What can Japan do in African security?

Possibilities of international cooperation

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Japan has political will, potential and capacity to cooperate with France in Africa

- Why should Japan commit to the security in Africa?
- In what field can/should France and Japan cooperate?
- What are the challenges and constrains for Japan?





G7 and TICAD7



Security in Africa as common agenda at both conferences

- Libya
- Sahel Partnership Action Plan
- Strengthening peace and stability (TICAD)

The Three Pillars of TICAD7

- 3 Strengthening peace and stability
 - -Rule of Law
 - -Good Governance
 - -Refugee / IDPs





The characteristics of Japanese security policy in Africa

Objectives

- Securing necessary condition for Japanese trade in Africa
- Matrilateral cooperation in African issues
- Sharing the responsibility to keep international stability

Principles

- -Needs-based approach; ownership, nation building
- -"Grass-roots approach"; human security (not military)
- All Japan/Comprehensive Approach
 Nexus of Peace, Development and Humanitarian concerns

• Tools

- Financial contribution; \$ 100 million for 15 countries (2008-19)
- UN Peacekeeping (capacity building)
- Anti-Pirates in the gulf of Aden
- Human security through ODA

Targets

- Djibouti
 - 1.4 million \$\\$ for supporting coast guard security (2018) JSDF base since 2011
- South Sudan
 Dispatch JSDF Engineer Unit (2012-17, 4000 personnel)
- Sahel
 - Human resource development/Education/PKO capacity building /23 million USD for refugee and IDPs
- PKO training center
- AU
- RECs

The UN Project for African Rapid Deployment of Engineering Capabilities (RDEC)

- Under the UN Project for Rapid Deployment of Enabling Capabilities (UN DFS)
 - = Part of the UN Triangular Partnership Project
- Ghana, Sierra Leone, Nigeria, Uganda
- Since 2015
- Approx. 40 million US dollars to the UN for the training and procurement of heavy equipment
- 149 JSDF and officers as instructors to 8 African countries have been dispatched

United Nations Triangular Partnership Project(TPP) —Rapid Deployment of Enabling Capabilities(RDEC) • Africa—

As of Aug 2019 MoFA JAPAN MoD JAPAN

- Background
- Serious shortage of engineering equipment and its operators was revealed in recent UN Peacekeeping missions. This is a major obstacle in carrying out humanitarian activities and in force protection.
- Prime Minister Abe committed to support rapid deployment at the PKO summit in 2014.
 - (rapid deployment: Capabilities to launch UN peacekeeping missions immediately with well equipped and trained troops)
- The Government of Japan(GoJ) has contributed approx. US\$40million to this project in the framework of **UN Triangular Partnership Project (TPP)**.

 (TPP: capacity building of TCC personnel supported through cooperation among the UN Secretariat, TCCs, and third countries with



Contents of Project

specialized expertise.)

Conduct training to African TCCs

Conduct training to African Troop Contributing Countries(TCCs), which have pledged their intention to deploy engineering unit, at IPSTC, Kenya.

Provide heavy machinery to the UN

Provide heavy engineering equipment (HEE), such as excavator and grader for conducting training

- [JAPAN] 2015 2019 : 149 JSDF instructors and government officials have been dispatched to the trial training and 7 heavy engineering equipment operation training courses. 246 personnel from 8 African countries were trained.

 2019:23 JSDF instructors and government officials are dispatched to the mobile training course to train 30 personnel from Uganda.
- ●[SWISS] 2016 2018: Swiss conducted Training of Trainers (ToT) Course on HEE operation to 41 trainees from 10 African countries.
- [SWISS and ToT graduates] 2018: Swiss instructor and 4 ToT graduates provided HEE operation course to 20 trainees from 2 African countries.
- ●[BRAZIL] 2017 2018: Brazil delivered Engineering Project Management (EPM) Course to 42 trainees from 10 African countries. 2019: Brazil received 4 trainees from 4 African countries in Engineering equipment maintenance course in Brazil.





"The Free and Open Indo-Pacific vision"

- TICAD6 (August 2016@Nairobi)
- International public goods through;
- Rule of law
- Economic prosperity
- Commitment to peace and stability through capacity building
- Is African continent really included?
- Focusing on the coast guard, maritime crime, pirates
- An important sea lane (Comores, Seychelles)

The conditions to advance the Franco-Japanese security cooperation

- "Sharing the same principles" (Niquet:2019)
- Mentality: "Twofold national isolations" (Prof. Kitaoka, Prof. Shirato)
 - Article 9 of the Constitution
 - Little experience on terrorism etc.
- Capacity building <u>inside</u> Japan
- UN peacekeeping as multilateral cooperation
- True 3D approach

Tools for cooperation in Africa

Bilateral

Capacity building (Security sector, Maritime etc.)

Norm/standard setting

Counter terrorism through technological assistance Through UN

80% of the Peacekeeping missions are for Africa

50% of the SC Resolutions are about Africa

Japanese public opinion is favorable

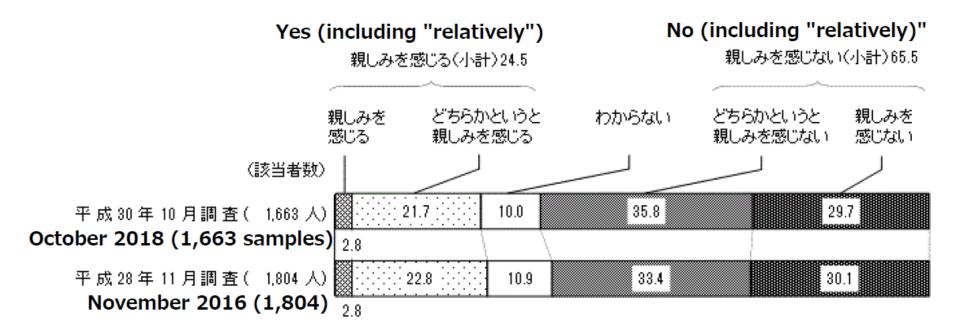
Through EU

Japan-EU Strategic Partnership Agreement (SPA)

Through AU and RECs

"Familiarity" with Africa

図17 アフリカ諸国に対する親近感 Do you feel familiarity with African countries (South Africa, Kenya, Nigeria etc.)?

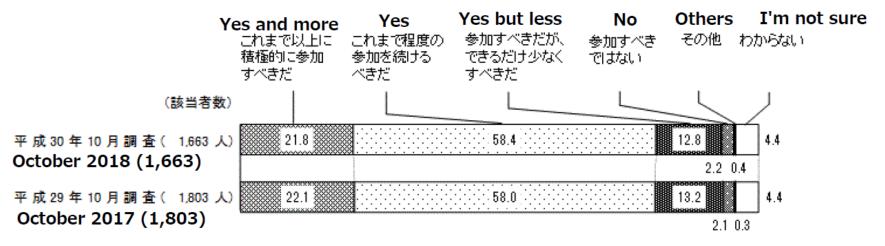


Based on the public opinion poll conducted by the Cabinet Office Japan (https://survey.gov-online.go.jp/h30/h30-gaiko/zh/z17.html).

The participation in UN peacekeeping

図22 国連平和維持活動への参加についての考え方

Do you think Japanese Government should continue paticipating in UN Peacekeeping?



Based on the public opinion poll conducted by the Cabinet Office Japan (https://survey.gov-online.go.jp/h30/h30-gaiko/zh/z22.html)