

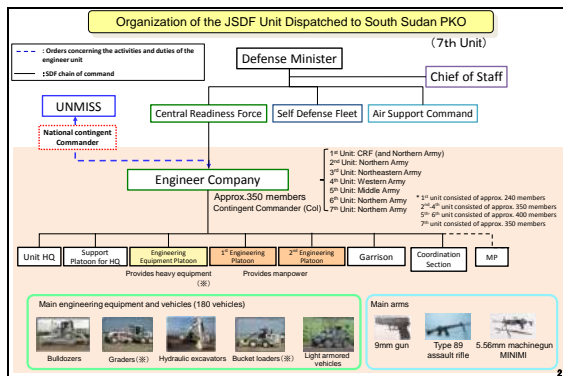
Japan's Civil-Military Coordination in U.N. Peacekeeping Operations

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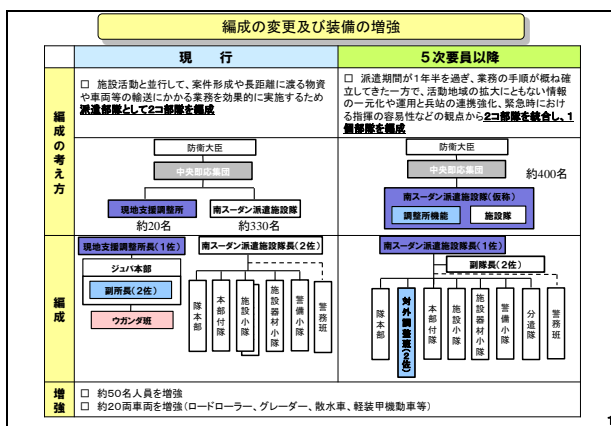
Now I would like to speak about actual Civil-Military Cooperation in Japan's PKO and current circumstances surrounding Japan's legislation. In addition, as has been announced in advance, I would like to speak about South Sudan, which is far the only PKO Japan currently is participating in.

Japan's policy on Civil-Military Cooperation in UN-PKO

5 December, 2014



This is the structure of the unit that has been dispatched to South Sudan. Currently, 350 personnel are dispatched and mainly they are engineering unit members. They are engaging in various engineering related duties there. There, we have the Joint Coordination Section, which is in charge of collaboration or coordination effort with the -so-called- UN country team, other organizations and/or related sections. This is the current status of the structure of the JSDF unit dispatched to South Sudan.



Let us take a look at this. This is not the up-to-date situation although it says 'the current situation'. We established a Joint Coordination Center separate from the engineering unit so that we are able to have good collaboration with the UN units, the UN country team and other UNMISS PKO units. Joint Coordination Unit was established as a dedicated team solely for

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coordination purposes. However, due to some reasons, we decided to eliminate this Joint Coordination Center and then to integrate it into the unit as the Joint Coordination Section, as has been mentioned.

Last year, on December 15th, there had been hostile actions between the pro-president and anti-president factions in South Sudan. So we need to consider the situation before and after this. What I am going to explain now is the activities of the Japan's Self-Defense Forces before the December 15 hostilities – when the South Sudan PKO's mandate was mainly nation building.

JSDF Unit Activities in South Sudan (Engineering Activities)

Activities Record (As of October 2014)	
Number of Activities	176
Road Repair	51,900m
Gutter	42,100m
Site Leveling	291,700m ²
Construction	11
Demolition	3

3

Accordingly, the self-defense forces have been working on, for example, development of land for University of Juba and road maintenance between Juba and Yei. This road is particularly important in terms of agriculture. Thus, we had been working mainly on nation building for South Sudan, the newest country in the world.

Collaboration with ODA

The MOD attaches importance to collaboration with ODA, NGOs and international organizations for responding efficiently and effectively to international peace cooperation activities.

For instance

Demolition of a decrepit building in the purification plant: After consulting with UNMISS (since the JSDF unit works under UNMISS), the Engineer Unit collaborated with ODA, JICA's project for capacity enhancement of purification plant in Juba, for the first time in South Sudan.

Rehabilitation of Na Bari Community Road in Juba: The SDF repaired community road and developed ditches using materials granted under the Government of Japan's Grant Assistance for Grassroots and Human Security project scheme. It also conducted clean-up activities with local residents in advance. Furthermore, local workers employed by the South Sudan government engaged in stonework for developing ditches.

5

While conducting these activities, we had civil-military coordination, and I will give some examples. We had collaboration with ODA, namely JICA. We worked on the demolition of the antiquated facilities of the water treatment plant. Simply put, the self-defense forces were responsible for the demolition of the decrepit treatment plant, and then the new plant was constructed by JICA. In other words, the self-defense forces were responsible for demolition, which was followed by the activity by JICA.

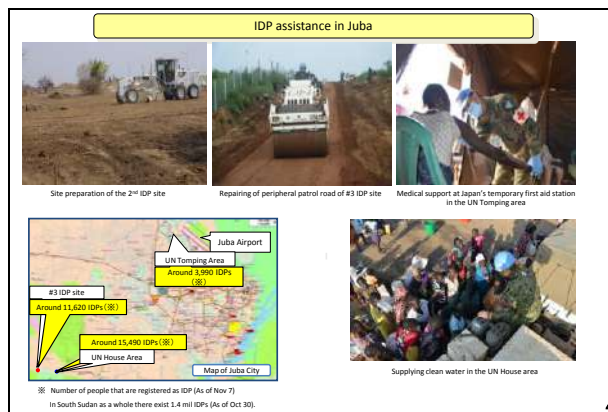
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Why is it that we were able to have this kind of collaboration with JICA? In the case of grant aid, generally speaking, the South Sudan government is supposed to work on the demolition. After that, JICA is supposed to build a new building for the treatment facility. However, in the case of South Sudan they were not able to do so because of the lack of financial means and technical capacity. Therefore, the self-defense forces took this role.

Another example is in the rehabilitation of Nabari community road in Juba. JICA used a Japanese consultancy company to do the survey and design. Then, after that, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan provided materials through the Grant Assistance for Grassroots Projects to the government of South Sudan. Then the self-defense forces used these materials to repair the road. In that way we were able to have good collaboration among different parties, namely JICA, ODA and the self-defense forces, complementing each other. In this way, the self-defense forces have sought to collaborate with civilian actors.



Then we had some case of collaboration with other organizations, international organizations, and even with other countries' PKO corps. We had been implementing engineering and nation building activities by working in cooperation with international organizations like WFP, UNHCR and UNICEF. These coordination efforts had been made by the Joint Coordination Office in the past, and more recently by the Joint Coordination Section as I said under page one and page two. So it is such project coordination that we have had that are examples of civil-military coordination of the self-defense forces in the nation building phase.



As I said, on the 15th of December there was hostile action between the anti-president and the pro-president factions. Because of that, things have changed. As you are well aware, the domestic security situation within South Sudan has deteriorated considerably. There have been many IDPs who fled to UNMISS facilities. This is Juba, which is the capital city of South Sudan. There are two main UN facilities in Juba, the capital city of South Sudan. As of the 31st of October this year, many internally displaced persons are residing within the UN facilities. Back in December the number was much larger.

Nation building had been the main mandate of the mission, but now it has shifted to protection of civilians. Accordingly, our roles shifted and we provided support for these people who are internally displaced and residing in the facilities of UN. We prepared the site, the surrounding roads, and provided direct assistance such as medical services and water distribution. This is very much in line with the mandate of UNMISS. The scope of activities of the self-defense forces have changed in this way. In such changes, we also observed the changes in the nature of the civil-military coordination and cooperation in this regard.



Allow me to summarize this. This shows the chronological changes. Initially, we had been focusing on nation building, as I said. We worked on repair of the roads and development of the land for University of Juba. However, after 15th of December, things changed. We now are

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focusing on the support for internally displaced persons who fled into the facilities of UN. In other words, there has been a suspension of the effort for nation building for the time being.

As time passed, the situation gradually changed and now is slightly better as compared with December of last year. Certainly, we have to continue working on the support for the IDPs, but we have once again started work outside of the facilities, such as work on the repair of the roads. That is the situation that we have right now.

The point I wanted to highlight is that, as to the case of South Sudan, we initially worked on the nation building along with dispatch of engineering units. Then, with the changes of the internal situation, we now have shifted attention. We have been working closely with the civilian sector such as ODA, JICA and other international organizations in order to implement various activities.

Contribution in Kind to the United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS)

(Reference material)

Contribution in Kind in Relation to UNMISS (transition by time)

Date	Japan Time	Local Time	Details
Dec. 19, 2013	-	-	Anti-government forces seize Bor.
Dec. 21, 2013	-	-	Three U.S. Congresses heading to Bor are attacked, with four service members wounded.
	4:45	22:45	JSDP fifth engineering unit commander receives a request for the provision of ammunition from the ROK unit commander.
Dec. 22, 2013	7:46	1:46	JSDP fifth engineering unit commander receives a similar request from UNMISS Headquarters.
	23:30	-	The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan receives a similar request from the ROK Government through the Embassy of the ROK in Tokyo.
	11:00	-	National Security Council (NSC) four ministers' meeting.
	-	-	Decisions of NSC seven ministers' meeting.
	11:20	-	Cabinet approval.
Dec. 25, 2013	13:45	7:45	Provision of ammunition to UNMISS in Juba.
	22:35	16:35	Provision of ammunition to the ROK unit in Bor with transport support by UNMISS.
	23:15	-	Official announcement of a statement by the Chief Cabinet Secretary.
Dec. 24, 2013	-	-	South Sudan government troops start mission to recapture Bor.
Jan. 10, 2014	-	-	Supplies are entrusted at the ROK unit in Bor. The ammunition contributed in kind by the JSDP unit is apparently transported from Bor to Juba.
Jan. 16, 2014	18:40	10:40	The provided ammunition is returned to the JSDP unit.

Again, as I mentioned previously, there had been some hostile actions between the pro-president and the anti-president factions in December last year.



As I said, Japan had deployed an engineering unit in Juba. There is a Korean unit, an engineering unit like Japan, that had been deployed in a place called Bor where many IDPs rushed to the site to seek help. However, at that time the Korean unit had some difficulties.

Outlines of UN Peace Keeping Operations implemented by other nations (major mandates and roles)



- **Securing implementation of cease-fire agreement**
 - Monitoring the observance of cessation of armed conflict
 - Stationing and patrolling in buffer zones
- **Humanitarian Relief and Reconstruction Assistance**
 - Reconstruction of state infrastructures and demining
 - Supporting refugees
 - DDR (Disarmament, Demobilization, Reintegration)
 - SSR (Security Sector Reform, Training for military & police personnel)
 - Support for the restoration and extension of State authority
 - The rule of Law, Promotion of Human Rights
- **Logistics Support**
 - providing transportations, maintenance & construction service to PKO personnel, etc.
 - providing ration & fuel to PKO personnel, etc.
 - providing medical assistance and search & rescue service
- **Provision of protection**
 - Protecting mission personnel, facilities and goods & equipment
 - Protecting civilian personnel such as engaging in reconstruction activities in NGOs
- **Maintenance of Public Order**
 - Stationing, patrolling, checkpoint and detention
 - Rescuing attacked local civilians

14

This is the outline of the activities being conducted by UN peacekeeping operations. There are eventually 16 PKOs. There are several activities that are not covered by Japan's International Peace Cooperation Law (PKO Law). For example the provision of protection and the public security preservation. These are the kinds of activities Japan cannot engage in.

Use of Arms in IPC Activities

The following are authorized ways of using weapons by the existing law in conducting IPC Activities.

1. The use of weapons for self-preservation
The Use of Weapons to protect lives or bodies of themselves and individuals who have come under their control.

Article 24, Paragraph 3 of the PKO Law

Self-Defense Officials engaged in International Peace Cooperation Assignments in Receiving Countries may use weapons within the limits judged reasonably necessary according to the circumstances, when reasonable grounds are found for the unavoidable necessity to protect the lives of others or prevent bodily harm to themselves, other SDF Personnel or Corps Personnel who are with them on the scene, or individuals who have come under their control during the performance of duties.

Paragraph 6 of the said Article

The use of small arms and light weapons or weapons shall not inflict injury on any persons, except in either of the cases falling under the provisions of Article 36 or 37 of the Penal Code (Act No. 45 of 1907).

2. Protection of weapons, etc.
The Use of Weapons to protect weapons and other materials composing Japan's defense capacity from vandalism and seizure.

Article 95 of the SDF Act

Self-Defense Officials engaged in protection of weapons, ammunitions, gunpowder, vessels, aircraft, vehicles, wire telecommunication equipment, radio equipment or liquid fuel may use weapons within the limits judged reasonably necessary according to the circumstances, when reasonable grounds are found for the necessity to protect lives and the above mentioned materials. The use of weapons shall not inflict injury on any persons, except in either of the cases falling under the provisions of Article 36 or 37 of the Criminal Law (legitimate self-defense and state of necessity).

15

Since protection of civilians has been mentioned several times, let me just mention one more thing. Who can be protected is stipulated by law, and most Japanese probably know this. The people who can be protected are only 3 parties; corps personnel themselves, other corps personnel who are with them on the scene, or individuals who have come under their control during the performance of duties. It is defined this way in relation to the interpretation of article 9 of the Constitution. What do these three have in common? It is that they are in the same place. If I were a member of the self-defense forces, I can protect those that are with me. But, I cannot protect someone that is several kilometers away. In other words, I cannot go and protect someone at a distance (“kaketsuke-keigo”), under current Japanese law.

As was mentioned, many of the IDPs in South Sudan are residing in UNMISS facilities. If something were to happen, even if it were within that facility, we are unable to go to aid others at a geographically distant location under our current law.



As was briefly mentioned by the Military Advisors, in the cabinet decision on the issue of collective security made on July 1, contribution to international peace and security was discussed. If the consent from the parties to the conflict is stably maintained, it was mentioned, a state or quasi-state organization does not appear as the adversary. Henceforth, the government will proceed to develop legislation based on what was mentioned, to enable so-called “kaketsuke-keigo.” Thank you very much.