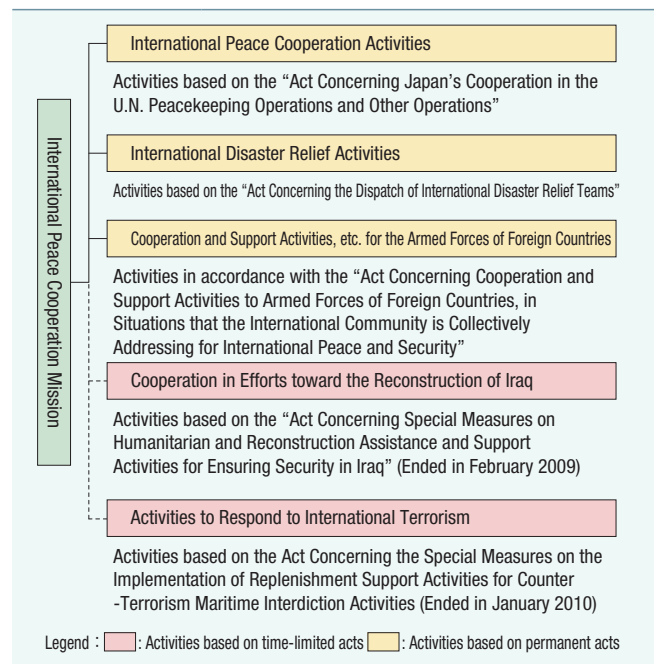
Q See Part II, Chapter 5, Section 2 (Framework for Operation of Self Defense Forces following Implementation of Peace and Security Legislation)
Fig. III-3-5-1 (International Peace Cooperation Activities Conducted by the SDF)
Reference 15 (Main Operations of the Self-Defense Forces);
Reference 16 (Statutory Provisions about Use of Force and Use of Weapons by SDF Personnel or SDF Units);
Reference 53 (Summary Comparison of Laws Concerning International Peace Cooperation Activities);
Reference 54 (The SDF Record in International Peace Cooperation Activities)

2 Continuous Initiatives to Promptly and Accurately Carry Out International Peace Cooperation Activities

To be a proactive contributor to world peace, it is important for the SDF to be fully prepared for any future operation. For this reason, all three branches of the SDF, namely the GSDF, MSDF and ASDF, designate dispatch stand-by units, and the designated units are always ready to be deployed.

In September 2015, the UN launched the Peacekeeping Capability Readiness System (PCRS) to enable the UN Headquarters to grasp the registered items of each country more specifically in order to ensure the flexibility and readiness of international peacekeeping activities. In light of this change, Japan registered engineering units and staff officers of mission headquarters in March 2016.

Fig. III-3-5-1 International Peace Cooperation Activities Conducted by the SDF



¹ Affairs prescribed in Article 8 of the SDF Law (miscellaneous provision) or supplementary provisions

² Missions defined in Article 3 of the SDF Law. The primary mission is to defend Japan. The secondary missions are the preservation of public order, activities in response to situations in areas surrounding Japan (in 2007), and international peace cooperation activities. In accordance with the entry into force of the Legislation for Peace and Security in 2016, "situations in areas surrounding Japan" was revised to "situations that will have an important influence on Japan's peace and security."

Additionally, at the Defense Ministers' Meeting on UN PKO held in November 2017, Japan announced that it would make arrangements for additional registration of fixed-wing aircraft for PCRS to enable air transport assistance for rapid PKO deployment.

Meanwhile, the SDF is enhancing information-gathering abilities and protection abilities, which are required for the SDF units to carry out their missions while ensuring the safety of personnel and units in international peace cooperation activities, etc. In addition, in order to respond to various environments and prolonged missions, the SDF is improving its capabilities for transport, deployment, and information communication, as well as developing a structure of logistic and medical support for conducting smooth and continuous operations.

With regard to the education necessary for engaging in international peace cooperation activities, the GSDF International Peace Cooperation Activities Training Unit, which belongs to the Ground Component Command, provides training for GSDF personnel to be deployed to international peace cooperation activities, as well as supports their training. In addition, the Japan Peacekeeping Training and Research Center (JPC) of the Joint Staff College offers not only basic education courses on international peace cooperation activities, but also specialized education to train personnel who can be appointed as contingent commanders of UN PKO missions and staff officers of mission headquarters. These specialized courses are conducted by using UN standard training materials and foreign instructors. Furthermore, since FY2014, the JPC has also provided education for personnel from foreign militaries and other Japanese ministries and agencies. This initiative represents

the approach taken by the MOD/ SDF, which emphasizes the necessity of collaboration and cooperation with other related ministries and foreign countries, based on the current situation of more multi-dimensional and complicated international peace cooperation activities. The initiative aims to contribute to more effective international peace cooperation activities by enhancing collaboration in the field of education.

3 Welfare and Mental Health Care of Dispatched SDF Units

SDF personnel are expected to fulfill their assigned duty under severe working conditions while being far away from their home country and their families. Therefore, it is extremely important to make necessary arrangements so that dispatched SDF personnel can effectively carry out their assigned duty while maintaining both their physical and mental health. For this reason, the MOD/SDF has implemented various measures to support families to reduce anxiety for the dispatched SDF personnel and their families.

In addition, the SDF also provides the following types of mental health care support for personnel to be sent as necessary according to the characteristics of the deployed forces: (1) a pre-dispatch course to acquire necessary knowledge on stress reduction; (2) mental health assessment conducted several times during the pre-dispatch to post-dispatch period; (3) counseling on anxiety, trouble and other matters among the dispatched personnel provided by mental health personnel being dispatched; (4) dispatch of mental healthcare support teams from Japan consisting mainly of medical officers with specialized knowledge; (5) education before returning to Japan for reducing stress upon return; (6) temporary health checkups after returning to Japan.

2 Initiatives to Support UN PKO, etc.

As a means to promote peace and stability in conflict regions around the world, UN PKO have expanded their missions in recent years to include such duties as the Protection of Civilians (POC), the promotion of political processes, providing assistance in Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) into society of former soldiers, Security Sector Reform (SSR), the rule of law, elections, human rights, and other fields, in addition to such traditional missions as ceasefire monitoring. To date, there are 14 UN PKO missions ongoing (as of the end of May 2019).

International organizations, such as the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), respective governments, and NGO conduct relief and

restoration activities for the victims of conflicts and large-scale disasters from a humanitarian perspective and from the viewpoint of stabilizing affected countries.

Japan has been promoting international peace cooperation activities in various regions, including Cambodia, the Golan Heights, Timor-Leste, Nepal, and South Sudan for more than 25 years, and the results of these activities have been highly praised both inside and outside of Japan.

In addition to continuous dispatch of staff officers to UNMISS, Japan is able to participate in Internationally Coordinated Operations for Peace and Security along with enforcement of the Legislation for Peace and Security. In April 2019, Japan started to dispatch staff officers to the

Multinational Force and Observers (MFO).

Based on the NDPG and the MTPD,³ Japan will actively promote international peace cooperation activities. In particular, Japan will actively contribute through such activities as dispatch of personnel to mission headquarters and capacity building assistance in Japan's field of expertise by making good use of accumulated experience, while working on human resource development.

1 International Conferences Related to UN Peacekeeping Operations

At the ministers' meeting on UN PKO held in New York (the United States) in March 2019, the Vice-Minister of Defense for International Affairs mentioned the following as Japan's future contributions: further contribution to UN Project for Rapid Deployment of Enabling Capabilities (RDEC) where Japan had played a central role, because a high level of capability and readiness for each deployed unit and personnel is critical for the success of peacekeeping missions; revision of the UN Peacekeeping Missions Military Engineer Unit Manual by taking advantage of knowledge and skills acquired from Japan's experiences and initiatives to increase female personnel in PKO.

2 Dispatch to the MFO

(1) Background of Dispatch to the MFO

After the 4th Middle-East War in 1973, the Peace Treaty between the State of Israel and the Arab Republic of Egypt was signed in March 1979. However, concerning the



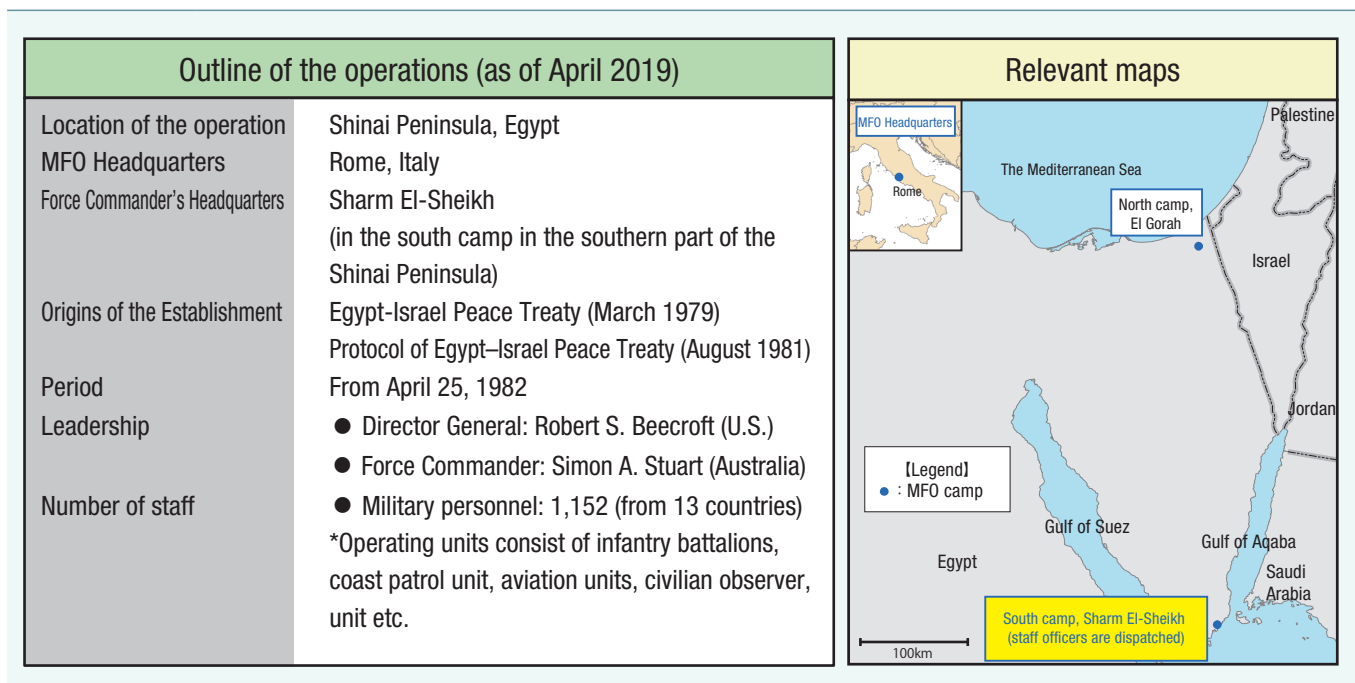
Vice-Minister of Defense for International Affairs Nishida making a speech at the United Nations Peacekeeping Ministerial (March 2019)

establishment of the United Nations Force and Observers contemplated by the Treaty of Peace, the President of the Security Council announced that it would not be possible for the United Nations to provide such peacekeeping force. Against this backdrop, in August 1981, the parties signed the Protocol to the Treaty of Peace through the agency of the United States, establishing the MFO as an alternative to the envisioned UN force.

Since 1982, when its activities started, by facilitating dialogue and confidence building between Egypt and Israel, the MFO has contributed to peace and stability in the Middle East, which is a foundation of peace and prosperity for Japan. With rising expectations of Japan's role in the Middle East, Japan has provided financial assistance to the MFO since FY1988.

The MFO has expressed appreciation to Japan's contribution this background, the MFO requested that Japan send staff officers to its headquarters. In response, Japan decided to send staff officers as part of its continued efforts toward further promoting peace and stability of the region. On

Fig. III-3-5-2 Outline of MFO Operations and Relevant Maps



³ See Part II, Chapter 4, Section 1, Footnote 2

April 2, 2019, the Government of Japan decided to dispatch two personnel to the MFO as staff officers. The dispatch of 2 staff officers to the MFO marks Japan's first participation in an international peace cooperation as "Internationally Coordinated Operation for Peace and Security."

Q See Part II, Chapter 5, Section 2-5-2 (International Peace Cooperation Assignments)

(2) Activities by Staff Officers and Others

The two officers are engaging in liaison and coordination between governments of the two countries or other relevant organizations and the MFO as a Deputy Chief of Liaison and an Assistant Liaison Operation Officer at the MFO Headquarters, which is located in the south camp at Sharm El-Sheikh in the southern part of the Sinai Peninsula.

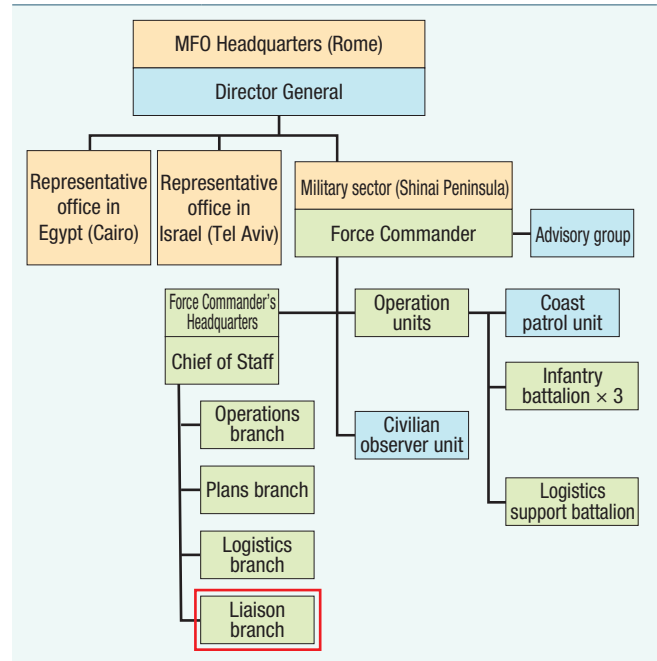
In addition, in order to help the two officers dispatched to the MFO carry out activities smoothly and effectively, one liaison and coordination officer is dispatched to Cairo city, Egypt, to liaise and coordinate with the relevant organizations in the dispatched country.

These activities express Japan's commitment to more active involvement in the peace and stability of the Middle East. It is also expected to promote collaboration with the

other countries dispatching officers, including the United States, and create new opportunities for human resource development.

Q See Fig. III-3-5-2 (Outline of MFO Operations and Relevant Maps)
Fig. III-3-5-3 (Organizational Chart of MFO)

Fig. III-3-5-3 Organizational Chart of MFO



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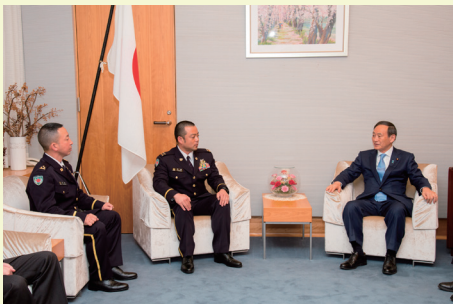
Dispatch to the Multinational Force and Observers (MFO) in the Sinai

Lieutenant Colonel and MFO staff officer Naoto Kuwahara, Ground Component Command (Nerima Ward, Tokyo)

Since April 2019, I have been serving as Deputy chief of the Liaison-South of MFO Headquarters at Sharm El-Sheikh in southern Egypt. This time, Captain Wakasugi and I became the first personnel from the GSDF to be dispatched to the Liaison Branch of MFO headquarters as staff officers.

At the MFO, I handle liaison and coordination between two countries (Egypt and Israel) and the MFO, while assisting the chief of Liaison by confirming reports written by liaison officers of the branch sent from the member countries and conducting schedule management and other affairs.

In addition to Japan, twelve countries, including the United States, dispatch personnel to the MFO. I am often bewildered by the differences in the way of work, the life style, and the environment here, but feel that this is a very meaningful duty to contribute to the peace between Egypt and Israel through communication with the unique liaison offers. As it is not long since I started serving here, I am encountering new things every day, but I will do my best to fulfill my duties as a member of the headquarters.



The author making a courtesy call to Chief Cabinet Secretary Suga prior to departure (center)



Field activities

3 UNMISS

(1) Background to the Decision to Dispatch Personnel to UNMISS

The UN Mission in Sudan (UNMIS) was established following the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) between the Government of Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/ Army in January 2005.

Beginning in October 2008, Japan dispatched two GSDF officers to UNMIS headquarters as staff officers (logistics and database officers), but UNMIS ended its mission in July 2011 following South Sudan's independence. Meanwhile, with the objective of consolidating peace and security as well as helping establish necessary conditions for the development of South Sudan, the UNMISS was established. The Japanese Government was requested by the UN to cooperate with UNMISS, particularly through the dispatch of GSDF engineering units. The Cabinet approved the dispatch of two staff officers (logistics and database officers) to UNMISS in November 2011, and in December it decided to dispatch an SDF engineering unit, Coordination Center, and an additional staff officer (engineering officer). In addition, the Cabinet also approved the dispatch of one staff officer (air operations officer) in October 2014.

South Sudan shares borders with six countries and is positioned in a highly important location, connecting the African continent on all four points of the compass. The peace and stability of South Sudan is not only essential for the country itself; but also for the peace and stability in its neighboring countries, and by extension, Africa as a whole, as well as a crucial issue that should be dealt with by the international community. Based on the accumulated experience through past PKO, the MOD/SDF has contributed to the peace and stability of South Sudan by providing personnel-based cooperation in infrastructure development, on which the UN places great expectations.

 Part I, Chapter 3, Section 7-3-7 (Situation in South Sudan)

(2) Activities by Dispatched Engineering Units

In January 2012, SDF coordination centers were established for the first time in the SDF's participation in UN PKO, one in the South Sudan capital city of Juba and another in Uganda, in order to coordinate the activities conducted by the dispatched engineering unit. Since the commencement of its engineering activities within UN facilities in Juba in March 2012, the dispatched engineering unit has steadily expanded its activities. The SDF has continued to dispatch over 300 personnel after the second unit took over in June of the same

year, and carried out activities with great significance, such as repairing roads and constructing facilities for displaced people while ensuring the safety of the personnel. After the 11th rotation took over in December 2016, the dispatched unit was assigned the task of so-called kaketsuke-keigo operations, which was approved by the Legislation for Peace and Security, as well as the task to carry out joint protection of camps.

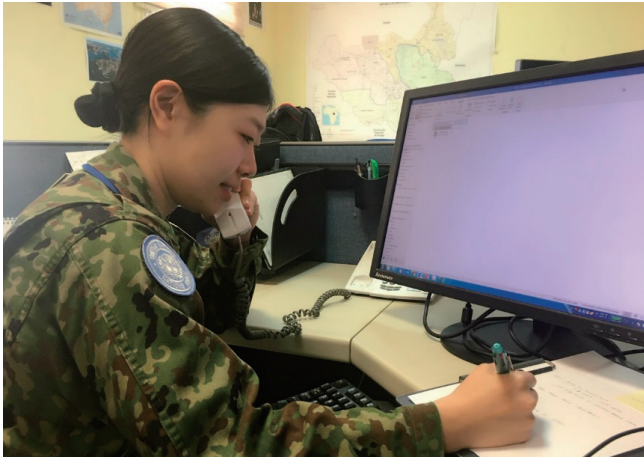
The deployment of SDF engineering units marked a milestone of five years in January 2017 since the dispatch of the first engineering rotation. In all of the PKO conducted by Japan, the unit has made a record number of achievements. The major achievements include a total of approximately 260 km of road repair and a total of approximately 500,000 m² of development. Japan could move on to a new phase regarding engineering activities in Juba that the SDF was in charge of. Considering the above-mentioned issues in a comprehensive manner, on March 10, 2017, the Government of Japan came to the conclusion that the SDF engineering unit would withdraw from Juba around the end of May 2017, and the Minister of Defense issued an assignment termination order for the dispatched engineering unit on March 24, 2017. SDF personnel engaged in withdrawal work, then sequentially withdrew from South Sudan by the end of May 2017, and terminated the operations by the engineering unit in UNMISS.

In response to a request from the UN to transfer items possessed by the dispatched engineering unit such as heavy machinery, vehicles, and residence-related containers, Japan transferred these items to UNMISS with no charge, intending to make Japan's cooperation with UNMISS more effective. Prior to this transfer of items, the MOD, responding to a request from UNMISS, provided training on the operation and maintenance of heavy machinery to UNMISS personnel, so that UNMISS would be able to conduct engineering activities in a smooth manner using these heavy machinery and other equipment even after the withdrawal of the Japanese unit.

These dedicated activities by the dispatched engineering unit were highly appreciated and valued by the UN and South Sudan.

(3) Activities by Command Post Staff Officers and Others

Personnel dispatches to the UNMISS headquarters are continuing. Four GSDF members (logistics officer, intelligence officer, engineering officer, and air operations officer) currently carry out duties at the UNMISS headquarters. Specifically, the logistics officer procures and transports goods needed in UNMISS activities, the database officer collects and compiles information on security conditions, the



Information Database officer making coordination with the security sector by phone

engineering officer plans and proposes UNMISS engineering activities, and the air operations officer assists in operation of aircraft run by UNMISS.

Additionally, one liaison staff members have been dispatched to the liaison office in the Embassy of Japan in South Sudan to support activities of the Japanese staff officers. These people help interactions between the South Sudan government and the International Peace Cooperation Corps in South Sudan with the aim of ensuring smooth and efficient cooperation with UNMISS. They will continue to contribute to activities as UNMISS members.

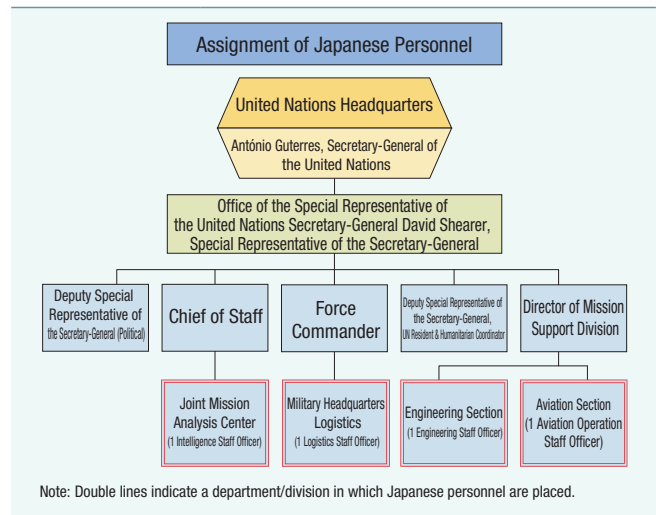
Q See Part II, Chapter 5, Section 3-5 (Assignment of New Mission for the South Sudan PKO)
Fig. III-3-5-4 (Organization of UNMISS)

4 Dispatch of Ministry of Defense Personnel to the UN Secretariat

The MOD/SDF dispatches personnel to the United Nations Secretariat for the purpose of actively contributing to the UN efforts to achieve international peace and for the purpose of utilizing experiences of dispatched personnel in Japan's PKO activity. As of May 2019, two Self Defense Forces personnel (working level) are involved in the formulation of UN PKO policies and plans at the UN Department of Peace Operations (DPO). There is also one administrative official (working level) working on activities related to the Triangular Partnership Project⁴ at the UN Department of Operational Support (DOS). Since December 2002, including personnel currently dispatched, Japan has sent six SDF members (one director level, five working level) to the UN DPO and two administrative officials (working level) to the UN DOS.

Q See Reference 52 (Dispatch of Ministry of Defense Personnel to International Organizations)

Fig. III-3-5-4 Organization of UNMISS



GSDF personnel providing training on operation of heavy equipment as a part of the UN Triangular Partnership Project for Rapid Deployment of Enabling Capabilities in Vietnam (November 2018)

5 Dispatch of Instructors to PKO Centers

To support PKO undertaken by African and other countries, the MOD/SDF has dispatched SDF personnel as instructors to PKO centers in Africa that provide education and training for UN peacekeepers to contribute to peace and stability by enhancing the capacity of the centers.

Q See Section 1-3-1 (Multilateral Security Framework and Dialogue Initiatives)
Reference 52 (Dispatch of Ministry of Defense Personnel to International Organizations)

6 Support to the UN Project for Rapid Deployment of Enabling Capabilities

Japan has so far earned unquestionable trust in the areas of engineering and transport that are essential for promoting smooth peacekeeping operations. To continue to support the rapid deployment of peacekeeping missions and implement

⁴ A partnership for supporting the capability building of the personnel from UN PKO troop contributing countries through cooperation among the UN, UN PKO troop contributing countries, and third countries that possess technologies and equipment.

high quality activities, Prime Minister Abe expressed Japan's active support at the PKO Summit in September 2014, and it was embodied by the RDEC.

In the RDEC, the UN DOS procures heavy equipment and carries out training for engineers using funds provided by Japan. Japan has been dispatching SDF personnel to the International Peace Support Training Centre (IPSTC) in Nairobi, Kenya, as instructors since the trial training in September 2015. It was decided to provide basic- and middle-class training at the center twice during the period from June to October 2018 so that many trainees can receive training efficiently according to their level of heavy equipment operation skill. SDF personnel were dispatched, and they provided training regarding the operation of heavy equipment for personnel of the Ghana national military and others. Training has been provided in seven sessions to date for a total of 211 members from eight African countries.

Considering that 30% or more of PKO personnel are from Asia, Japan decided to implement the project for the first time in Asia and the surrounding regions. The project provides training on heavy engineering equipment operation for engineering personnel. Trial training took place in Vietnam from November to December 2018 for 16 personnel from nine countries in Asia and the surrounding regions, including Vietnam and Indonesia.

7 Revision of the UN Peacekeeping Missions Military Engineer Unit Manual

In order to play a more leading role in international peace cooperation activities, the MOD/SDF served as the chair of the working group on the engineer unit manual⁵ since 2013 with the aim of supporting the development of UN Military Unit Manuals and contributed to the completion of the

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Engaging as the Chair Country in the Revision of the UN Peacekeeping Missions Military Engineer Unit Manual

Major Kiichi Kaji, Staff of International peace cooperation activities, GSDF Engineer School (Hitachinaka City, Ibaraki)

The UN has arranged UN Military Unit Manuals for ten fields, including aviation, communication, transport, and logistics as references for countries participating in UN PKO. One of them, the Military Engineer Unit Manual, stipulates the purpose of the activities, missions, abilities, training, and other standards of military engineer units participating in UN PKO. The meeting of experts held in Tokyo in December 2018 was the first of the four meetings for revision work to be held by Summer of 2019. In addition to the UN, ten countries, including Japan, attended the meeting.

As an assistant to the Chair, Chief Instructor of the GSDF Engineer School, who leads the revision work, I am in charge of coordination for meetings, development of drafts of the military engineer unit manual, and other business concerning the revision. Because the task requires coordination with experts of the UN and other countries, I felt considerably pressured and uneasy until I meet them on the day of the meeting. However, as I interact with the frank experts, I was able to develop a relationship with them familiar enough to call each other by our first names and smoothly proceed with the meetings.

The project is one of Japan's intellectual contributions to the UN I feel very rewarded to be able to use the knowledge I have acquired in GSDF for the UN. At the same time, I feel responsible for supporting military engineers around the world who participate in UN PKO.



The author explaining points of the revision



Group photo for commemoration: the author is at the far left of the middle row

⁵ With the aim of defining the capacity expected of PKO units and promoting understanding by the participating states, the UN has arranged manuals that prescribe the purpose, capacity and missions for each of ten fields: engineering, military police, aviation, maritime, riverine, signals, special forces, transport, logistics and Force Headquarters (FHQ) support.

manual.

The UN asked Japan to serve as the chair of the working group again for revision of the manual. For the MOD/SDF this is a meaningful opportunity to make contributions by using the experiences and capabilities acquired through the past PKO and other missions. Therefore the MOD/

SDF decided to serve as the chair to handle the revision of the manual. The first expert meeting was held in Tokyo in December 2018.

The MOD/SDF will continue to work for the revision of the manual and support for its dissemination.

3 International Disaster Relief Activities

In recent years, the role of military affairs has become more diverse, and opportunities for military to use their capabilities in humanitarian assistance and disaster relief are growing. To contribute to the advancement of international cooperation, the SDF has also engaged in international disaster relief activities proactively from the viewpoint of humanitarian contributions and improvement of the global security environment.

To this end, the SDF maintains its readiness to take any necessary action based on prepared disaster relief operation plans. In consultation with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the SDF has been proactively conducting international disaster relief activities, which fully utilize its functions and capabilities, while taking into consideration specific relief requests by the governments of affected countries and disaster situations in these countries.

Q See Reference 54 (International Peace Cooperation Activities Conducted by Self Defense Forces)

1 Outline of the Japan Disaster Relief Team Law

Since the enactment of the Law Concerning the Dispatch of the Japan Disaster Relief Team (Japan Disaster Relief Team Law) in 1987, Japan has engaged in international disaster relief activities in response to requests from the governments of affected countries and international organizations. In 1992, the Japan Disaster Relief Team Law was partially amended, enabling the SDF to participate in international disaster relief activities and to transport its personnel and equipment for this purpose.

Q See Reference 15 (Main Operations of the Self-Defense Forces)

2 International Disaster Relief Activities by the SDF and SDF's Posture

Responding to specific relief requests by the governments of affected countries and the scale of disaster situations in these countries, the SDF's capabilities in international disaster relief activities encompass (1) medical services, such as first-

aid medical treatment and epidemic prevention; (2) transport of relief items, patients and personnel by helicopter and other means; and (3) water supply activities using water-purifying devices. In addition, the SDF uses transport aircraft and ships to carry disaster relief personnel and equipment to the affected area.

The Ground Component Command regional units of the GSDF and other relevant GSDF units maintain their readiness to ensure that they can carry out international disaster relief activities in an independent manner anytime when needed. The Self Defense Fleet of the MSDF and Air Support Command of the ASDF also constantly maintain their readiness to transport personnel and their supplies to disaster affected areas. Furthermore, in April 2015, the MOD/SDF also improved its readiness to be able to swiftly respond to a request for search activities using P-3C patrol aircraft.

3 International Disaster Relief Activities in Response to the Earthquakes and Tsunami in Indonesia

On September 28, 2018, a magnitude 7.5 earthquake struck the area near Sulawesi Island in central Indonesia. Upon request by the Indonesian government and based on the results of the consultation with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the MOD/SDF decided to dispatch an SDF Disaster Relief team (Local Coordination Center and an air transport unit) on October 3.

Local Coordination Center personnel arrived at the disaster site on October 3, followed by the air transport unit on October 5, and the transport using a C-130H transport aircraft started on the following day. On the 25th of the same month the Minister of Defense ordered termination of the mission, and the activities of the disaster relief team, which had lasted for 23 days, ended on October 26th. The transport unit handled transportation of about 200 tons of relief goods (food, water, tents, clothes, etc.) in total and about 400 displaced and other people between Balikpapan (Kalimantan island), Jakarta (Java island), and Palu (Sulawesi island), which was the disaster area.