JICA is undertaking post-conflict peacebuilding and reconstruction globally.

Initiatives for support in each country

**Republic of Sierra Leone**
- Focusing efforts on the reconstruction of economic infrastructure and human resource development. From 1991, civil war continued for over 10 years until the ceasefire in January 2002. Poverty, isolation of the rural community and youth unemployment etc., are major factors of the conflict. Development partners are working together under the collaborative framework of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone (UNIPSIL) to help prevent the recurrence of conflict. JICA assisted in the reconstruction of economic and social infrastructure in the metropolitan area, including power supply, development of local infrastructure, agriculture, health and healthcare in the northern states where there was considerable damage from the civil war, and human resource development. The training of public servants. Through these efforts, JICA was able to contribute to the establishment of peace, development and reconstruction of the country.

**Palestine**
- Achieving peace through the development of Jordan Valley
- In July 2008, the Japanese government proposed an initiative, “The Corridor for Peace and Prosperity,” to be realized through the development of Jordan Valley in the West Bank. JICA has been assisting in the development of the Jericho region since 2005, supporting the Palestinian Authority’s efforts to enhance its administrative capacity and gain economic independence. An important part of this is the planned development of a processing complex for agricultural products, which will then serve as a base for the distribution of agricultural products. Japan has been promoting confidence building among relevant parties by providing space for a dialogue between Palestine, Israel and Jordan.

**Cambodia**
- Assisting in the removal of landmines and unexploded ordnance
- More than 20 years post-conflict, Cambodia is still plagued by the issue of landmines and unexploded ordnance. 6,422 villages, accounting for 46% of rural Cambodia, are said to be contaminated or potentially contaminated by landmines and unexploded ordnance. This is depriving the people access to farming land and preventing cultivation, thus causing food shortages. Since 1995, JICA has been providing the Cambodian Mine Action Center (CMAC) with technical assistance by dispatching experts, along with metal detectors and equipment for removing plastic and landmines such as tents, communication devices and satellites.

There are countless numbers of people suffering due to war, natural disaster, poverty, climate change and the spread of infectious diseases. Many of those who have survived conflict then find themselves in difficult circumstances. JICA is assisting with nation building and human resource development.

**Columbia**
- Assisting in the economic and social recovery of people affected by conflict
- After more than 40 years of armed conflict, Columbia has the largest number of landmine victims in the world, and the second largest number of IEDs after Sudan, requiring significant efforts to deal with the resultant devastation. Since 2008, JICA has been assisting in improving the lives of IEDs supporting and re habilitation of landmine victims; supporting ex-combatants’ economic and social reintegration; and providing comprehensive care for people traumatized by conflict, all with the hope that these victims of conflict can be reintegrated economically and socially.
Reconstructing Social and Human Capital

In the immediate post-conflict period, government-provided social services are generally partially or completely suspended due to damaged infrastructure. Defective government policies resulting from weakened government, severe fund shortages and loss of expertise in the administrative organizations that maintain and manage various facilities and equipment. Although it is important to quickly respond to such immediate needs of the people in the reconstruction period, it is also necessary to demonstrate tangible achievements to the public, in addition to ongoing maintenance efforts and plans for the future.

JICA’s role in reconstruction of social and human capital

1. Development of basic infrastructure
2. Development of transport, power, and communication networks
3. Improvements in healthcare system
4. Improvements in education system
5. Food security

We are developing social infrastructure so that people can live in peace and safety.

Improving the deteriorating urban environment caused by the influx of returnees

In order to solve the critical urban issues and to reconstruct and develop the capital Kabul as a stronghold of Afghanistan’s sustained development and national unification, JICA assisted in formulating “The Study for the Development of Kabul Metropolitan Area in Afghanistan”. Since the approval of this plan by the Afghan government, JICA has been supporting the capacity building of the agency in charge of the metropolitan area through the “Project on Promotion of Kabul Metropolitan Area Development (2010-2015)”. More specifically, a number of subprojects are underway including capacity building of urban development skills (organization analysis, development of city planning framework, execution of pilot works in the initial development districts), maintenance and development of new and existing Kabul city roads, regional and community development in Dehazab and Bankiak areas surrounding the new city, and development of water sources.

Solving critical urban issues

The Soviet military intervention in 1979 destabilized Afghanistan. Spurred by guerrilla warfare in many parts of the country against the Soviet invasion. Even though Afghanistan, eventually forced the Soviets out in 1989, the country then fell into civil war due to a power struggle among guerrilla forces. “The Taliban rose to power, controlling the capital Kabul in 1996. In response to the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks, the U.S.-led coalition invaded Afghanistan, toppling the Taliban regime. One month later, the Bonn agreement was signed under the initiative of the United Nations, and the country began its reconstruction process. From the early stages after the agreement, JICA, along with the Japanese government, has been involved in providing assistance with a view to human security in such areas as infrastructure development, agriculture and rural development, as well as addressing the basic needs of the people.

Critical urban issues due to rapid population growth

Amid such circumstances, the population of Afghanistan began to increase rapidly. As of 2010, the population topped 4 million, approximately doubling the that of 10 years previously, overflowing the capacity of the towns. Its population is expected to further increase and reach 6.5 million in 2025. The increased population is causing critical urban issues such as: lowed groundwater level, water, air, and soil pollution; increased numbers of informal settlements traffic congestion; and poor sanitation.

Establishing a model of reconstruction and development

The “Project for the Development of Kabul Metropolitan Area in Afghanistan” aims to establish an example of reconstruction for the whole metropolitan area. In implementing this project, JICA has taken measures to ensure the project will not result in further destabilization, deterioration of living conditions for those already disadvantaged, or widen disparities in development.

Support of the people’s basic needs immediately after the cease-fire

JICA has been active in the northern region since the early stages of the cease-fire, providing assistance directly to the people. In the northern reconstruction assistance program, JICA has been dealing with the following three issues. 1) Repatriation of IDPs, improvements in social services, roads and bridges, and implementation of projects in the places they return to; 2) Community development planning to facilitate the repatriation and resettlement of IDPs and the development of social infrastructure (including safe water supply and primary education facilities); 3) Human Resource Development in local governments that have been weak due to the twenty-year civil war. JICA will assist in the development of basic infrastructure (transportation infrastructure such as roads and bridges, and community infrastructure such as schools, healthcare facilities and wells), in addition to strengthening local government’s abilities to provide basic services to the people.

Synergistic development of water supply, healthcare, and vocational training

Under JICA’s “Project for Human Resources Development for Darfur and the Three Protectorates” (2009-2015), pilot projects are implemented with provincial government training, in the fields of water supply, healthcare, and vocational training. In order to move the region out of underdevelopment and rebuild trust between the people and the government. By provincial governments taking the initiative and providing comprehensive assistance in these three areas, JICA is also aiming for synergy between the various fields. Through this project, there is a growing awareness amongst federal government officials of the development needs in the Darfur region, a significant step that will be watched with interest.

Reconstruction assistance in the northern region

Chapter 1

Current status of Sudan

The Darfur region where conflict broke out in 2003, the situation remains unstable due to ongoing insurgency. After the independence of South Sudan, in South Kordofan and Blue Nile, which are so-called protocol areas, confrontation is intensifying, with the rebels challenging government legitimacy and treatment of former soldiers. The surrounding areas have failed to receive support and development from the central government with significant delays in construction of infrastructure and provision of healthcare and education services. In order to resolve conflict and deter its recurrence, it is imperative that economic disparities among regions be reduced.

Regional NGOs working in the Darfur conflict have proposed an plan:

1. Reconstruction of underdeveloped regions is the key to peacebuilding
2. Regions lagging behind in development
3. Current status of Uganda

Uganda

In northern Uganda, armed conflict between government forces and the militant group “Lord’s Resistance Army” (LRA) has continued since it was formed in the 1980s. At only time the number of IDPs exceeded two million. The LRA is responsible for the abduction of over 25,000 children, forcing them to become soldiers, in addition to other atrocities. For this reason it has been described as “the worst humanitarian crisis in the world”. Development has been disrupted in the northern region because of the suspension of government functions during this period resulting in one of the highest poverty rates in Uganda.
Economic Recovery

Post-conflict economic recovery is essential for the stabilization of people’s lives as well as the region and nation as a whole. Poverty is heightened in many post-conflict countries and regions due to crippled markets, destruction of infrastructure and increased unemployment. In many cases, power and wealth is vested in the hands of a few, resulting in a thriving shadow economy. In order to recover economically under such circumstances, fundamental post-conflict economic needs must be fulfilled, and efforts made to stabilize the economy through improved economic conditions, promotion of industries and job creation.

Initiatives in each country

Reconstructing Social and Human Capital
Economic Recovery
Reconstructing a Functional State Government
Security Enhancement

Current status of Sri Lanka

Moving towards full-scale reconstruction after the end of armed conflict

Since 1983, armed conflict between the government forces and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE), which controlled a part of the northern and eastern areas of the country, broke out. The conflict dragged on for decades in terms of loss of life, and increased numbers of IDP, destruction of infrastructure and public facilities and economic stagnation in the northern and eastern provinces. It ended in May 2009 with the government regaining control of the entire area. With the support of various aid agencies, the Sri Lankan government has been working towards the recovery and reconstruction of areas devastated by the conflict, and full-scale development of these areas is now underway.

Current status of Mindanao

Towards solution of the long-standing conflict

The economies in Mindanao have been left behind due to the prolonged armed conflicts between the government and the Muslim insurgents seeking autonomy. Although the Philippine government concluded the peace agreement with the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) in 1976, negotiations with the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) for entire peace and political change continued. JICA, in cooperation with the Japanese government, has been carrying out various projects for social development in Mindanao, and has played an important role in the pace of progress and development in conflict-affected areas.

Improving people’s lives through public infrastructure development

Immediately after the end of the conflict, JICA began reconstructing public facilities including the destroyed water supply facilities and jetty, provided livelihood support for resettled IDP, and assisted local administrators formulate development plans for the entire region. Two and a half years have passed since the end of the conflict, and JICA plans to improve the administration’s capacity to provide services, develop public infrastructure and provide technical assistance, in order to strengthen production in areas such as fisheries and agriculture.

Support for better administrative social services

For improving the social services to people, JICA has rehabilitated destroyed community facilities and built infrastructure including schools, hospitals, healthcare centers and port facilities. It also extended training courses to the government officials. In addition, in March 2013 JICA started a new capacity building project, “Capacity Building Project for Community Development in Conflict-Affected Areas of Mindanao”, as well as confidence building with the Philippine government.

Improving power supply and training power engineers

JICA is focusing on improving Iraqi power supply in response to the urgent needs of the people through a combination of modalities. Power stations and transmission and distribution substations have been built using yen loans, and power engineers have been trained in cooperation with neighboring countries including Jordan, Egypt, and Syria to manage a power station. JICA’s previous experience in Syria’s Jandar power station training facility, also built using grant assistance, has been utilized in the capacity building of power engineers. Development and advancements in operational and maintenance capacity of power supply infrastructure not only forms the basis of mid-term economic reconstruction, but also contributes to the stability of society through improved administrative services.

Increasing confidence in the government and stabilizing society through resolving the power shortage problem

While assistance is required in a variety of fields in Iraq, that in the field of power supply is particularly important. In the sweltering summer heat, many people are forced to sleep outside. Factories often stop operating due to power shortages, hampering growth of industries. It doesn’t resolve the country’s serious unemployment problem, either. Addressing the stresses of unemployment and advancing economic development, these are the foundations of a peaceful and stable society.

Mid-summer temperatures hit 50°C!

Power shortage is a matter of life and death.

Three wars and years of economic sanctions have left the economic and social infrastructure in Iraq aggrandying and decayed since 1980’s. Power supply is no exception, with only approximately half (6,000 – 7,000MW) of the total national demand (14,000-15,000MW) supplied by the country’s power stations. It is not unusual for power shortages to occur for over ten hours a day. In a country where summer maximums can reach 50°C, power supply is a matter of life and death for the people.
Reconstructing a Functional State Government

When a government fails to perform its basic functions and is unable to retain the people’s confidence, the state becomes vulnerable to social instability and conflict recurrence. Therefore, building a democratic system is necessary from the early stages, with mid- to long-term perspectives. In countries and regions where governing capacity has been weakened by conflict, a comprehensive approach is required, such as assistance in formulating legislation, strengthening administrative organizations, and developing human resources. In new state building, it is important to promote the people’s economic and political participation to promote equitable society. Despite good intentions, hasty democratization, depending on the country’s situation and causes of conflict, could lead to destabilization and further conflict when a system is forced on the people. Therefore, accurate analysis and careful handling of the situation is required.

### JICA’s role in assisting reconstructing a functional state government

- Election support
- Media support
- Legal and judicial development
- Development of democratic administration institutions
- Development of financial institutions

JICA is committed to supporting the recovery of a functional political system for the people, and building the foundations of a fair society.

### Building a mechanism that prevents recurrence of conflict

#### Support program for the democratization process

- Civil law support
- Media support
- Legal and judicial development
- Election support
- Development of democratic administration institutions
- Development of financial institutions

**Civil law support**

"Civil law" constitutes the foundation of a democracy. This body of laws established 150 years ago not only lacks adequate guidelines for resolving conflicts. It is also not consistent with international trading laws. To address this, Nepalese legal professionals and Japanese experts consulted for two years, completing a new civil law draft bill in August 2010. Since January 2011, JICA has been helping to formulate a civil law handbook. Supporting the strengthening of civil law is a long-term commitment, needing time for the law to come into civic consciousness and time for improved operation.

**Supporting the training of community mediators**

In order to prevent disputes among residents from developing into political or inter-community conflict, JICA has been supporting the training of community mediators, to enable villagers to manage community-level disputes. So far, over 270 people have undergone training to acquire skills for dispute settlement, taking part in listening activities and practice mediation sessions.

**Providing unbiased information – media support**

In order to provide unbiased information to citizens, assistance in "media capacity enhancement" is also underway. It is important to address the recent upsurge in media that is advocating particular political parties and ethnic groups, and also prevent the escalation of social tension. JICA is assisting in the development of a healthy media in Nepal through revision of media policies and related laws, as well as supporting the State-run Radio Nepal.

### Current status of Nepal

- A departure from 240 years of monarchy
- In Nepal, pro-democracy movements erupted in many parts of the country in 1990, overthrowing the undemocratic Panchayat System controlled by the king. In the meantime, the Maoists who had been fighting for the abolition of the monarchy and the establishment of a secular nation expanded in number, and the civil war continued for over 10 years. Behind this civil war, there were disparities in social services and economic development among regions, ethnic groups and castes as well as the horizontal disequilibrium inherent in the Nepalese society. Peace agreement was reached in 2006, and the nation moved away from 240 years of monarchical rule towards a federal democratic republic. Despite the people’s high expectations however, the new nation is facing tough challenges.

### Chapter 2

**The current status of South Sudan**

- Disparity between north and south
- South Sudan with a mountain of issues

**South Sudan with a mountain of issues**

On July 9, 2011, the Republic of South Sudan separated from the Republic of the Sudan and declared its independence. In 1983, the Second Sudanese Civil War broke out between the Arabic Sudanese government and non-Arabic insurgents (Sudan People’s Liberation Army, SPLA) continuing for over 20 years, until a comprehensive peace agreement was reached in 2005. During this period, development was disrupted in the southern provinces of Sudan (currently South Sudan) and although they have now achieved independence, the country is still faced with numerous issues concerning the rebuilding of basic state functions.

#### Improving logistics by developing river ports on the shores of the Nile River

- Rebuilding basic state functions
- Logistics support through the development of infrastructure

**Rebuilding basic state functions**

From the early stages, JICA has been involved in the reconstruction of South Sudan conducting a field survey in December 2004 before the peace agreement was reached. Under “Assistance for New Nation Building” which is one of JICA’s priorities in South Sudan, JICA helped in the rebuilding of basic infrastructure including ports, roads and bridges that are directly related to the country’s economic activities. The infrastructure development of the Juba River Port, started in 2006, a year after the comprehensive peace agreement was reached, has been highly praised by the South Sudan government as a tangible “peace dividend”.

**Logistics support through the development of infrastructure**

In South Sudan, instead of ordinary roads, there is a well-developed river transportation system that takes advantage of the vast wetlands of the White Nile River basin. Although there are many river ports along the White Nile River that runs the length of the country, neither seemed to have the appropriate facilities, equipment or human resources of a modern port. In order to improve logistical efficiency and distribution, development of river ports became a matter of urgency. Since 2006, JICA has installed a 35m pier as well as a crane at the Juba River Port, the main port of South Sudan. A technical assistance project began in 2011 for the Port’s Administration, effectively combining infrastructure and human resource development. There is also a plan to extend the 35m-pier to 200m with Japan’s support, in the hope that further improvements in logistics can be realized in the Juba River Port.
Security Enhancement

If security remains unstable after the conflict has ended, it is a challenge for people to lead stable lives or restart economic activities to rebuild the country. If the armed forces are powerful and continue to maintain political and economic influence by holding important posts in the government or controlling land allocation, or if the capacity of civilian police is low, these underlying problems will undermine the function of the public institutions responsible for the security of the population. For such reasons, security enhancement is important, as a precondition for the rebuilding of people’s lives, re-establishment of EPIs and refugees, political and social stability, as well as reconstruction and development.

JICA’s role in security enhancement

- Improvement into security sector
- Demobilization and reintroduction of ex-combatants
- Small arms control
- Control of landmines and unexploded ordinance issue

JICA is committed to the security enhancement, social stability, reconstruction and development of conflict-affected countries.

Democratic Republic of the Congo

Security stabilization through training of police and judicial officers

Retraining of in-service police officers in cooperation with the UN PKO

Given that DRC shares a border with ten other countries, maintaining security is essential for the development of the region including the Great Lakes region, and support for its security sector is indispensable. One of JICA’s initiatives in this security sector is the training of police and legal officers. JICA began re-training active national police officers in 2004 in cooperation with UN PKO (MONUSCO) and has now expanded the areas of training from the original western Kinshasa Special Province and Bas-Congo Province to eastern Orientale Province and North-Kivu Province, thanks to logistical support from the UNDP since 2009.

Six months basic training is also available

In 2010 JICA started six-month basic training for newly hired police officers. Today, this is the main focus, not only contributing to the training of new police officers, but also helping to integrate insurgents into the police force. As many as 20,000 police officers have undergone training in the JICA program so far.

Post-independence democratic elections the key to economic stability

After more than 10 years of political confusion and conflict, the first democratic election following the country’s independence was held in 2006 with full support by the international community, with Joseph Kabila elected as President. Since then, with the support of the international community, the country has regained its independence was held in 2006 with full support by the international community, with Joseph Kabila elected as President. Since then, with the support of the international community, the country has regained independence.

Eiro Yonesaki, Director of JICA DRC Office

To sum up DRC, it is a large country with no end of conflict, but with its 10 million people living in a state of chaos, I still hope throughout the people for peace. Although it is keen to explore shared solutions, it urgently needs a mechanism to support the economic development to ensure future peace and prosperity for all.

Message from Akihiko TANAKA  President of JICA

Peace and Prosperity for All : Donors and Partner Nations

In the last few decades the world has become increasingly interdependent through globalization. As a key member of the international community Japan not only has a duty to address global issues but will itself benefit through increased peace and prosperity through this process.

Under my predecessor, Ms. Sadako Ogata, the Japan International Cooperation Agency expanded its abilities to provide ‘seamless’ assistance in a wide variety of situations: helping peace building in the wake of conflict; rebuilding shattered economies and social structures and then ensuring long-term and sustainable development aid.

Going forward, we will continue to provide assistance for ‘inclusive and dynamic’ development by tailoring the variety of our modalities to the specific needs and circumstances of individual countries and the people. In post-conflict countries JICA will try to bring tangible fruits to all the people in a timely manner to avoid turning them back to the conflict state.

In this way JICA will continue to collaborate with countries across the globe to ensure future peace and prosperity for all.