



# Paths to Peace

History of Japan's International Peace Cooperation

2010  
edition





## I Overview 1

|   |   |
|---|---|
| UN Peacekeeping Operations                    | 1 |
| International Humanitarian Relief Operations  | 3 |
| International Election Observation Operations | 3 |



## II Japan's Activities 4

|  |   |
|--|---|
| International Peace Cooperation Headquarters | 4 |
| International Peace Cooperation Corps        | 4 |
| International Peace Cooperation Assignments  | 5 |
| Contributions in Kind                        | 8 |



## III International Peace Cooperation Assignments 11

|   |    |
|---|----|
| International Peace Cooperation Assignment in Angola                                | 11 |
| International Peace Cooperation Assignment in Cambodia                              | 12 |
| International Peace Cooperation Assignment in Mozambique                            | 15 |
| International Peace Cooperation Assignment in El Salvador                           | 17 |
| International Peace Cooperation Assignment for Rwandan Refugees                     | 18 |
| International Peace Cooperation Assignment in the Golan Heights                     | 20 |
| International Peace Cooperation Assignment in Bosnia and Herzegovina                | 22 |
| International Peace Cooperation Assignment in Timor-Leste                           | 24 |
| International Peace Cooperation Assignment for Afghan Refugees                      | 30 |
| International Peace Cooperation Assignment in Kosovo                                | 31 |
| International Peace Cooperation Assignment for Iraqi Refugees and Afflicted Persons | 32 |
| International Peace Cooperation Assignment in the Democratic Republic of the Congo  | 33 |
| International Peace Cooperation Assignment in Nepal                                 | 34 |
| International Peace Cooperation Assignment in Sudan                                 | 36 |
| International Peace Cooperation Assignment in Haiti                                 | 38 |



## IV Contributions in Kind 40

## V Support System for Field Operations 46

## VI System of International Peace Cooperation Program Advisors 48



# I Overview

In order to play a more active role for international peace, Japan enacted the Law Concerning Cooperation for United Nations Peacekeeping Operations and Other Operations (the International Peace Cooperation Law) in June 1992. Ever since then, it has on many occasions provided personnel and in-kind support for efforts toward international peace led by the UN.

This law establishes the three pillars of Japan's international peace cooperation: participation in UN peacekeeping operations, contribution to international humanitarian relief operations, and contribution to international election observation operations. It also stipulates that Japan's peacekeeping operations shall be carried out according to the five principles.

## Five Principles

- ① Agreement on a cease-fire shall have been reached among the parties to armed conflicts.
- ② Consent to the undertaking of UN peacekeeping operations as well as Japan's participation in such operations shall have been obtained from the host countries as well as the parties to armed conflicts.
- ③ The operations shall strictly maintain impartiality, not favoring any of the parties to armed conflicts.
- ④ Should any of the requirements in the above-mentioned guideline cease to be satisfied, the International Peace Cooperation Corps shall suspend International Peace Cooperation Assignments. Unless the requirements be satisfied again in a short term, the Government of Japan shall terminate the dispatch of the personnel engaged in International Peace Cooperation Assignments.
- ⑤ The use of weapons shall be limited to the minimum necessary to protect the lives of personnel, etc.

## 1 UN Peacekeeping Operations

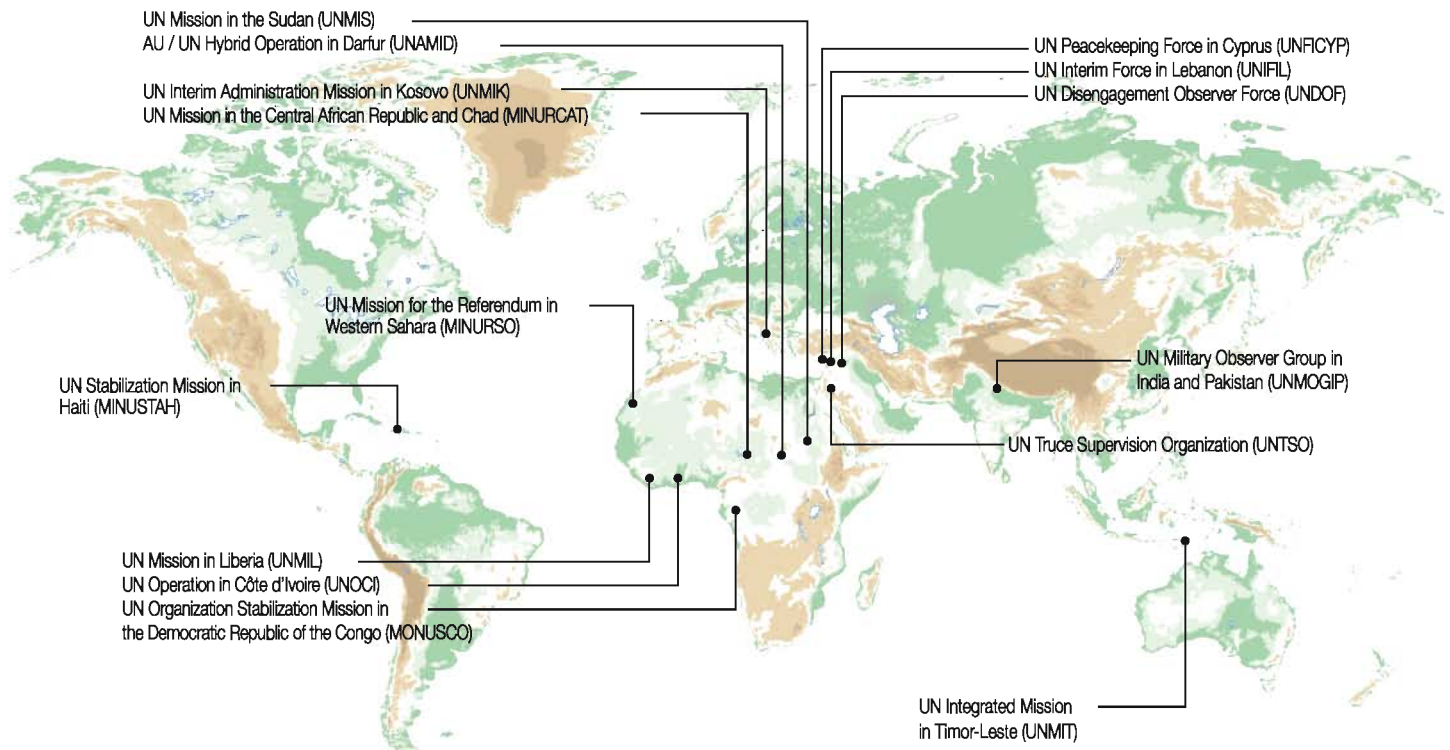
UN Peacekeeping Operations are activities undertaken by the UN to resolve conflicts around the world. In traditional Peacekeeping Operations, peacekeeping forces composed of national contingents of troops and cease-fire monitoring missions (in principle composed of unarmed military personnel) perform such tasks as monitoring cease-fires, separating hostile forces, and maintaining buffer zones. More recently, Peacekeeping Operations have expanded to include civilian police activities and administrative assistance activities, such as election and human rights monitoring, reconstruction and development, and organization and institution building.

Staff officers of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) Headquarters



Civilian police officers of the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT)

# Current UN Peacekeeping Operations (as of October 1, 2010)



## UN peacekeeping operations

As of October 1, 2010

| UN peacekeeping operations  | Period of operations     |
|---|--------------------------|
| ★ 1 United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO)                                   | May 1948 to the present  |
| ★ 2 United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP)                  | Jan. 1949 to the present |
| 3 First United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF I)   | Nov. 1956–June 1967      |
| 4 United Nations Observation Group in Lebanon (UNOGIL)                                      | June 1958–Dec. 1958      |
| 5 United Nations Operation in the Congo (ONUC)  | July 1960–June 1964      |
| 6 United Nations Security Force in West New Guinea (West Irian) (UNSF)                      | Oct. 1962–Apr. 1963      |
| 7 United Nations Yemen Observation Mission (UNYOM)  | July 1963–Sept. 1964     |
| ★ 8 United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)                                  | Mar. 1964 to the present |
| 9 Mission of the Representative of the Secretary-General in the Dominican Republic (DOMREP) | May 1965–Oct. 1966       |
| 10 United Nations India-Pakistan Observation Mission (UNIPOM)                               | Sept. 1965–Mar. 1966     |
| 11 Second United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF II)  | Oct. 1973–July 1979      |
| ★ 12 United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF)                                    | June 1974 to the present |
| ★ 13 United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)                                       | Mar. 1978 to the present |
| 14 United Nations Good Offices Mission in Afghanistan and Pakistan (UNGOMAP)                | May 1988–Mar. 1990       |
| 15 United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group (UNIIMOG)                               | Aug. 1988–Feb. 1991      |
| 16 United Nations Angola Verification Mission I (UNAVEM I)                                  | Jan. 1989–June 1991      |
| 17 United Nations Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG)                                       | Apr. 1989–Mar. 1990      |
| 18 United Nations Observer Group in Central America (ONUCA)                                 | Nov. 1989–Jan. 1992      |
| 19 United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM)                                  | Apr. 1991–Oct. 2003      |
| ★ 20 United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO)                  | Apr. 1991 to the present |
| 21 United Nations Angola Verification Mission II (UNAVEM II)                                | June 1991–Feb. 1995      |
| 22 United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL)                                  | July 1991–Apr. 1995      |
| 23 United Nations Advance Mission in Cambodia (UNAMIC) <sup>1</sup>                         | Oct. 1991–Mar. 1992      |
| 24 United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) <sup>2</sup>                                  | Feb. 1992–Mar. 1995      |
| 25 United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC)                                | Mar. 1992–Sept. 1993     |
| 26 United Nations Operation in Somalia I (UNOSOM I)   | Apr. 1992–Mar. 1993      |
| 27 United Nations Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ)  | Dec. 1992–Dec. 1994      |
| 28 United Nations Operation in Somalia II (UNOSOM II)                                       | Mar. 1993–Mar. 1995      |
| 29 United Nations Observer Mission Uganda-Rwanda (UNOMUR)                                   | June 1993–Sept. 1994     |
| 30 United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG)                                      | Aug. 1993–June 2009      |
| 31 United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia (UNOMIL)                                      | Sept. 1993–Sept. 1997    |
| 32 United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH)  | Sept. 1993–June 1996     |

| UN peacekeeping operations  | Period of operations      |
|---|---------------------------|
| 33 United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR)  | Oct. 1993–Mar. 1996       |
| 34 United Nations Aouzou Strip Observer Group (UNASOG)  | May 1994–June 1994        |
| 35 United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan (UNMOT)  | Dec. 1994–May 2000        |
| 36 United Nations Angola Verification Mission III (UNAVEM III)  | Feb. 1995–June 1997       |
| 37 United Nations Confidence Restoration Operation (UNCRO) <sup>2</sup>                                   | Mar. 1995–Jan. 1996       |
| 38 United Nations Preventive Deployment Force (UNPREDEP) <sup>2</sup>                                     | Mar. 1995–Feb. 1999       |
| 39 United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (UNMIBH)  | Dec. 1995–Dec. 2002       |
| 40 United Nations Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja, and Western Sirmium (UNTAES) | Jan. 1996–Jan. 1998       |
| 41 United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka (UNMOP)  | Jan. 1996–Dec. 2002       |
| 42 United Nations Support Mission in Haiti (UNSMIH)   | July 1996–July 1997       |
| 43 United Nations Verification Mission in Guatemala (MINUGUA)   | Jan. 1997–May 1997        |
| 44 United Nations Observer Mission in Angola (MONUA)  | June 1997–Feb. 1999       |
| 45 United Nations Transition Mission in Haiti (UNTMIH)  | Aug. 1997–Nov. 1997       |
| 46 United Nations Civilian Police Mission in Haiti (MIPONUH)  | Dec. 1997–Mar. 2000       |
| 47 United Nations Civilian Police Support Group (UNPSG)   | Jan. 1998–Oct. 1998       |
| 48 United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic (MINURCA)                                       | Apr. 1998–Feb. 2000       |
| 49 United Nations Observer Mission in Sierra Leone (UNOMSIL)  | July 1998–Oct. 1999       |
| ★ 50 United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK)                                      | June 1999 to the present  |
| 51 United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL)   | Oct. 1999–Dec. 2005       |
| 52 United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET)                                      | Oct. 1999–May 2002        |
| 53 United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC)                    | Nov. 1999–June 2010       |
| 54 United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE)   | July 2000–July 2008       |
| 55 United Nations Mission of Support in East Timor (UNMISSET)   | May 2002–May 2005         |
| ★ 56 United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL)  | Sept. 2003 to the present |
| ★ 57 United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI)  | Apr. 2004 to the present  |
| ★ 58 United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH)   | June 2004 to the present  |
| 59 United Nations Operation in Burundi (ONUB)   | June 2004–Dec. 2006       |
| ★ 60 United Nations Mission in the Sudan (UNMIS)  | Mar. 2005 to the present  |
| ★ 61 United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT)   | Aug. 2006 to present      |
| ★ 62 African Union/United Nations Hybrid Operations in Darfur (UNAMID)                                    | July 2007 to present      |
| ★ 63 United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad (MINURCAT) <sup>3</sup>              | Sept. 2007 to present     |
| ★ 64 United Nations Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO)               | July 2010 to present      |

Based on the information made available by UN.

Notes: 1. UNAMIC was absorbed into UNTAC in 1992.

2. UNPROFOR was divided into UNPROFOR, UNCRO, and UNPREDEP in March 1995.

3. The mission is foreseen to cease in December 2010.

4. In addition to the above, the United Nations has sent such political missions as the United Nations Mission in East Timor (UNAMET; June–October 1999) and the United Nations Mission in Nepal (UNMIN; January 2007 to present)

5. ★ indicates ongoing operation.

## 2 International Humanitarian Relief Operations

International Humanitarian Relief Operations, undertaken outside the parameters of UN Peacekeeping Operations, provide assistance to afflicted people (refugees, etc.) and the repair of damage caused by conflicts. These operations are usually carried out by various UN organizations, such as the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the World Health Organization (WHO).



Medical assistance (Rwanda)



Water supply assistance (Rwanda)

## 3 International Election Observation Operations

International Election Observation Operations aim to ensure the fair execution of elections and other voting to establish a ruling apparatus by democratic means in areas disordered by conflicts. These operations are implemented outside the parameters of UN Peacekeeping Operations and are carried out by the UN, the Organization of American States (OAS), the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), and other regional organizations.

Election observers visiting a counting center (Democratic Republic of Congo)



Election observers visiting a polling center (Timor-Leste, 2007)

# II Japan's Activities

When participating in UN Peacekeeping Operations, contributing to International Humanitarian Relief Operations, and contributing to International Election Observation Operations, Japan conducts its International Peace Cooperation Assignments in accordance with Implementation Plans drawn up under the International Peace Cooperation Law. Japan also provides Contributions in Kind to support these operations.

## 1 International Peace Cooperation Headquarters

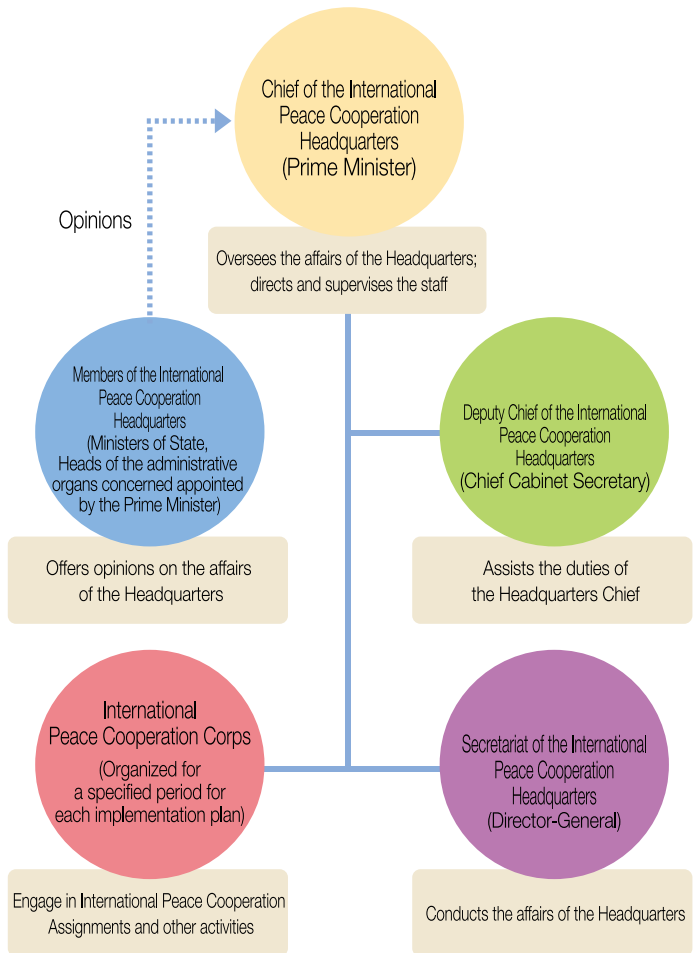
The International Peace Cooperation Headquarters is within the Cabinet Office to administer Japan's international peace cooperation and contributions in kind. Headed by the Prime Minister, the Headquarters has a deputy chief, members, and the Secretariat. In addition, in order to conduct International Peace Cooperation Assignments and other activities, International Peace Cooperation Corps are set up for a specified time in accordance with each implementation plan.

## 2 Members of the International Peace Cooperation Corps

Members of the International Peace Cooperation Corps are selected by screening volunteers or dispatched from the administrative organs concerned. After receiving training provided by the Secretariat, they undertake International Peace Cooperation Assignments.

When engaged in International Peace Cooperation, Corps members are required to wear a badge identifying their position.

Organizational Chart of International Peace Cooperation Headquarters



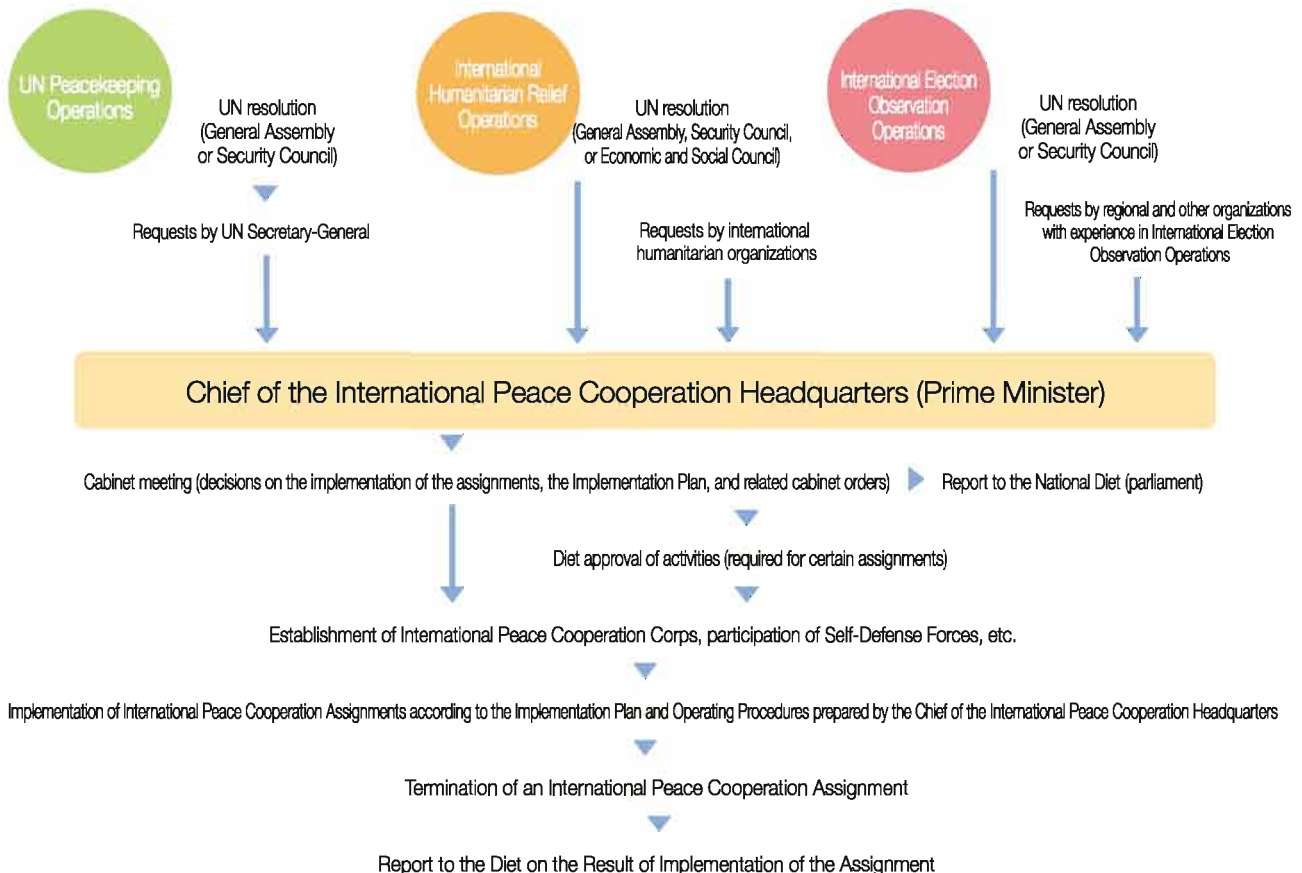
Badge

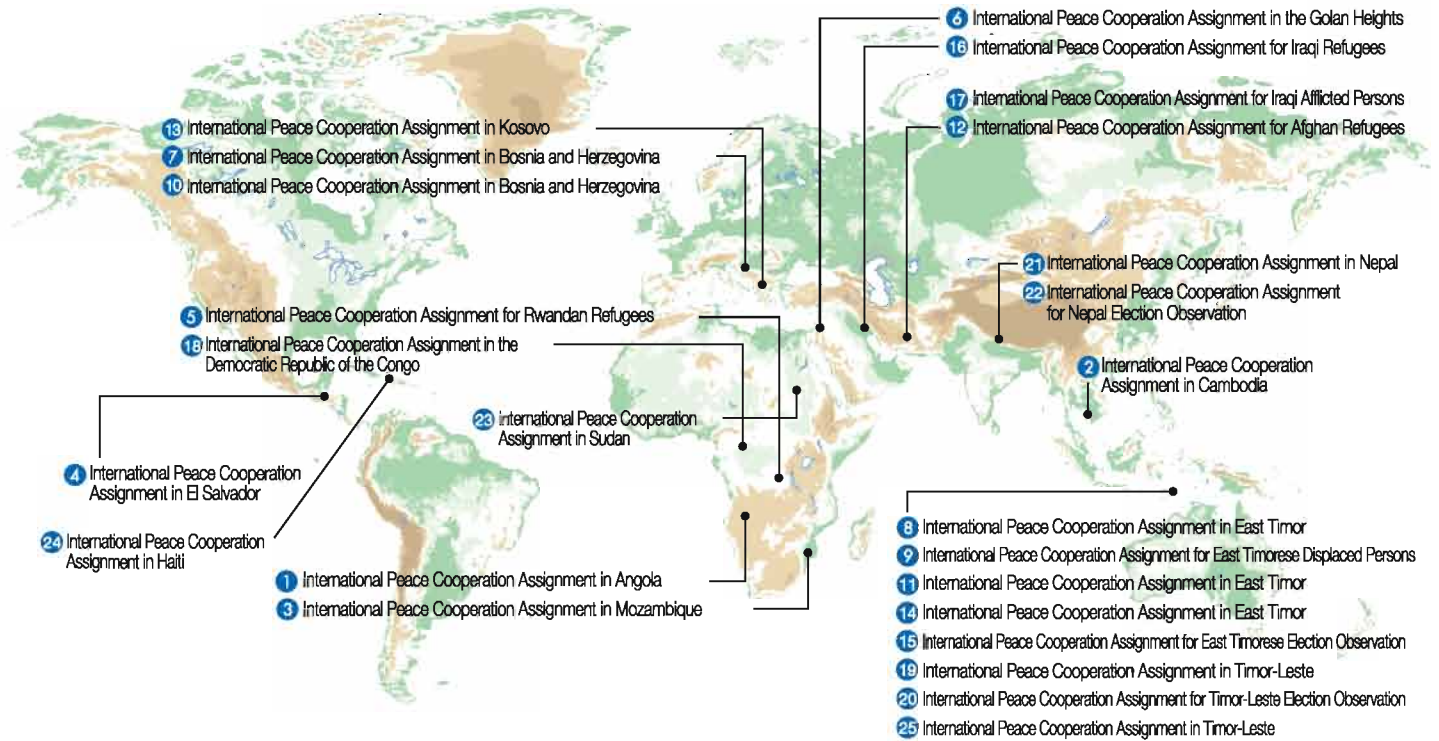
### 3 International Peace Cooperation Assignments

The following are some of the specific assignments that Japan undertakes to participate in UN Peacekeeping Operations, contribute to International Humanitarian Relief Operations, and contribute to International Election Observation Operations as stipulated in the International Peace Cooperation Law.

- Monitoring the observance of cessation of armed conflicts and demobilization of armed forces
- Stationing and patrol in areas demarcated for preventing the occurrence of armed conflicts
- Inspection or identification of the carrying in or out of weapons
- Collection, storage, or disposal of abandoned weapons
- Assistance for the designation of cease-fire lines and other boundaries
- Assistance for the exchange of prisoners-of-war
- Observation or management of fair execution of elections or plebiscites
- Advice or guidance for and supervision of police administrative matters
- Advice or guidance for administrative matters
- Medical care, including sanitary measures
- Search or rescue of afflicted people or assistance for their repatriation
- Distribution of food, clothing, medical supplies, and other commodities to afflicted people
- Installation of facilities or equipment to accommodate afflicted people
- Repair or maintenance of facilities or equipment damaged by conflicts that are necessary for the daily life of afflicted people
- Restoration of natural environment subjected to pollution and other damage by conflicts
- Transportation, storage, communication, construction, and installation of machines and apparatus

■ Flow Chart of International Peace Cooperation





Japan's Record of International Peace Cooperation Assignments

As of October 1, 2010

| Activity     | Name   | Country   | Period of operation   | Personnel (no.)  | Main duties  |
|--------------|--|---|-----------------------|--|--|
| PKO          | 1 International Peace Cooperation Assignment in Angola                 | Angola  | Sept.–Oct. 1992       | Election observers (3)   | Monitoring of presidential and legislative elections   |
|              |  |   | Sept. 1992–Sept. 1993 | Cease-fire observers (8 x 2)   | Cease-fire monitoring, supervision of billets storing collected weapons                              |
| PKO          | 2 International Peace Cooperation Assignment in Cambodia               | Cambodia  |                       | Engineer units (600 x 2)   | Reconstruction of roads and bridges, supply of fuel and water to UNTAC components                    |
|              |  |   | Oct. 1992–July 1993   | Civilian police officers (75)  | Advice to and supervision of local police  |
|              |  |   | May–June 1993         | Election personnel (41)  | Monitoring and supervision of Constituent Assembly elections   |
| PKO          | 3 International Peace Cooperation Assignment in Mozambique             | Mozambique  |                       | Staff officers (5 x 2)   | Preparation of ONUMOZ's implementation plans, planning and coordination of transport operations      |
|              |  |   |                       | Movement control units (48 x 3)  | Allotment of vehicles, support for customs clearance, technical coordination of transport operations |
|              |  |   | Oct.–Nov. 1994        | Election observers (15)  | Monitoring of presidential and legislative elections   |
| PKO          | 4 International Peace Cooperation Assignment in El Salvador            | El Salvador   | Mar.–Apr. 1994        | Election observers (15 x 2)  | Monitoring of presidential, legislative assembly, and other elections                                |
| Humanitarian | 5 International Peace Cooperation Assignment for Rwandan Refugees      | Zaire (Currently Democratic Republic of the Congo), Kenya | Sept.–Dec. 1994       | Refugees relief units (283 incl. advance unit (23))                    | Medical care and water supply for Rwandan refugees   |
|              |  |   |                       | Air transport unit (118)   | Transport of supplies and personnel for humanitarian relief operation units                          |
|              |  |   |                       | Liaison and coordination personnel (max. 10 members changed as needed) | Liaison and coordination with relevant organizations   |
| ★ PKO        | 6 International Peace Cooperation Assignment in the Golan Heights      | Israel, Syria, Lebanon                                    |                       | Staff officers (2 x 13) (3x2, from Feb 2009)                           | UNDOF's public relations, planning and coordination of logistic operations including transport       |
|              |  |   | Feb. 1996–            | Transport units (43 x 30)  | Transport of food, storage of supplies, road repair, maintenance of construction equipment           |
| Election     | 7 International Peace Cooperation Assignment in Bosnia and Herzegovina | Bosnia and Herzegovina                                    |                       | Liaison and coordination personnel (max. 6; members changed as needed) | Liaison and coordination with relevant organizations   |
|              |  |   | Jan. 1996–            |  |  |
| Election     | 7 International Peace Cooperation Assignment in Bosnia and Herzegovina | Bosnia and Herzegovina                                    | Sept. 1998            | Election observers (5)   | Observation and supervision of presidential, legislative, and other elections                        |
|              |  |   | Aug.–Sept. 1998       | Polling station supervisors (25)                                       | Observation and supervision of presidential, legislative, and other elections                        |
| PKO          | 8 International Peace Cooperation Assignment in East Timor             | Indonesia   |                       | Liaison and coordination personnel (max. 3 members changed as needed)  | Liaison and coordination with relevant organizations   |
|              |  |   | July–Sept. 1999       | Civilian police officers (3)   | Advice to Indonesian police  |

| Activity     | Name  | Country                          | Period of operation | Personnel (no.)  | Main duties   |
|--------------|---|----------------------------------|---------------------|--|---|
| Humanitarian | 9 International Peace Cooperation Assignment for East Timorese Displaced Persons      | Indonesia                        | Nov. 1999–Feb. 2000 | Displaced persons relief unit (113)<br>Liaison and coordination personnel (max. 6 members changed as needed)   | Transport of supplies for East Timorese displaced persons<br>Liaison and coordination with relevant organizations   |
| Election     | 10 International Peace Cooperation Assignment in Bosnia and Herzegovina               | Bosnia and Herzegovina           | Mar.–Apr. 2000      | Election personnel (11)<br>Liaison and coordination personnel (6)  | Observation and supervision of municipal assembly elections<br>Liaison and coordination with relevant organizations   |
| Election     | 11 International Peace Cooperation Assignment in East Timor                           | East Timor                       | Aug.–Sept. 2001     | Election observers(19)   | Observation of Constituent Assembly elections   |
| Humanitarian | 12 International Peace Cooperation Assignment for Afghan Refugees                     | Pakistan                         | Oct. 2001           | Refugees relief unit (138)<br>Liaison and coordination personnel (2)   | Air transport of supplies for Afghan refugees<br>Liaison and coordination with relevant organizations   |
| Election     | 13 International Peace Cooperation Assignment in Kosovo                               | Yugoslavia                       | Nov. 2001           | Election observers (6)<br>Liaison and coordination personnel (5)   | Observation of Kosovo assembly elections<br>Liaison and coordination with relevant organizations  |
| PKO          | 14 International Peace Cooperation Assignment in East Timor                           | East Timor                       | Feb. 2002–June 2004 | Staff officers (10; Feb. 2002–Apr. 2003 7; May 2003–June 2004)   | Planning and coordination of engineering operations at UNMISSET (UNTAET before May 19, 2002) headquarters   |
|              |   |                                  | Mar. 2002–June 2004 | Engineer units (680 x 2 522; Mar.–Sept. 2003 405; Oct. 2003–June 2004)   | Repair and maintenance of roads and bridges   |
|              |   |                                  | Feb. 2002–June 2004 | Liaison and coordination personnel (3–5; members changed as needed)  | Liaison and coordination with relevant organizations  |
| Election     | 15 International Peace Cooperation Assignment for East Timorese Election Observation  | East Timor                       | Apr. 2002           | Election observers (8)   | Observation of presidential elections   |
| Humanitarian | 16 International Peace Cooperation Assignment for Iraqi Refugees                      | Jordan                           | Mar.–Apr. 2003      | Refugees relief unit (56; includes six navigation support personnel)<br>Liaison and coordination personnel (1)   | Air transport of supplies for Iraqi refugees<br>Liaison and coordination with relevant organizations  |
| Humanitarian | 17 International Peace Cooperation Assignment for Iraqi Afflicted Persons             | Jordan, Italy                    | July–Aug. 2003      | Afflicted persons relief unit (104; includes six navigation support personnel)<br>Liaison and coordination personnel (max. 3; members changed as needed) | Air transport of supplies for Iraqi afflicted persons<br>Liaison and coordination with relevant organizations   |
| Election     | 18 International Peace Cooperation Assignment in the Democratic Republic of the Congo | Democratic Republic of the Congo | July–Nov. 2006      | Election observers (8; July–Aug.) (5; Oct.–Nov.)   | Observation of presidential and legislative elections   |
| PKO          | 19 International Peace Cooperation Assignment in Timor-Leste                          | Timor-Leste                      | Jan. 2007–Feb. 2008 | Civilian police officers (2 x 2)   | Advice to the civilian police component of the headquarters of UNMIT  |
|              |   |                                  |                     | Liaison and coordination personnel (max. 3; members changed as needed)   | Liaison and coordination with relevant organizations  |
| Election     | 20 International Peace Cooperation Assignment for Timor-Leste Election Observation    | Timor-Leste                      | Mar.–July 2007      | Election observers (14; Mar.–Apr.) (8; May) (14; June–July)  | Observation of the fair implementation of the presidential and parliamentary elections  |
| ★ PKO        | 21 International Peace Cooperation Assignment in Nepal                                | Nepal                            | Mar. 2007–          | Military observers (6 x 4)   | Monitoring of the management of arms and soldiers   |
|              |   |                                  |                     | Liaison and coordination personnel (max. 6; members changed as needed)   | Liaison and coordination with relevant organizations  |
| Election     | 22 International Peace Cooperation Assignment for Nepal Election Observation          | Nepal                            | Mar.–Apr. 2008      | Election observers (24)  | Observation of fair implementation of the constituent assembly election   |
| ★ PKO        | 23 International Peace Cooperation Assignment in Sudan                                | Sudan                            | Oct. 2008–          | Staff officers (2 x 4)   | Planning, coordination of logistic operation and management, maintenance of data base   |
| ★ PKO        | 24 International Peace Cooperation Assignment in Haiti                                | Haiti                            | Feb. 2010–          | Staff Officers (2x2)   | Planning and coordination of engineering operations at MINUSTAH headquarters  |
|              |   |                                  |                     | Engineering Units (203x1; 346x1 Mar.2010-; 345x1 Aug.2010-)  | Removal of debris, land leveling, road repairing, construction of simple facilities, seismic diagnosis and others (seismic diagnosis has completed in April 2010) |
| ★ PKO        | 25 International Peace Cooperation Assignment in Timor-Leste                          | Timor-Leste                      | Sept.2010–          | Military Liaison Officers (2)  | Monitoring the security situation   |
|              |   |                                  |                     | Liaison and coordination personnel (1)   | Liaison and coordination with relevant organizations  |

- Notes: 1. "PKO" in the activity column stands for United Nations Peacekeeping Operations; "Humanitarian" stands for International Humanitarian Relief Operations; and "Election" stands for International Election Observation Operations (established under legislative amendment in 1998).
2. In addition to the activities in the table above, Maritime Self-Defense Force and Air Self-Defense Force units took part in the International Peace Cooperation Assignments in Cambodia and East Timor (9), engaging in support activities for the operation of the respective transport units. Air Self-Defense Force units took part in the International Peace Cooperation Assignments in Mozambique and the Golan Heights, the International Peace Cooperation Assignment for East Timorese Displaced Persons, and the International Peace Cooperation Assignment in Haiti, engaging in support activities for the operation of the respective transport units.
3. Air Self-Defense Force units took part in the International Peace Cooperation Assignments for Rwandan Refugees, Afghan Refugees, Iraqi Refugees, and Iraqi Afflicted People, engaging in support activities for the operation of the respective air transport units.
4. The period of operation is from departure to return to Japan.
5. ★ denotes that the assignment is ongoing.

## 4 Contributions in Kind

So far, Japan has made contributions in kind to the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC), the United Nations Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ), the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF), the United Nations Mission of Support in East Timor (UNAMET), the United Nations Mission in the Sudan (UNMIS), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM).

Moreover, in order to more quickly meet the need for contributions in kind in relation to International Humanitarian Relief Operations, Japan organized the Humanitarian Relief Supply Stockpile System in 1997.

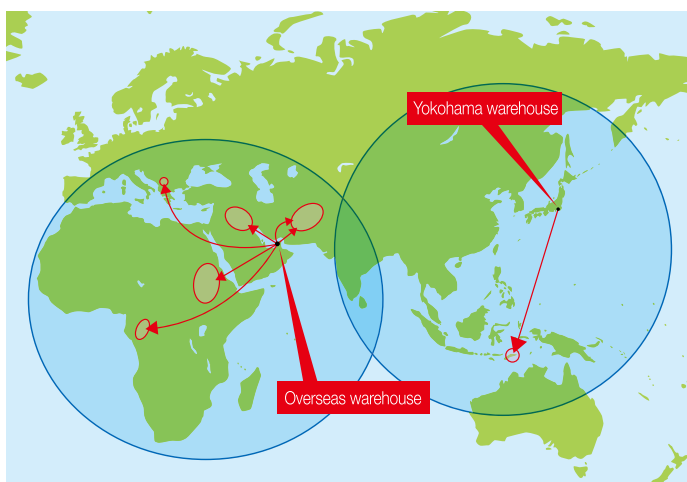
### Humanitarian Relief Supply Stockpile System

To respond speedily and appropriately to the demands of International Humanitarian Relief Operations, such as in the case of massive outflows of afflicted people, seven basic items necessary for the survival of afflicted people have been selected for stockpiling: tents, blankets, sleeping mats, jerry cans, plastic sheets, mosquito nets, and water purifiers.

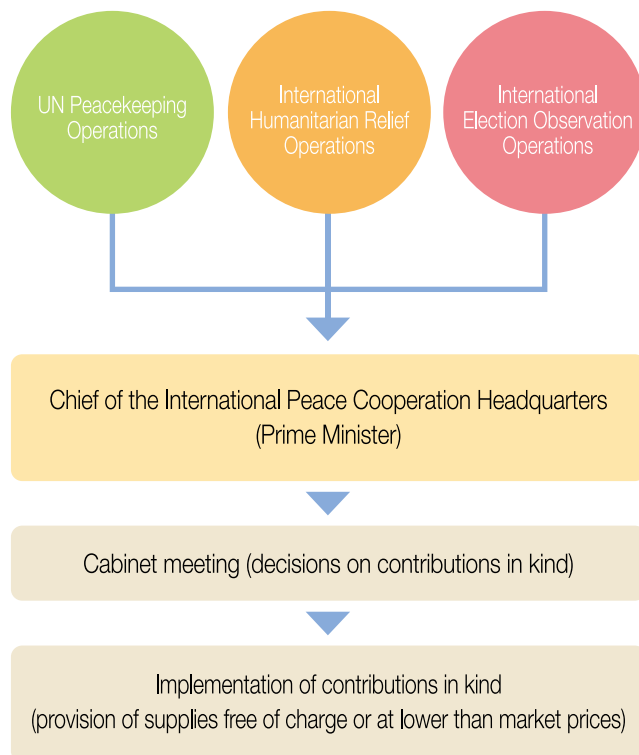
In addition to contribution in kind based on the International Peace Cooperation Law, supplies stockpiled under this system have been provided for the relief activities for Afghan refugees based on the Anti-Terrorism Special Measures Law, to the humanitarian reconstruction assistance activities based on the Iraq Special Measures Law, and to the relief activities in response to the Earthquake Disaster in Sichuan Province, China.

Moreover, to further facilitate Japan's contributions in kind, a warehouse was established in 2006 (in the Emirate of Sharjah, United Arab Emirates) to cover the Middle East and African regions, in addition to the domestic warehouse in Yokohama.

#### Image of Distribution of Supplies through Warehouses in Japan and Overseas



#### Flow Chart of Contributions in Kind



Contribution in kind to UNRWA for the relief of Palestinian affected people.

■ General Flow of Humanitarian Relief Supplies to Afflicted People

1 Stockpiling of a certain amount of humanitarian relief supplies in preparation for emergency demands



2 Quick delivery of supplies from warehouses to airports and harbors following a cabinet decision in response to requests from international organizations



3 Transportation of supplies to a recipient country via aircraft and ships



4 Transportation of supplies by trucks and other convenient means once the supplies arrive in the recipient country



5 Distribution of supplies by UNHCR and other relief implementation agencies after the supplies arrive at afflicted sites



Types of Stockpiled Supplies



〈Tent〉

Thick canvases are used in order to shut out direct sunlight and prevent the room temperature from rising. Ventilation is secured, and simple design that permits easy repairing has been adopted. There are also openings in the tents to permit stoves to be used inside the tents. (4 m x 4 m; capacity: 10 persons)



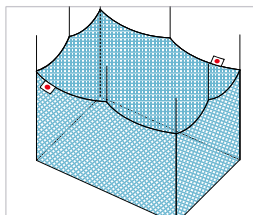
〈Sleeping mat〉

A three-layer foam material core allows a person to sleep comfortably on a hard surface. (for one person)



〈Blanket〉

Made of fleece, using recycled plastic bottles; durable, dry easily, and stay warm. (for one person)



〈Mosquito net〉

Preventing contacts with mosquitoes and other vectors which can communicate malaria and other tropical diseases. (2 m x 2 m; presumed to be used by families)



〈Jerry can〉

Light-weight for ease of portability and made of durable polyethylene that permits the container to be folded. (The capacity of the containers is 10 liters, considering that one person needs about 10 liters of water for daily living.)



〈Water purifier〉

Able to purify water by filtering out not only soil and bacteria but also much smaller particles of pesticides and heavy metals. (Able to produce 2 liters of potable water, which is considered the necessary amount for daily usage by one person, in five minutes by manual operation; for 100 persons)

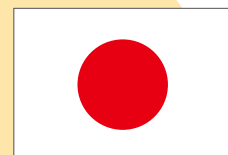


〈Plastic sheet〉

A very versatile item that can be laid on the ground or used for roofing. (4 m x 5 m, for 2.5 people)

■ Symbol mark on relief supplies

Attached to relief supplies are stickers showing the Japanese flag with the message "From the people of Japan."



**From the people of JAPAN**

|    | Recipient   | Cabinet decision                   | Item and quantity   | Purpose   |
|----|---|------------------------------------|---|---|
| 1  | United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC)               | 1st:<br>Sept. 11, 1992             | Televisions (200 sets) Video players (200 sets)<br>Portable generators (200 sets)   | Used for enhancing publicity and education on such matters as free and fair elections directed at the people of Cambodia.   |
|    |   |                                    | Medical and pharmaceutical supplies (50 sets) <sup>1</sup>  | Used for maintaining the health of disarmed soldiers and their families.  |
| 2  |   | 2nd:<br>Jan. 22, 1993              | radios (40,000 sets)<br>Radio/cassette recorders (1,000 sets)   | Distributed to the people of Cambodia for use in enhancing publicity and educational efforts made by UNTAC through radio broadcasts.                              |
| 3  | United Nations Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ)                         | July 26, 1994                      | Televisions (200 sets) Video players (200 sets)<br>Small radios (40,000 sets)   | Used for enhancing publicity and education on such matters as free and fair elections directed at the people of Mozambique.                                       |
| 4  | The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) | Aug. 12, 1994 <sup>2</sup>         | Medical and pharmaceutical supplies (1 set)<br>Emergency health set (5 units) Large tents (43 sets)<br>Sleeping mats (2,600 sheets) Blankets (3,550 sheets)<br>Simple water tanks (213 sets) Shovels (1,000 sets) | Used for the Humanitarian Operations of UNHCR conducted for Rwandan refugees in Zaire (currently the Democratic Republic of the Congo).                           |
| 5  | United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF)                     | Dec. 15, 1995 <sup>3</sup>         | Complete set of materials and equipment for building prefabricated buildings  | Used for improving the working conditions of UNDOF staff (14 personnel).  |
| 6  | UNHCR   | 1st:<br>Apr. 6, 1999 <sup>4</sup>  | Tents (1,000 sets)  | Used for UNHCR's Humanitarian Relief Operations for Kosovo refugees in such countries as Albania  |
| 7  |   | 2nd:<br>Apr. 27, 1999 <sup>4</sup> | Blankets (10,000 sheets)<br>Sleeping mats (5,000 sheets)  |   |
| 8  | United Nations Mission in East Timor (UNAMET)                           | June 22, 1999                      | Radios (2,000sets)  | Used for publicity operations by UNAMET in East Timor on direct balloting to ascertain whether the people of East Timor accept a proposal for expanding autonomy. |
| 9  | UNHCR   | Oct. 22, 1999 <sup>4</sup>         | Tents (500 sets) Blankets (9,000 sheets)<br>Sleeping mats (11,140 sheets)<br>Jerry cans (20,000 sets)<br>Plastic sheets (5,120 sheets)  | Used for Humanitarian Relief Operations conducted by UNHCR in Indonesia and East Timor for East Timorese refugees.  |
| 10 | International Organization for Migration (IOM)                          | Mar. 23, 2001 <sup>4</sup>         | Tents (160 sets) Blankets (1,200 sheets)<br>Plastic sheets (1,600 sheets)   | Used for Humanitarian Relief Operations conducted by IOM in Afghanistan for Afghan afflicted people.  |
| 11 | UNHCR   | 1st:<br>Oct. 5, 2001 <sup>4</sup>  | Tents (315 sets) Blankets (200 sheets)<br>Sleeping mats (20 sheets)<br>Jerry cans (400 sets)<br>Plastic sheets (75 sheets)  | Used for Humanitarian Relief Operations conducted by UNHCR in Pakistan for Afghan refugees.   |
| 12 |   | 2nd:<br>Oct. 19, 2001 <sup>4</sup> | Tents (500 sets)  |   |
| 13 | UNHCR   | Mar. 28, 2003 <sup>4</sup>         | Tents (160 sets)  | Used for Humanitarian Relief Operations conducted by UNHCR in Jordan and Syria for Iraqi refugees.  |
| 14 | UNHCR   | Oct. 5, 2004 <sup>4</sup>          | Tents (700 sets)  | Used for Humanitarian Relief Operations conducted by UNHCR in Chad for Sudanese refugees.   |
| 15 | United Nations Mission in Sudan (UNMIS)                                 | July 29, 2005                      | Landmine detectors (60 sets) All wheel drive vehicles (27 units) Large tents (20 sets)  | Used for Operations conducted in Sudan by the United Nations Mission in the Sudan.  |
| 16 | UNHCR   | Oct. 31, 2006 <sup>4</sup>         | Sleeping mats (10,000 sheets) Jerry cans (10,000 sets) Plastic sheets (4,000 sheets)  | Used for Humanitarian Relief Operations conducted by UNHCR in Sri Lanka for Sri Lankan afflicted people.  |
| 17 | UNHCR   | Nov. 6, 2007 <sup>4</sup>          | Blankets (10,000 sheets)<br>Sleeping mats (10,000 sheets)<br>Jerry cans (10,000 sets)<br>Plastic sheets (4,000 sheets)  | Used for Humanitarian Relief Operations conducted by UNHCR in Darfur, Sudan, for Sudanese afflicted people.   |
| 18 | UNHCR   | Dec. 28, 2007 <sup>4</sup>         | Tents (1,000 sets)  | Used for Humanitarian Relief Operations conducted by UNHCR in Iraq for Iraqi afflicted people.  |
| 19 | UNHCR   | Oct. 28, 2008 <sup>4</sup>         | Water purifiers (60 sets, including spare filters)  | Used for Humanitarian Relief Operations conducted by UNHCR in Sudan for Sudanese afflicted people.  |
| 20 | UNRWA   | Jan. 23, 2009 <sup>4</sup>         | Blankets (29,000 sheets)<br>Sleeping mats (20,000 sheets)<br>Plastic sheets (8,000 sheets)  | Used for Humanitarian Relief Operations conducted by UNRWA in Gaza for Palestinian afflicted people.  |
| 21 | IOM   | May.15,2009 <sup>4</sup>           | Tents 560 sets<br>Jerry cans 30,000 sets<br>Plastic sheets 4,000 sets<br>Sleeping mats 10,000 sets<br>Mosquito nets 1,000 sets  | Used for Humanitarian Relief Operations conducted by IOM in Sri Lanka for Sri Lankan afflicted people.  |

Notes: 1. One set of medical supplies provides for 10,000 persons for three months.  
 2. Contributions in kind carried out upon receiving stockpiled supplies from the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA).operations  
 3. Procured through transfer of management from the Japan Defense Agency (now the Ministry of Defense).  
 4. Stockpiled supplies used.

Right: Children at a refugee camp where contributions in kind were provided (Sudanese refugees in Chad)  
 Left: Panoramic view of afflicted people's camp where contributions in kind were provided (Afghanistan)





# International Peace Cooperation Assignments

## International Peace Cooperation Assignment in Angola

# Angola

①

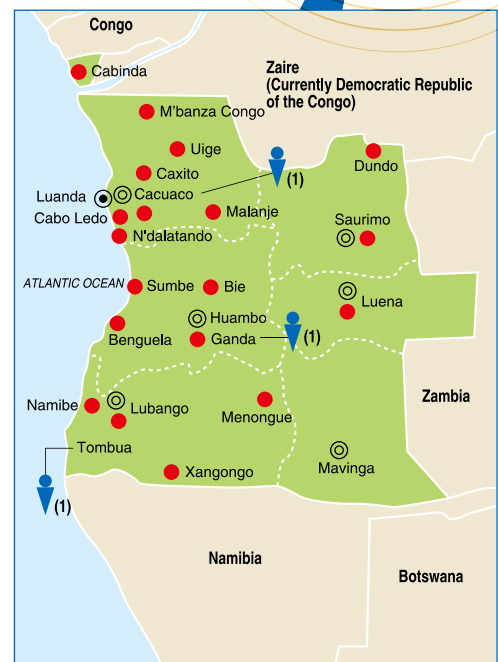
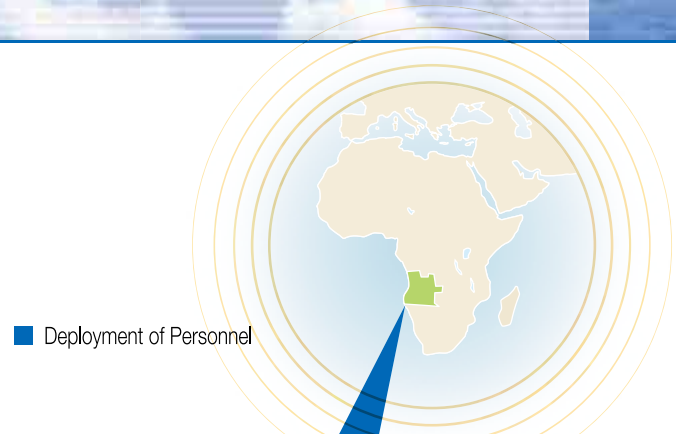
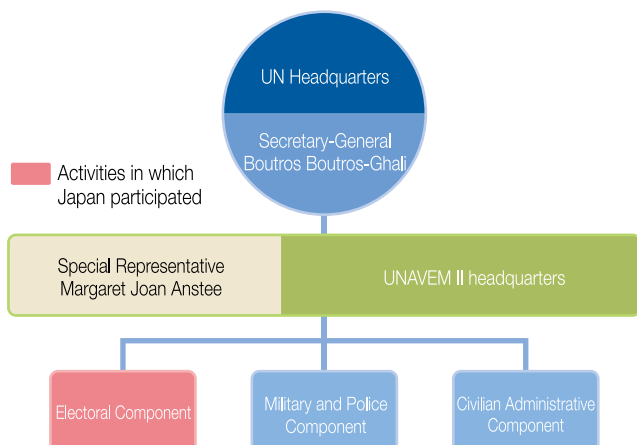
### Republic of Angola

Area: 1,247,000 km<sup>2</sup> (≈Japan×3.3)  
 Population: 18,020,000 (2008)  
 Capital: Luanda  
 Ethnic composition: Ovimbundu (37%), Kimbundu (25%), Bakongo (15%), other  
 Languages: Portuguese (official language), Umbundu, other  
 Religions: Christianity (53%), indigenous religions (47%)

## Election Observers

The United Nations Angola Verification Mission II (UNAVEM II) observed and verified the presidential and legislative elections held in Angola on September 29 and 30, 1992. Japan dispatched three election observers, one each from the national government, local government, and private sector, to assist this mission. The Japanese observers were paired with an observer from another country, and worked together in their assigned area for checking any dual voting or election disturbance, monitoring the voting situation, etc.

### ■ Outline of UNAVEM II



- UNAVEM II headquarters
- Local branch
- ◎ UNAVEM II regional branch
- ♣ Election observer

Scene at a polling station



# Cambodia

②

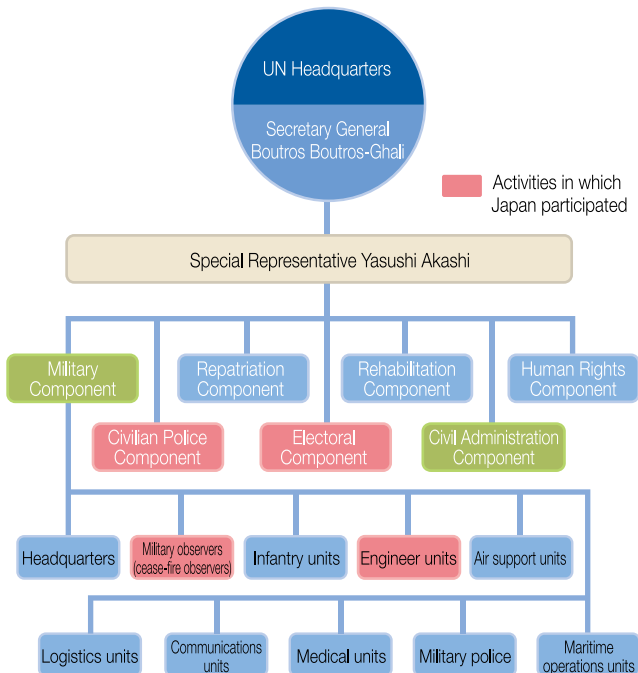
## Kingdom of Cambodia

Area: 181,000 km<sup>2</sup> (≒Japan×0.5)  
 Population: 13,400,000 (2008)  
 Capital: Phnom Penh  
 Ethnic composition: 90% are Cambodians (of Khmer origin)  
 Language: Cambodian  
 Religion: Buddhism, some ethnic minority groups are Muslims

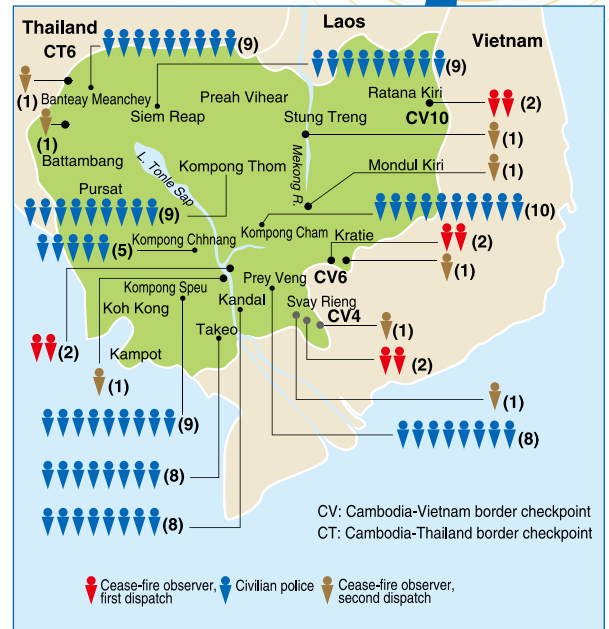
## Cease-Fire Monitors

Japan dispatched 16 Self-Defense Forces personnel to the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) as cease-fire monitors. Eight were sent from September 1992 to March 1993, and a second contingent of eight was sent from March to September 1993. They conducted their duties in teams with peacekeepers from other countries. Their mission was to supervise billets storing weapons collected from disarmed soldiers, to monitor the cease-fire, and to be on the lookout for infiltration by other forces and smuggling of weapons and ammunition.

### Outline of UNTAC



### Deployment of Cease-fire Monitors and Civilian Police (Final Postings)



## Civilian Police

Japan dispatched 75 civilian police officers to UNTAC from October 1992 to July 1993 to advise and supervise the Cambodian police force. They were assigned to provincial and local police stations set up by UNTAC,

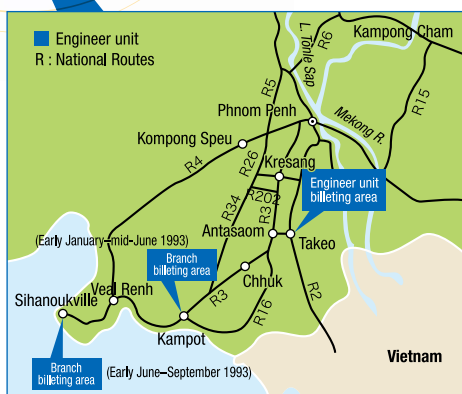
where they investigated and supervised police activities to ensure fairness and neutrality, and gave guidance and advice to local police investigating criminal cases. Their wide-ranging duties also included providing guidance in the control of rush-hour traffic in large cities.



Japanese civilian police officers on patrol



Deployment of Engineer Units



## Engineer Units

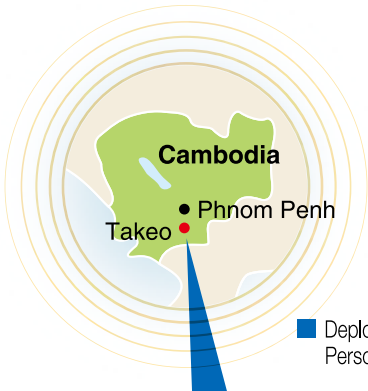
Japan sent two 600-member engineer units of the Ground Self-Defense Force to UNTAC. The first unit remained in Cambodia from September 1992 to April 1993, the second from March to September 1993. Their mission was to reconstruct roads and bridges on National Roads Route 2 and 3, which had been damaged during the internal conflict. They also performed a wide range of other duties. At the request of UNTAC, their mission was expanded to include providing UNTAC with water, fuel, food, medical services, and lodging facilities. They also transported and stored supplies.



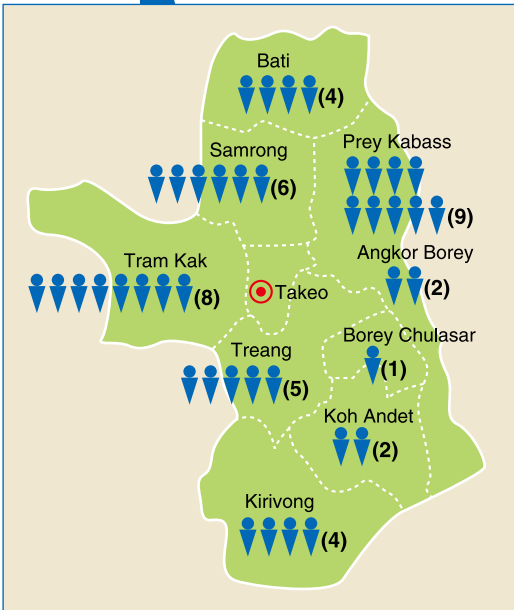
Repairing National Road 3



Checking for irregularities with representatives of political parties



Deployment of Election Personnel (Takeo Province)



## Election Personnel

Japan sent 5 national government officials, 13 local government officials, and 23 individuals from the private sector to UNTAC from May 23 to 28, 1993, to support the Constituent Assembly elections required to enact a constitution. Lodging at schools, temples, and other locations during the election period, the election observers supervised and observed the fair execution of the elections. In addition, from May 29 to June 1 they observed vote counting around the clock at election offices in Takeo and Phnom Penh.

# Mozambique

3

## Republic of Mozambique

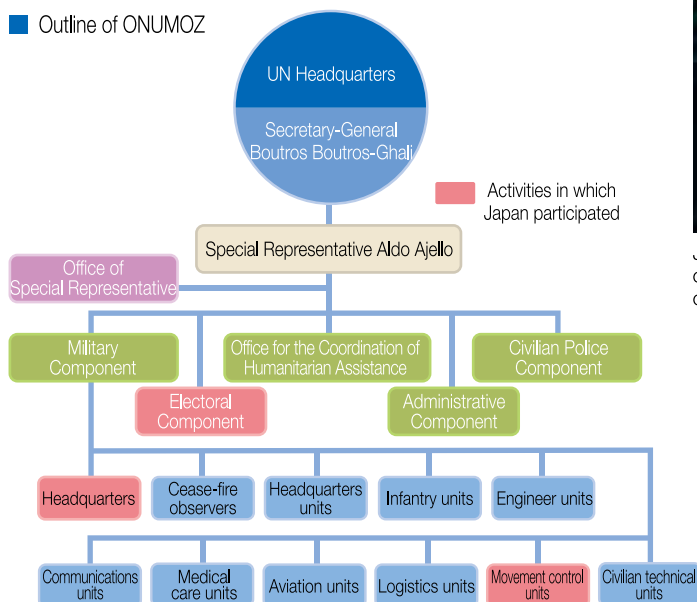
Area: 799,000 km<sup>2</sup> (≒Japan×2.1)  
 Population: 20,100,000 (2006)  
 Capital: Maputo  
 Ethnic composition: 43 tribal groups, including Makua and Lomwe  
 Official language: Portuguese  
 Religions: Christianity (41%), Islam (18%), indigenous religions

## Staff Officers

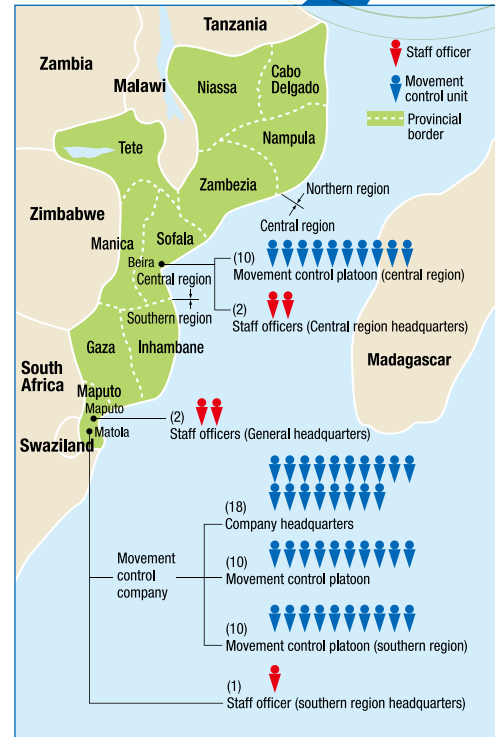
Approximately 200 personnel from various countries served as staff officers in the UN Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ), where they were posted to the general headquarters and the regional headquarters in the northern, central, and southern parts of the country.

Japan dispatched a total of 10 Self-Defense Forces personnel as staff officers to the headquarters of ONUMOZ twice—the first group of five was dispatched from May 1993 to May 1994, and the second group of five was dispatched from May 1994 to January 1995. Two staff officers were assigned to the general headquarters in Maputo, Maputo Province, one to the southern regional headquarters in Matola, Maputo Province, and two to the central regional headquarters in Beira, Sofala Province. They helped ONUMOZ prepare medium- and long-term operating plans and planning/coordination of transport operations.

### Outline of ONUMOZ



### Deployment of Staff Officers and Units (Final Postings)



Japanese personnel conducting operational coordination



Scene of a village

## Movement Control Units

Japan dispatched three movement control units of 48 Self-Defense Forces personnel each, 144 personnel in total. The first served from May to December 1993, the second from November 1993 to June 1994, and the third from June 1994 to January 1995.

Working with personnel sent from other countries, Japan's movement control units primarily coordinated the entry and exit of people and cargo at airports and harbors.



Sending off a departing UN airplane

## Election Observers

Japan dispatched 15 election observers to ONUMOZ from October 27 to 29, 1994, to cooperate in the holding of presidential and legislative elections. The observers comprised 3 national government officials, 1 local government official, and 11 individuals from the private sector. Sent to various parts of the country, the Japanese personnel were teamed with observers from other countries for the monitoring of the elections to ensure that they were conducted fairly.



An election campaign scene

Deployment of Election Observers



An election observer on duty



# El Salvador

④

## Republic of El Salvador

Area: 21,000 km<sup>2</sup>  
 Population: 6,130,000 (2008)  
 Capital: San Salvador  
 Ethnic composition: 85% are mixed indigenous and Spanish origin,  
 5% indigenous, and 10% European origin  
 Official language: Spanish  
 Religion: Christianity



■ Deployment of Election Observers



## Election Observers

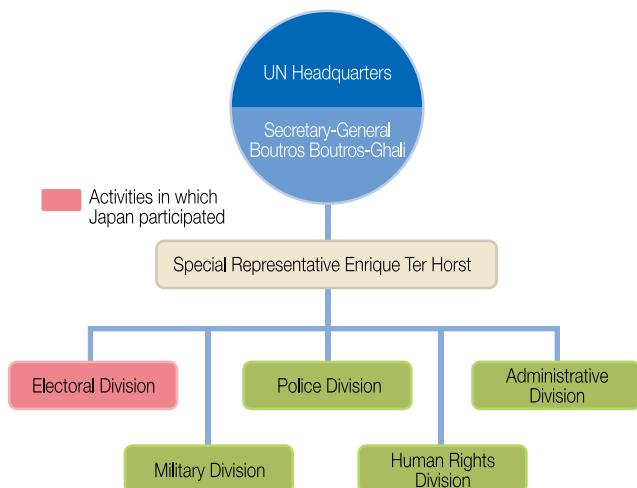
Japan dispatched 15 election observers—3 national government officials, 1 local government official, and 11 individuals from the private sector—to the UN Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL) to observe the presidential, legislative, and other elections held on March 20 and April 24, 1994. The Japanese observers were paired with observers from other countries. They monitored the preparation of polling stations, the electoral process, ballot collection, and ballot counting according to a checklist prepared by ONUSAL.

An election campaign scene



A scene within the city

■ Outline of ONUSAL



Observation at a polling station

# Rwanda

5

## Republic of Rwanda

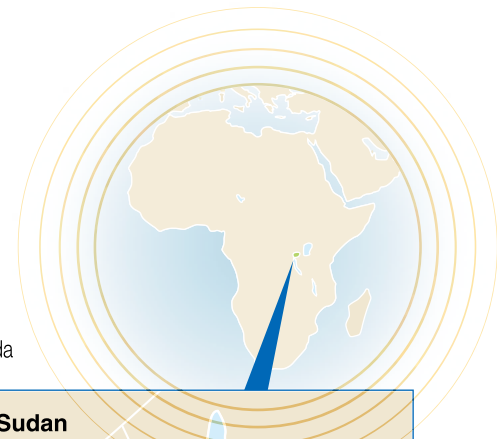
Area: 26,000 km<sup>2</sup>  
Population: 10,000,000 (2009)  
Capital: Kigali  
Ethnic composition: Hutu, Tutsi  
Languages: Kinyarwanda, English, French  
Religions: Christianity (94%), Islam (5%), other

## Refugees Relief Units (Grand Self-Defense Force)

Japan sent an advance team of refugees relief unit with 23 members and a regular refugees relief unit with 260 members to the aid of Rwandan refugees from September to December 1994. Both units were composed of personnel of the Ground Self-Defense Force. The personnel engaged in medical activities, including medical care for refugees, worked to control infectious diseases by disinfecting toilets and other facilities, and supplied the refugees with water. In addition, they helped build roads at refugee camps and provided logistic support, such as transport, in response to requests from local aid organizations. The patients for medical care were mainly those transported from refugee camps. Working under extremely difficult conditions and treating diseases rarely encountered in Japan, the medical care personnel treated more than 30 patients a day, including emergency treatment at night. They treated a total of approximately 2,100 outpatients and performed about 70 operations.



Children at a refugee camp



Area Around Rwanda



A refugee camp





A camp site of a refugees relief unit



Fumigating a refugee camp



Checking a water supply point



Medical service activities

## Air Transport Unit (Air Self-Defense Force)

An Air Self-Defense Force unit transported Japanese personnel and supplies in C-130H transport planes between Nairobi in Kenya and Goma in Zaire (currently the Democratic Republic of Congo). Making use of its extra capacity, the unit also transported personnel and supplies for the UNHCR and nongovernmental organizations conducting relief operations. From October 2 to December 20, 1994, the unit operated almost daily a total of 98 flight that flew nearly 1,000km one way. It transported about 3,400 passengers as well as approximately 510 metric tons of supplies.



Transportation of supplies

# Golan Heights

6

## Syrian Arab Republic

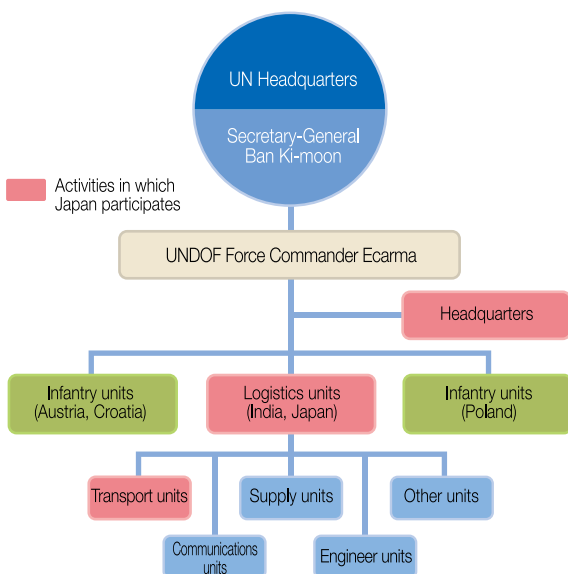
Area: 185,000 km<sup>2</sup> (≒Japan×0.5)  
Population: 19,900,000 (2007)  
Capital: Damascus  
Ethnic composition: Arab (85%), Kurdish, Armenian, Palestinian  
Language: Arabic (official language) (English and French used in urban areas)  
Religions: Islam (85%), Christianity (13%)

## State of Israel

Area: 22,000 km<sup>2</sup> (figure includes annexed territory not recognized internationally)  
Population: 7,370,000 (2008)  
Capital: Jerusalem (not internationally recognized)  
Ethnic composition: Jewish (74%), Arab and other (26%)  
Languages: Hebrew, Arabic  
Religions: Judaism (75%), Islam (17%), Christianity (2%), Druze (2%)

The UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF), deployed in the critical Golan Heights of southwestern Syria, is playing a key role in support of the peace negotiations between Israel and Syria. Since February 1996, Japan has been assisting UNDOF by dispatching in rotation 13 pairs of two staff officers (two teams of three staff officers since February 2009) and 43-member transport units (30 units have been sent).

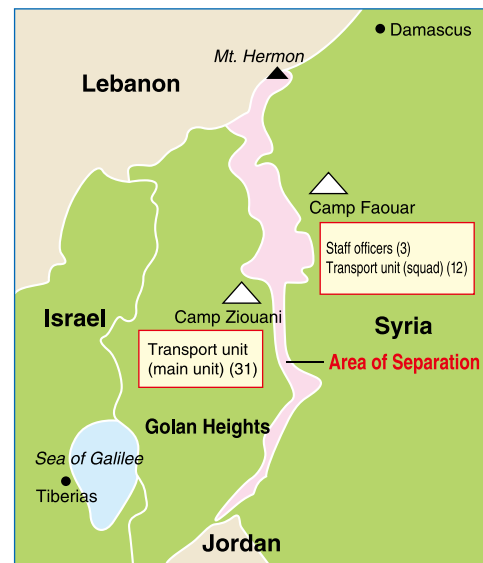
### ■ Outline of UNDOF



### ■ Golan Heights Area



### ■ Deployment of Units and Other Personnel



## Staff Officers

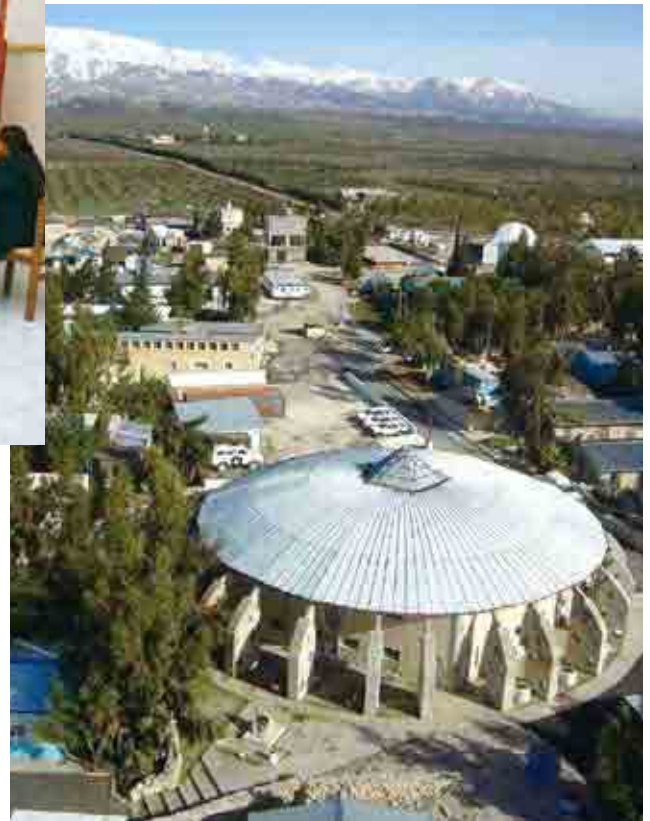
The three staff officers assigned to UNDOF headquarters engage in UNDOF public relations and the planning and coordination of logistic operations, such as transport, respectively at Camp Faouar on the Syrian side of the Golan Heights.

Japanese staff officers are rotated about once a year. The fifteenth rotation of staff officers have been stationed in this region since February 2010.

The UNDOF headquarters is in Camp Faouar, Syria



Conducting a briefing for UNDOF commanders and other staff officers



Road construction using large heavy equipment

## Transport Unit

The Self-Defense Forces transport unit consists of 43 personnel and has its main headquarters at Camp Ziouani on the Israeli side of the Golan Heights. It provides logistic support for UNDOF activities, including road repair as well as transport and storage of food and other supplies. The Japanese personnel have been steadily carrying out their duties ever since this assignment began, thereby making a significant contribution to the Golan Heights disengagement observation. New transport units are brought in approximately every six months. The 30<sup>th</sup> transport unit has been dispatched since August 2010.



Trucks are used for the transport of supplies



# Bosnia and Herzegovina

7 10

## Bosnia and Herzegovina

Area: 51,000 km<sup>2</sup>  
Population: 3,840,000 (2008)  
Capital: Sarajevo  
Languages: Bosnian, Serbian, Croatian  
Religions: Islam, Christianity (Serbian Orthodox, Roman Catholic)

## Election Personnel (Sent in 1998)

On September 12 and 13, 1998, elections for the presidency and members of the House of Representatives of the Parliamentary Assembly of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the president, vice-president, and members of the National Assembly of Republika Srpska, and members of the House of Representatives of the Parliament of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina were held. At the request of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), Japan dispatched 5 national government officials as election observers, as well as 25 polling station supervisors—3 national government officials, 5 local government officials, and 17 individuals from the private sector.

Each of the Japanese election observers was paired with an observer from another country, generally monitoring more than 10 polling stations a day to ensure that free and fair elections were held.

The polling station supervisors monitored whether the elections were being conducted in accordance with the election rules and requested the heads of polling station committees to make improvements as needed.



Security vehicle patrolling

Deployment of Election Personnel



A war-damaged building in Sarajevo



Beginning of the counting process



Election observers monitoring a polling station

## Election Personnel (Sent in 2000)

On April 8, 2000, municipal assembly elections were held in 145 municipalities in Bosnia and Herzegovina. At the request of OSCE, Japan sent 11 election observers and polling station supervisors (3 national government officials and 8 individuals from the private sector) to take part in election observation and supervising operations.

The Japanese observers checked whether election rules were followed by visiting polling stations and observing the voting and counting process.

### Deployment of Election Personnel



Election campaigning (Sarajevo)



A supervisor advising the head of a polling station committee

# Timor-Leste

8 9 11 14 15 19 20

## Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste

Area: 15,000 km<sup>2</sup>

Population: 1,100,000 (2008 estimate)

Capital: Dili

Ethnic composition: Tetun and other; the majority of the population is Melanesian, the rest of Malay, Chinese, and other extraction

Languages: Tetun and Portuguese (official languages), Indonesian, English, other

Religions: Christianity (99%), Islam (1%)

## Republic of Indonesia

Area: 1,890,000 km<sup>2</sup> (≈Japan×5)

Population: 228,000,000 (2008)

Capital: Jakarta

Ethnic composition: Mostly Malay

Language: Indonesian

Religions: Islam (89%), Christianity (9%), Hinduism (2%), other

In August 1999 the people of East Timor, whose international status had been in dispute since the mid-1970s, voted on an expanded autonomy proposal presented by Indonesia in a popular consultation to ascertain their will. On May 20, 2002, after a Constituent Assembly election in August 2001 and a presidential election in April 2002, East Timor gained independence, becoming the first nation to do so in the twenty-first century. At present the country is in the process of establishing itself as an independent state.

In the course of these developments, the UN Mission in East Timor (UNAMET), the UN Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET), and the UN Mission of Support in East Timor (UNMISSET) have played key roles. In addition, due to deterioration in the security situation after April 2006, the UN Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT) was established in August of the same year.

Japan has sent a total of some 3,400 personnel to East Timor and other places in international peace cooperation assignments to assist the UN activities.

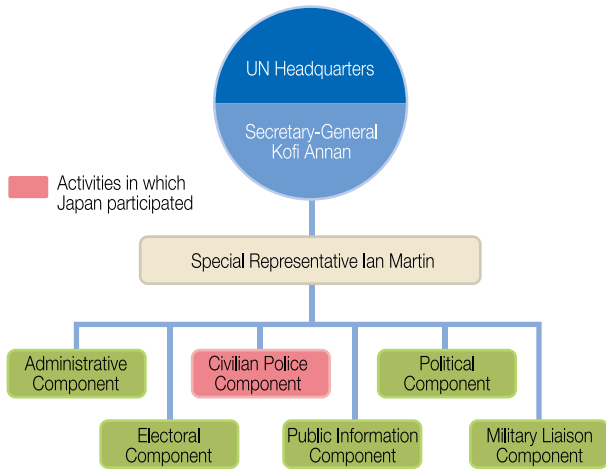
## Civilian Police Officers (Sent in 1999)

The popular consultation to ascertain whether the East Timorese accepted or rejected a proposed constitutional framework providing special autonomy within Indonesia was organized by UNAMET, and the direct ballot took place on August 30, 1999. In response to a request from the UN, Japan dispatched three civilian police officers to UNAMET. From July to September 1999, two civilian police officers were stationed at the UNAMET headquarters in Dili, and one was stationed at the UNAMET office in Jakarta. Their duties were to collect information on incidents in East Timor and give advice to the Indonesian police, who were responsible for maintaining law and order there.



Scene of a coastal road

■ Outline of UNAMET



Analyzing the East Timor situation

A pilot making pre-flight preparations



Japanese personnel and local staff members who have completed loading relief supplies

## Displaced Persons Relief Unit (Sent in 1999)

East Timor saw a large number of displaced persons in the extreme turmoil that followed the direct ballot of August 1999, when militias dissatisfied with the outcome went on a rampage. Many residents fled to West Timor, and their living conditions became critical from the humanitarian viewpoint. At the request of UNHCR, Japan dispatched an Air Self-Defense Force unit and other personnel to Indonesia from November 1999 to February 2000 to provide transport services as part of the relief operations for displaced persons. The air unit delivered some 400 metric tons of supplies in the course of 47 flights, some 5 flights per week.

■ Transport Route by the Air Self-Defence Force Unit



## Election Observers (Sent in 2001)

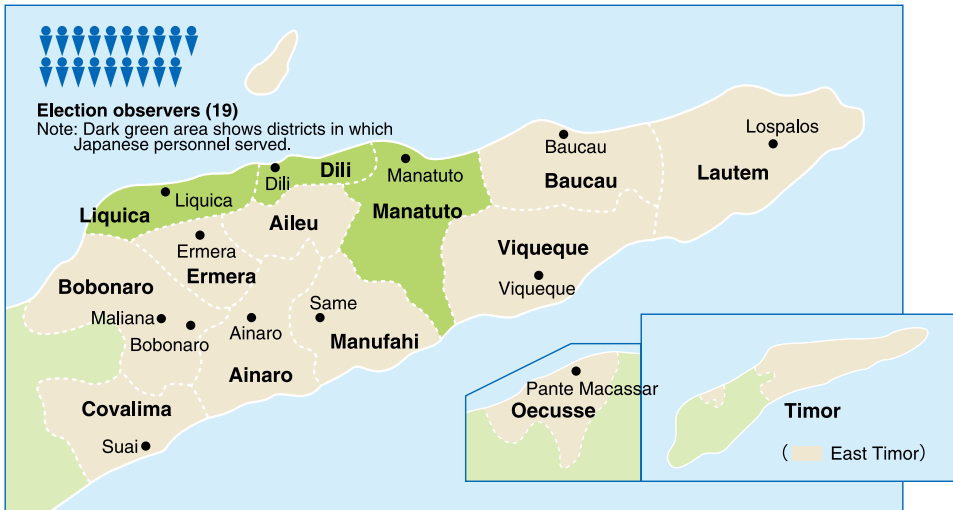
On August 30, 2001, elections for representatives to the Constituent Assembly, which was to draft a constitution, took place under the auspices of UNTAET. In response to a request from the UN, Japan dispatched 19 election observers (13 national government officials and 6 individuals from the private sector) to East Timor to cooperate in election observation. The personnel collected information from relevant organizations and monitored campaign activities and election preparations in Dili, Manatuto, and Liquica Districts. On the election day, August 30, they observed voting at 15 polling stations in these three districts.

Election observers monitoring a rehearsal of polling procedures



The campaigning in Dili

### Deployment of Election Observers



## Staff Officers (Sent in 2002)

Japan sent a group of 10 staff officers to the headquarters of UNTAET and UNMISSET from February 2002 to May 2003, and it sent a second group of 7 staff officers from April 2003 to June 2004. Stationed in the headquarters in Dili, the capital of East Timor, the personnel were involved in planning and coordination for the maintenance and repair of roads and bridges and other logistic support.

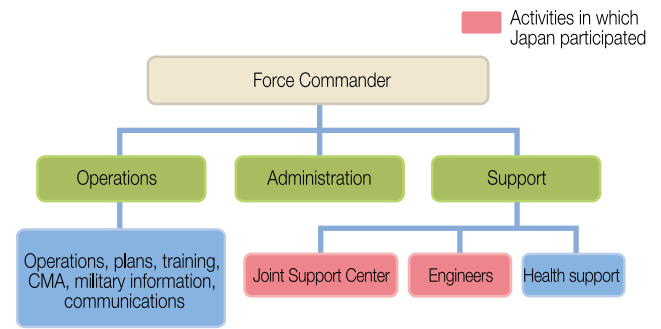


A Japanese staff officer coordinating with a colleague

## Engineer Units (Sent in 2002)

From March 2002 to June 2004, four engineer units with a maximum of 680 personnel at one time were successively sent to East Timor. With their headquarters in Dili, the engineers were billeted in four locations: Dili, Maliana, Oecusse, and Suai. They engaged in logistic support for UNMISSET, including maintaining and repairing roads and bridges and maintaining and overseeing water supply points, and they also took part in civilian support projects, such as landscaping the grounds of elementary schools. The Self-Defense Forces personnel in these engineer units included women, who were dispatched for the first time because, as has been observed in UN and other forums, the role of women in peacekeeping operations needs to be expanded.

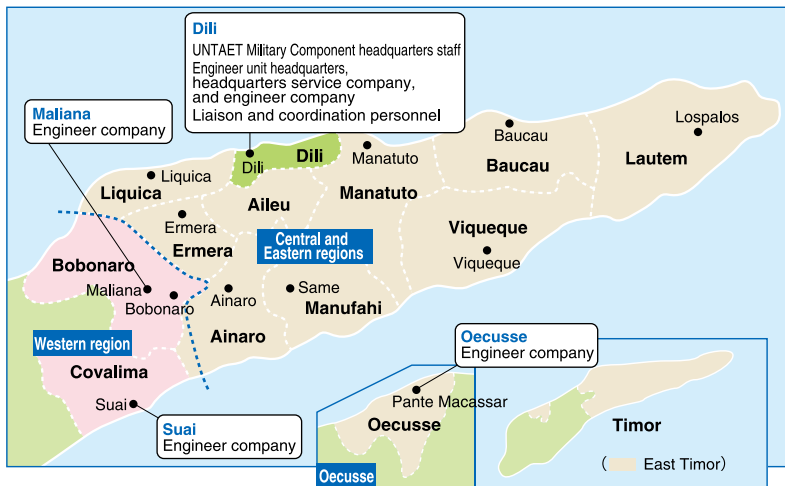
### Outline of UNMISSET Military Component Headquarters



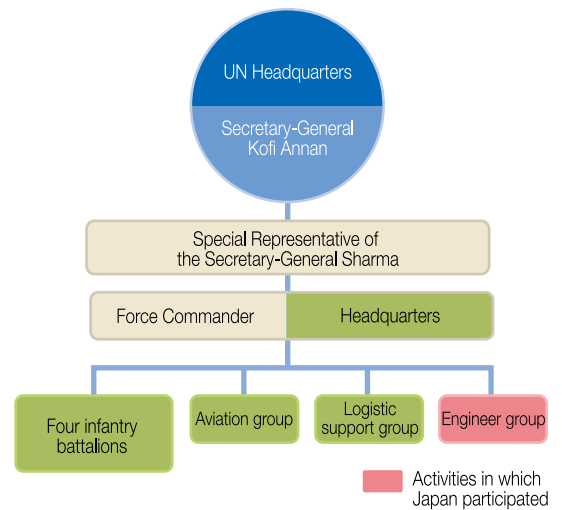
Japanese personnel engaging in water supply operations



### Deployment of Engineer Companies and Other Personnel



### Outline of UNMISSET Military Component



Engineers engaging in road repair



Japanese personnel reinforcing road shoulders



## Election Observers (Sent in 2002)

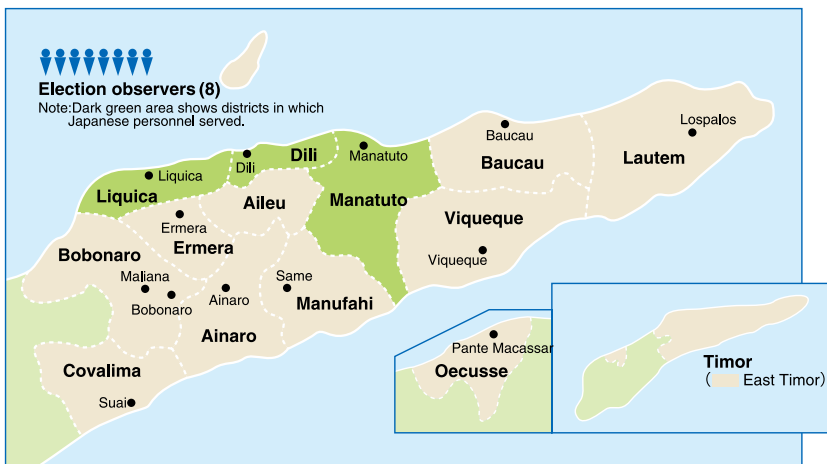
On April 14, 2002, a presidential election was held in East Timor under the auspices of UNTAET. At the request of the UN, Japan dispatched 8 election observers (4 national government officials and 4 individuals from the private sector). They checked the campaigning and election preparations in Dili, Liquica, and Manatuto Districts. On election day they visited and observed voting at a total of 14 polling stations, and the next day they observed the vote counting process.

Voters waiting at a polling station



An election observer checking the preparations

### Deployment of Election Observers



Japanese police officers in UNMIT



## Civilian Police Officers (Sent in 2007)

In April 2006, the security situation in Timor-Leste deteriorated in the wake of protest activities by soldiers who left the East Timorese armed forces. At the request of the Government of Timor-Leste, the United Nations Security Council decided in August of the same year to establish the UN Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT), consisting primarily of civilian police officers, to assist in strengthening Timor-Leste's stability and nation building.

At the request of the UN, Japan dispatched a total of four civilian police officers to UNMIT between January 2007 and February 2008—the first pair from January through August 2007 and the second pair from August 2007 through February 2008. The Japanese personnel were assigned to the civilian police component of the headquarters of UNMIT in Dili, where they conducted such activities as giving advice to the civilian police component.

### Deployment of Civilian Police Officers



## Election Observers (Sent in 2007)

In Timor-Leste in 2007, a presidential election was held on April 9, a presidential runoff on May 9, and a parliamentary election on June 30.

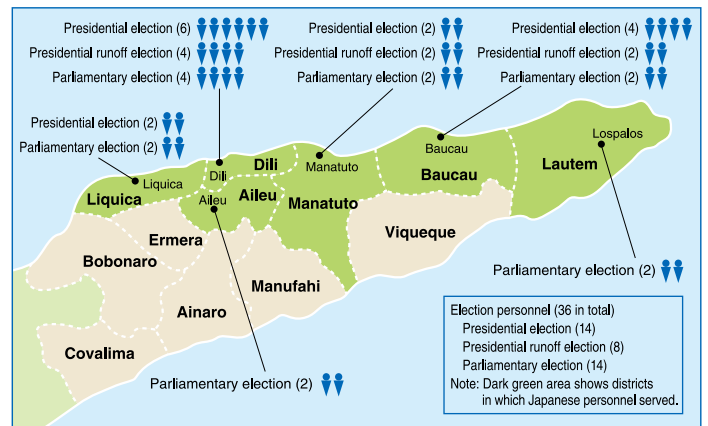
This series of elections was the first time that democratic elections were held by the people of Timor-Leste based on an election law enacted in late 2006. Japan, which has continuously assisted Timor-Leste's nation-building efforts, dispatched election observation missions on all three occasions.

Japan sent 14 election observers (5 national government officials and 9 individuals from the private sector) for the presidential election on April 9; 8 election observers (4 national government officials and 4 individuals from the private sector) for the presidential runoff on May 9; and 14 election observers (5 national government officials and 9 individuals from the private sector) for the parliamentary election on June 30. Japanese personnel were assigned to various districts to observe election campaigning, election preparations, voting, and counting.



Election observer checking the counting process

### Deployment of Election Observers



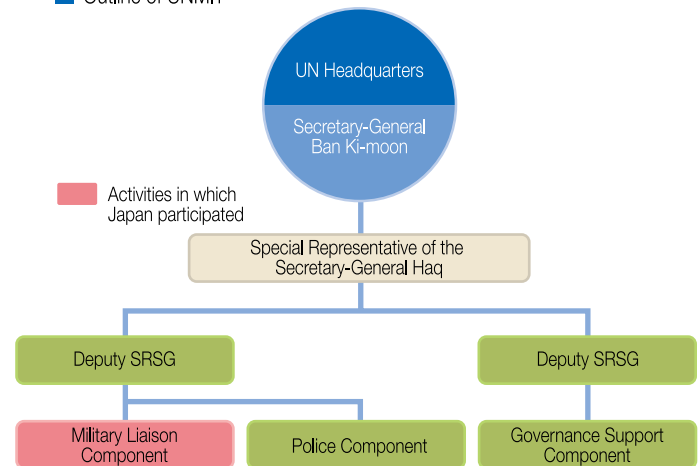
## Military Liaison Officers (sent in 2010)

At the request of the UN, Japan has dispatched two Self-Defense Forces personnel to UNMIT since September 2010, to serve as military liaison officers. These two personnel visit the border monitoring points and villages in the assigned region in order to gather security information from the local population, the national army and police as well as the Indonesian army, and to report to the UNMIT headquarters.



Military Liaison Officers on arrival at the duty station

### Outline of UNMIT



### Deployment of Military Liaison Officers



# Afghanistan

12

## Islamic Republic of Afghanistan

Area: 652,000 km<sup>2</sup> (≒Japan×1.7)

Population: 30,000,000 (2008)

Capital: Kabul

Ethnic composition: Pashtun, Tajik, Hazara, Uzbek, other

Languages: Dari, Pashto (official languages), other

Religion: Islam

## Islamic Republic of Pakistan

Area: 796,000 km<sup>2</sup> (≒Japan×2.1)

Population: 161,660,000 (2008)

Capital: Islamabad

Ethnic composition: Punjabi, Sindhi, Pashtun, Baluch

Official language: Urdu (national), English (official)

Religion: Islam

## Refugees Relief Unit

At the request of UNHCR, Japan sent an Air Self-Defense Force unit with 138 personnel to Pakistan in October 2001 to transport relief supplies for Afghan refugees. Acting under the International Peace Cooperation Law, the unit airlifted relief supplies in six C-130H transport planes to Islamabad, the capital of Pakistan, and handed them over to UNHCR.

### Transport Route from Komaki to Islamabad



Departure ceremony



Loading of relief supplies

Six C-130H transport planes preparing for departure



International Peace Cooperation Assignment  
in Kosovo

# Kosovo

13

**Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (2001)**

Area: 100,000 km<sup>2</sup> (≈Japan×0.25)  
 Population: 10,600,000 (2001)  
 Capital: Belgrade  
 Ethnic composition: Serb, Albanian, Montenegrin, other  
 Languages: Serbian, Albanian, other  
 Religions: Christianity, Islam, other

**Kosovo**

Area: 11,000 km<sup>2</sup>  
 Population: 2,200,000 (2008)  
 Capital: Pristina  
 Ethnic composition: Albanian (92%), Serb (5%), Turk and other (3%)



Deployment of Election Personnel



## Election Observers

Elections for members of the Kosovo assembly were held on November 17, 2001, under the auspices of the UN Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK). At the request of the UN, the Council of Europe carried out International Election Observation Operations and requested Japan to send election observers. In response Japan dispatched 6 election observers (3 national government officials and 3 individuals from the private sector). Paired with observers from other countries, they visited their assigned areas to observe the preparation of the polling stations, voting, and counting process, and checked whether the electoral rules were being followed.

Election campaign



A city scene (Pristina)



Voters at a polling station



A Japanese election observer on duty

# Iraq

16 17

## Republic of Iraq

Area: 437,000 km<sup>2</sup> (≒Japan × 1.2)  
Population: 27,100,000 (2004 World Bank est.)  
Capital: Baghdad  
Ethnic composition: Arab (approx 80%), Kurdish (approx 20%), Turkoman, Assyrian, other  
Languages: Arabic and Kurdish (official languages), other  
Religions: Islam (Shiite, Sunni), Christianity, other

## Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

Area: 89,000 km<sup>2</sup> (≒Japan × 0.25)  
Population: 5,850,000 (2006)  
Capital: Amman  
Languages: Arabic (English in common use)  
Religions: Islam (93%), Christianity and other (7%)

## Refugees Relief Unit

Japan sent 50 Air Self-Defense Force personnel in a refugees relief unit to Jordan in March 2003. Their mission was to supply tents to UNHCR, which was undertaking a relief operation for Iraqi refugees in Jordan and Syria. The unit flew from Japan to Amman, Jordan, in two special government planes (B-747) to deliver the relief supplies. In addition, six transport support personnel of the ASDF coordinated acceptance of the unit in Jordan and other airports along the route.



Government planes on arrival in Amman

## Afflicted People Relief Unit

Japan sent 98 Air Self-Defense Force personnel in an afflicted people relief unit to transport supplies between Brindisi, Italy, and Amman, Jordan, for around one month from July 2003. Acting at the request of the World Food Program, which was coordinating the transport of relief materials and other items, the unit cooperated in the transport activities for about a month. It made a total of 20 flights with a C-130H transport plane between Brindisi and Amman (about 2,000 kilometers) and transported a total of about 140 metric tons of humanitarian relief supplies. In addition, six transport support personnel of the ASDF handled procedures for the acceptance of the unit in Jordan and other airports along the route.

### Transport Route between Brindisi and Amman



Japan's transport plane with "UN" painted on its tail and relief supplies

# Democratic Republic of the Congo

18

## The Democratic Republic of the Congo

Area: 2,345,000 km<sup>2</sup> (≈Japan×6)

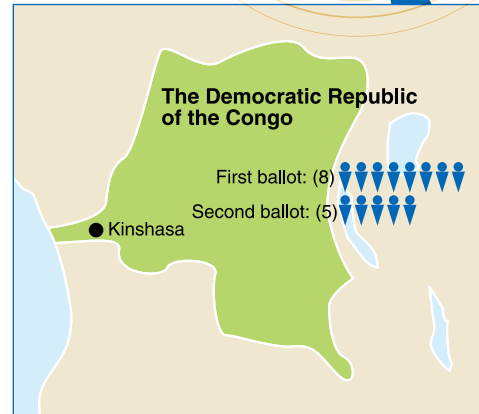
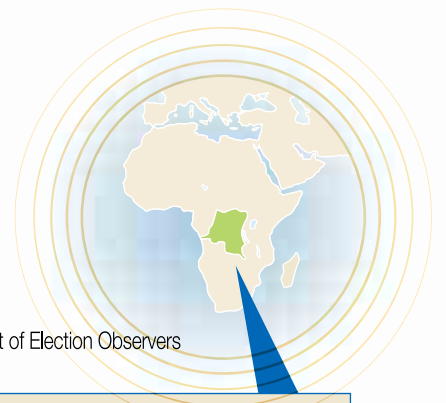
Population: 66,000,000 (2009)

Capital: Kinshasa

Ethnic composition: Bantu, Nilotes, other

Languages: French (official), Kikongo, Tshiluba, Lingala, Swahili

Religions: Christianity (85%), Islam (10%),  
indigenous religions (5%)



## Election Observers

Presidential and legislative elections were conducted in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) on July 30, 2006. At the request of the UN, Japan sent 8 election observers (5 national government officials and 3 individuals from the private sector) to these elections. For the presidential runoff, which took place on October 29, Japan sent 5 election observers (2 national government officials and 3 individuals from the private sector).

During these two missions, the Japanese observers carried out observations at various stages of the election process, including the campaign, preparations for the polling day, voting, and counting, in Kinshasa, the capital of the DRC.



Election campaign



A Japanese election observer on duty

# Nepal

21 22

## Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal

Area: 147,000 km<sup>2</sup>  
 Population: 26,430,000 (2007 estimate)  
 Capital: Kathmandu  
 Ethnic composition: Limbu, Rai, Tamang, Newar, Gurung, Magar, Thakali, other  
 Language: Nepali  
 Religions: Hinduism (81%), Buddhism (11%), Islam (4%), other

## Military Observers

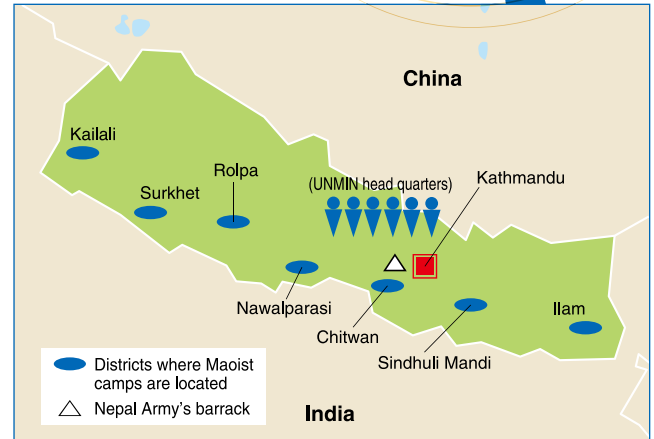
Armed conflict between the Nepalese Army and Maoist rebels had continued since 1996, but in November 2006, the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, which included a termination of the conflict, was concluded. Subsequently, the United Nations Security Council in January 2007 decided to establish the UN Mission in Nepal (UNMIN), which was assigned to monitor the management of arms and armed personnel, among other duties.

At the request of the UN, Japan has sent 6-member teams of Self-Defense Forces personnel four times (24 personnel in total), beginning in March 2007, to serve as military observers of UNMIN.

In addition to working at the UNMIN headquarters, the Japanese personnel participate in a mixed team consisting of a number of personnel from various countries and conduct the monitoring of the management of arms and armed personnel at Maoist Cantonment Sites in seven locations in Nepal and at the Nepal Army's camp.



Deployment of Japanese military observers



Deployment of Arms Monitors changes in rotation periodically



Japanese personnel conducting arms monitoring  
(UN Photo/UNMIN)



(UN Photo/UNMIN)

## Election Observers

An election for a Constituent Assembly was held in Nepal on April 10, 2008. This election was an important process in Nepal in promoting the building of a new nation. Japan sent an election observation mission consisting of 24 election observers (6 national government officials and 18 individuals from the private sector). The Japanese election observers deployed in various parts of Nepal, including remote regions, carried out observations at various stages of the election process, including the campaign, preparations for the polling day, voting, and counting.

Deployment of Election Observers



Voters waiting for polling



Election observers working at a polling station



# Sudan

23

## The Republic of the Sudan

Area: 2,500,000 km<sup>2</sup> (≒Japan×7, the biggest state in Africa)  
 Population: 38,560,000 (2007)  
 Capital: Khartoum  
 Ethnic composition: Arab, African, others  
 Language: Arabic (official language), English (official language)  
 Religions: Islam (northern part), Christianity (southern part), indigenous religions

## Staff Officers

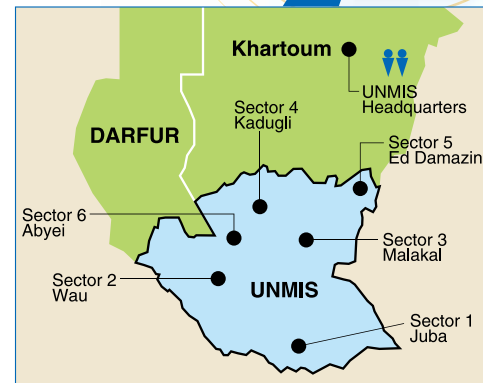
Armed conflict between anti-government forces in the south and the Sudanese government in the north had continued since 1983. This armed conflict was finally brought to an end with the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) in January 2005.

Subsequently, the United Nations Security Council, in March 2005, decided to establish the United Nations Mission in the Sudan (UNMIS) whose mandate was to support the implementation of the CPA, among other duties.

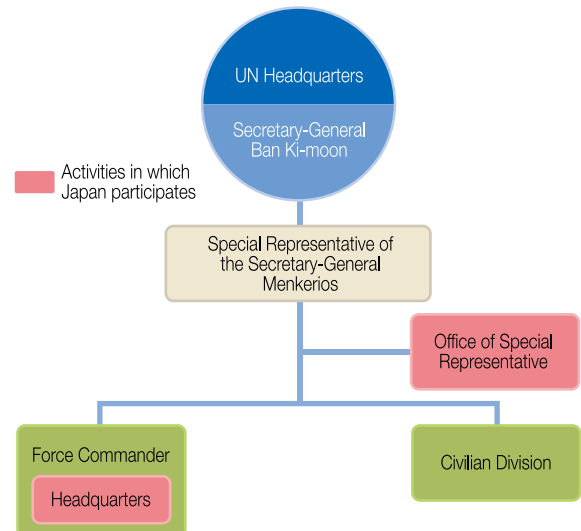
At the request of the UN, Japan has dispatched two pairs of Self-Defense Forces personnel four times, since October 2008, to serve as staff officers.

One of the two Japanese staff officers is in charge of coordination within the UNMIS concerning logistics needs for military components, and the other is in charge of database management in the Joint Mission Analysis Cell.

Deployment of Staff Officers



Outline of UNMIS



Courtesy call on Chief Commander



Japanese staff officers coordinating with colleagues



Japanese officer on duty (1)



Japanese officer on duty (2)



Japanese officer on duty (3)

# Haiti

24

## Republic of Haiti

Area: 28,000 km<sup>2</sup>  
 Population: 9,880,000 (2008)  
 Capital: Port-au-Prince  
 Ethnic composition: African descent (90%), mixed-race and others  
 Languages: French, Creole (both Official)  
 Religions: Christianity, Vodou, other

Due to the deterioration of the security situation and political turmoil in Haiti, the United Nations has been operating in the country through several PKO missions since 1990's. The United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) was established in 2004 to ensure a secure and stable environment in Haiti.

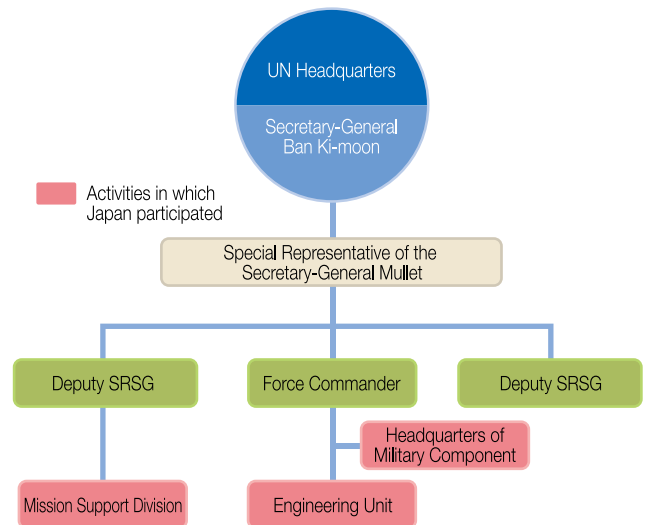
Haiti was devastated by the earthquake occurred on January 12, 2010 (Japan time on January 13). MINUSTAH was also gravely impacted by the loss of personnel including the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General. Recognizing the dire circumstances and urgent need for a response, the UN Security Council adopted the resolution 1908 and decided to increase the strength of MINUSTAH in order to support immediate recovery, reconstruction and stability efforts in the country.

At the request of the UN, the Government of Japan has dispatched Staff Officers and a Ground Self-Defense Force Engineering Unit to MINUSTAH since February 2010.

### Deployment of Engineering Unit and other officers



### Outline of MINUSTAH



Collapsed building by the earthquake

## Staff Officers

Two staff officers, who work at MINUSTAH headquarters, plan and coordinate engineering and transport operations carried out by MINUSTAH.

One of the two officers works at the Mission Support Division, under Deputy SRSG, planning and coordinating recovery activities, while the other works at the Headquarters of the Military Component, planning and coordinating transport operations.

The second personnel has been dispatched since September 2010.



Japanese officer on duty

## Engineering Unit

The engineering unit comprised of 350 personnel at maximum is based on the capital, Port-au-Prince, and engages in works such as removal of debris, land leveling, road repairing and construction of simple facilities, under the coordination of MINUSTAH.

So far the engineering unit leveled the ground necessary for the activities of MINUSTAH, removed debris of an art museum and hospitals, repaired roads within the capital city and bordering area with the Dominican Republic, demolished public buildings, prepared the ground for Internal Displaced Persons camps, and assessed seismic resistance of the UN buildings.

The third engineering unit has been dispatched since August 2010.

Japanese personnel at road repairing work



Japanese Personnel at ground leveling work at an IDP camp



Japanese Engineering Unit

# IV

## Contributions in Kind

### 1 2 Contributions in Kind to UNTAC (1992)

Japan provided UNTAC with audiovisual equipment—including television sets, videocassette players, portable generators, radios, and radio-cassette players—to UNTAC for information and educational purposes in support of the Constituent Assembly elections. Japan also provided medicines for 200,000 disarmed Cambodian soldiers and their families for their health-care.

UNTAC local staff studying election methods via a TV set



### 3 Contributions in Kind to ONUMOZ (1994)

Japan provided ONUMOZ with audiovisual equipment—including television sets, videocassette players, and radios—for information and educational purposes in support of the presidential and legislative elections in Mozambique.

Equipment arriving in Mozambique



### 4 Contributions in Kind to UNHCR for the Relief of Rwandan Refugees (1994)

Japan provided UNHCR, operating mainly in Zaire (currently the Democratic Republic of the Congo) for Rwandan refugees, with relief supplies for Rwandan refugees, including medicines, large tents, blankets, mats, jerry cans, and shovels.

Children at a Rwandan refugee camp (Zaire)



### 5 Contributions in Kind to UNDOF (1995)

Japan provided UNDOF with a complete set of materials and equipment for constructing prefabricated buildings to improve the working conditions of UNDOF staff.

The set of materials and equipment for constructing prefabricated buildings provided by Japan's contribution in kind.



**6 7 Contributions in Kind to UNHCR for the Relief of Kosovo Refugees**

(1999)

Japan provided UNHCR, operating in Albania and Macedonia for Kosovo refugees from the Kosovo Autonomous State, with relief supplies, including tents, blankets, and sleeping mats.

Supplies being loaded aboard an Antonov 124-100, a large civilian transport plane



**8 Contributions in Kind to UNAMET**

(1999)

Japan provided UNMIT with 2,000 radios for pre-election publicity purposes in order to cooperate in UNAMET's activities in East Timor.

A presentation ceremony



**9 Contributions in Kind to UNHCR for the Relief of East Timorese Displaced Persons**

(1999)

Japan provided UNHCR, operating in East Timor and Indonesia for East Timorese displaced persons, with relief supplies, including tents, blankets, sleeping mats, jerry cans, and plastic sheets.

A refugee camp



**10 Contributions in Kind to IOM for the Relief of Afghan Afflicted People**

(2001)

Japan provided the International Organization for Migration (IOM), operating for afflicted people in Afghanistan, with relief supplies, including tents, blankets, and plastic sheets.

A new camp for afflicted people built with tents from Japan



11 12

### Contributions in Kind to UNHCR for the Relief of Afghan Refugees

(2001)

Japan provided UNHCR, operating in Pakistan for Afghan refugees, with relief supplies, including tents, blankets, sleeping mats, jerry cans, and plastic sheets.

Materials waiting to be transported by the Air Self-Defense Force



13

### Contributions in Kind to UNHCR for the Relief of Iraqi Refugees

(2003)

Japan provided UNHCR, operating in Jordan and other neighboring countries of Iraq for Iraqi refugees, with relief supplies (tents).

A presentation ceremony



14

### Contributions in Kind to UNHCR for the Relief of Sudanese Refugees

(2004)

Japan provided UNHCR, operating in Chad for Sudanese refugees, with relief supplies (tents).

Relief supplies arriving in Chad via an Antonov 124-100



15

### Contributions in Kind to UNMIS

(2005)

Japan provided UNMIS with four-wheel-drive vehicles, landmine detectors, and large tents to support its activities.

A presentation ceremony in Kenya



**Contributions in Kind to UNHCR  
for the Relief of Sri Lankan  
Afflicted People**

16

(2006)

Japan provided UNHCR, operating in Sri Lanka for afflicted people, with relief supplies, including sleeping mats, jerry cans, and plastic sheets.



An afflicted person receiving a sleeping mat

**Contributions in Kind to UNHCR for the Relief of Sudanese Afflicted People**

17

(2007)

Japan provided UNHCR, operating in Darfur for afflicted people, with relief supplies, including blankets, sleeping mats, jerry cans, and plastic sheets.



Relief supplies arriving in Darfur

**Contributions in Kind to UNHCR  
for the Relief of Iraqi Afflicted People**

18

(2007)

Japan provided UNHCR, operating in the northern region of Iraq for afflicted people, with relief supplies (tents).



Tents being used by afflicted people in a mountainous area

**19 Contribution in Kind to UNHCR for Relief of Sudanese Afflicted People**

(2008)

Japan provided UNHCR, operating in the south region of Sudan for afflicted people, with relief supplies (water purifiers).



Presentation ceremony at UNHCR Juba office



A Sudanese government officer (right) trying the water purifier

**20 Contribution in Kind to UNRWA for Relief of Palestine Afflicted People**

(2009)

Japan provided UNRWA, operating in the Gaza Strip for afflicted people, with relief supplies, including blankets, plastic sheets and sleeping mats.



Afflicted people receiving sleeping mats



Relief supplies transported from Egypt to Gaza

Courtesy of UNRWA

**21 Contribution in Kind to IOM for Relief of Sri Lankan Afflicted People**

(2009)

Japan provided IOM, operating in Sri Lanka for afflicted people, with relief supplies, including tents, jerry cans, plastic sheets, sleeping mats and mosquito nets.



A presentation ceremony



Tents set up in an internally displaced persons camp

## Provision of Equipment Under the Anti-Terrorism Special Measures Law

In 2001, under the Anti-Terrorism Special Measures Law, Japan provided UNHCR, which was engaged in a relief operation for Afghan refugees in Pakistan and other neighboring countries of Afghanistan, with daily necessities (tents, blankets, sleeping mats, jerry cans, and plastic sheets). This equipment was taken from the Humanitarian Relief Supply Stockpile System and was transported on the minesweeper tender *Uraga* of the Maritime Self-Defense Force from Yokosuka to Karachi, where it was handed over to UNHCR.



Unloading relief supplies in Karachi

## Provision of Equipment Under the Iraq Special Measures Law

In 2004, Japan provided through the Japan Defense Agency (now the Ministry of Defense) with jerry cans, which were used for the Self-Defense Forces' humanitarian relief and reconstruction support activities in Iraq under the Iraq Special Measures Law.



SDF members filling water tanks



Water supply operations in Samawah

## Provision of Equipment Under the Act on Transfer, etc. of Goods and Others Necessities for Economic and Technical Cooperation to Foreign Governments, etc.



In 2008, Japan provided through Ministry of Foreign Affairs with 700 tents, which were used for earthquake disaster afflicted people in Sichuan Province, China, under the Act on Transfer, etc. of Goods and Others Necessities for Economic and Technical Cooperation to Foreign Governments, etc.

A tent set



# Support System for Activities in the Field

## Support Provided by the International Peace Cooperation Headquarters

Self-Defense Forces units and other personnel dispatched to UN Peacekeeping Operations, International Humanitarian Relief Operations, and International Election Observation Operations must work in challenging conditions. Therefore, with the cooperation of other ministries and agencies, the International Peace Cooperation Headquarters of the Cabinet Office provides those involved in such operations with predeparture orientation regarding the International Peace Cooperation Law, the nature of their assignments, and the countries to which they will be assigned, including basic language training and safety measures.

In addition, with regard to the dispatch of personnel and units, the International Peace Cooperation Headquarters sends liaison and coordination personnel to conduct on-site liaison and coordination with local government authorities, relevant agencies, and others.

Training on countries of assignment



Training on tropical diseases

Training on emergency procedures



Discussion between liaison and coordination personnel (left) and headquarters staff officers



Training on satellite telephones

Training on traveling on rough roads



## Assistance from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Overseas Diplomatic Establishments

In connection with International Peace Cooperation Assignments, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and overseas diplomatic establishments collect and analyze information on the local political situation and law and order, provide information for units and other personnel to enable them to perform their duties smoothly and safely, and organize publicity campaigns toward foreign media.

## Support Provided by the Maritime and Air Self-Defense Force

### Cambodia

The maritime transport and supply unit dispatched to Cambodia comprised two transport ships and one supply ship from the Maritime Self-Defense Force. It was mobilized when Self-Defense Forces units and other personnel were dispatched to Cambodia. The maritime unit provided food, lodging, and sea transport for Self-Defense Forces engineer units, as well as transport of their equipment. The Air Self-Defense Force provided six C-130H transport planes to transport Self-Defense Forces engineer units and their vehicles. The planes were also used for weekly flights for about a year to airlift supplies and other materials to the engineer units.

### Mozambique

Air Self-Defense Force C-130H transport planes airlifted food and other supplies from Japan at the end of 1993 to support staff officers and movement control units.

### Golan Heights

Since May 1996 the Air Self-Defense Force has provided a U-4 or a C-130H transport plane to airlift food and other supplies from Japan to support the transport units and staff officers in the Golan Heights approximately every six months.

### Indonesia

In December 1999 Japan airlifted supplies to Indonesia for East Timorese displaced persons using Air Self-Defense Force C-130H transport planes to support the displaced persons relief unit.

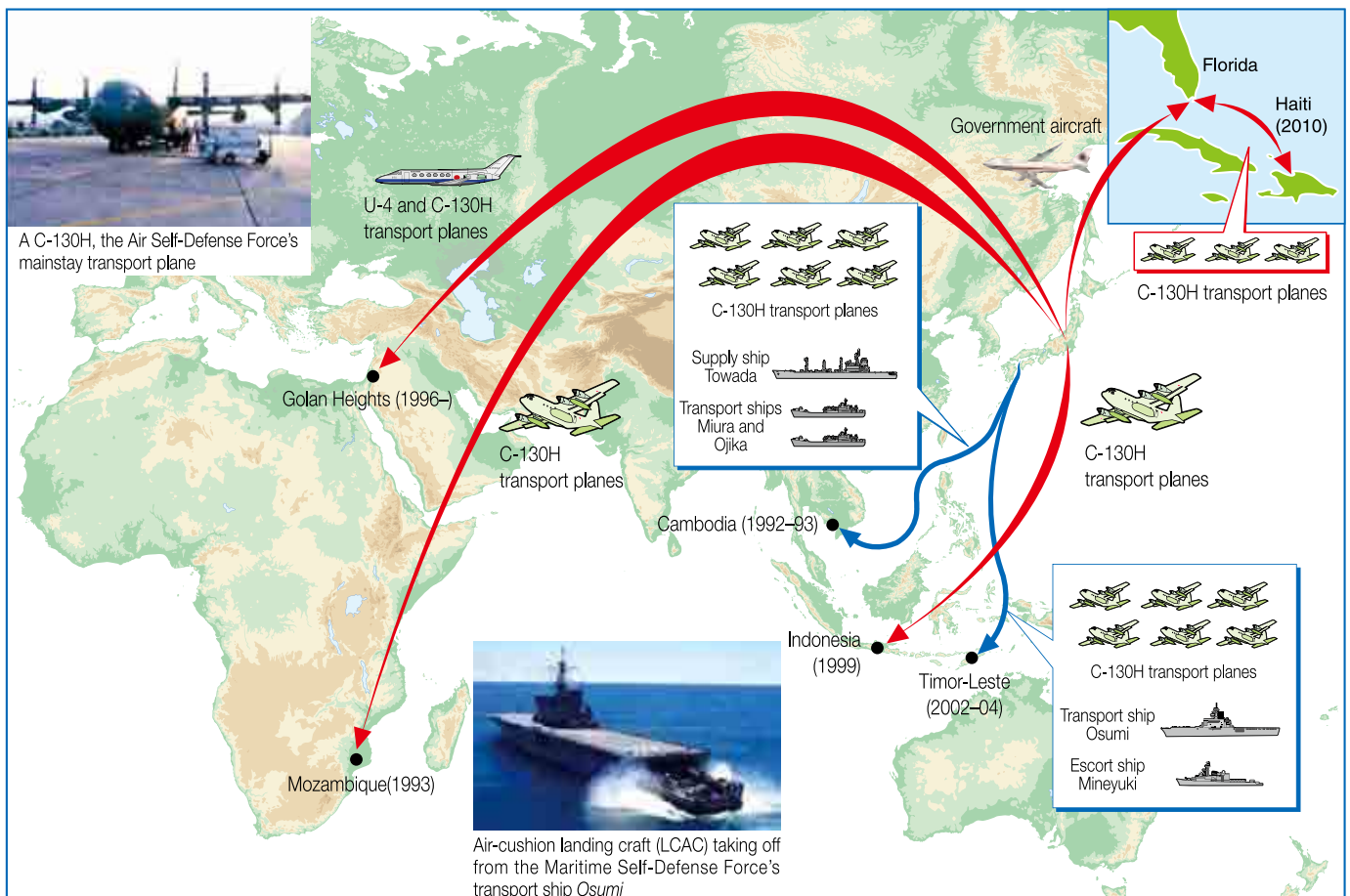
### East Timor

To assist the engineer units and staff officers dispatched to East Timor starting in February 2002, the Maritime Self-Defense Force transport ship *Osumi* and escort ship *Mineyuki* and six Air Self-Defense Force C-130H transport planes transported engineer units and some of their equipment. About twice a year, C-130H transport planes flew in food supplies for the engineers and staff officers.

### Haiti

For the deployment of personnel and equipment in Haiti since February 2010, Air Self-Defense Force C-130H transport planes and a special government aircraft were mobilized.

## Support Provided by the Maritime Self-Defense Force and the Air Self-Defense Force





# System of International Peace Cooperation Program Advisors

## Establishment of the system

In view of the situation in which the role of civilian personnel has been increasing with regard to efforts toward building international peace centering on the United Nations, the system of international peace cooperation program advisors was established as a Cabinet Office project in April 2005. This was also in response to recommendations by the Advisory Group on International Cooperation for Peace (chaired by Yasushi Akashi, former Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations).

## Activities of international peace cooperation program advisors

This system has two objectives: (1) fostering human resources in the field of international peace cooperation and (2) strengthening the functions of the Secretariat of the International Peace Cooperation Headquarters. In addition to conducting research activities, international peace cooperation program advisors are actively engaged in missions such as election observation operations carried out by the government.

International peace cooperation program advisors are working on tasks related to international peace cooperation for a maximum term of two years as national government employees .

## Career paths of international peace cooperation program advisors

Former international peace cooperation program advisors continue to work extensively in the field of international peace cooperation, such as at the United Nations and international agencies.

Career path examples

- UN Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (Political Affairs Officer)
- UN Mission in Sudan (Civil Affairs Officer, Electoral Officer)
- UN World Food Programme, Timor-Leste
- UN Political Office for Somalia (DDR Officer)

## Recruitment of international peace cooperation program advisors

Applicants for the international peace cooperation program advisor system must have work experience in the field of international peace cooperation and have the desire to work overseas in this field also in the future. Recruitment is normally conducted once or twice a year. (Recruitment information will be posted on the website of the Secretariat of the International Peace Cooperation Headquarters.)



The first International Peace Cooperation Symposium



Serving as an election observer( Nepal:2008 )



Explaining the system of international peace cooperation program advisors





# Paths to Peace

Japan's Contributions to World Peace

2010  
edition

---

Published: March 2011

Edited and published by the Secretariat of the International Peace Cooperation Headquarters, Cabinet Office  
Central Common Government Office No. 4, 3-1-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-8970, Japan  
Telephone: +81-3-3581-2550 <http://www.pko.go.jp>

---

Photographs courtesy of Japan Ministry of Defense, United Nations, UNHCR, UNRWA, IOM  
Japan Information Center, Asagumo Shimbun

---