

JICA's Peacebuilding Assistance

Yuko Dohi
Senior Adviser (Peacebuilding)
JICA

Topics



1. JICA's Strategy on Peacebuilding Assistance

2. Example of JICA's Peacebuilding Assistance

(1) Rebuilding Communities (*Maluku, Indonesia*)

(2) Promotion of Social Cohesion (*Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire*)

Dynamics of Today's Violent Conflict

- A **SURGE** in violent conflicts
 - Armed groups have grown in number, diversity, and scope
 - Violent conflicts are more **PROTRACTED**
- 
- Forced displacement in record numbers
 - Many violent conflicts are **RELAPSING**
 - 60% of all conflicts are recurring

Need to get out of the 'conflict trap'

What makes countries more prone to violent conflicts?

■ Unaddressed conflict drivers and exposure to internal/ external stresses

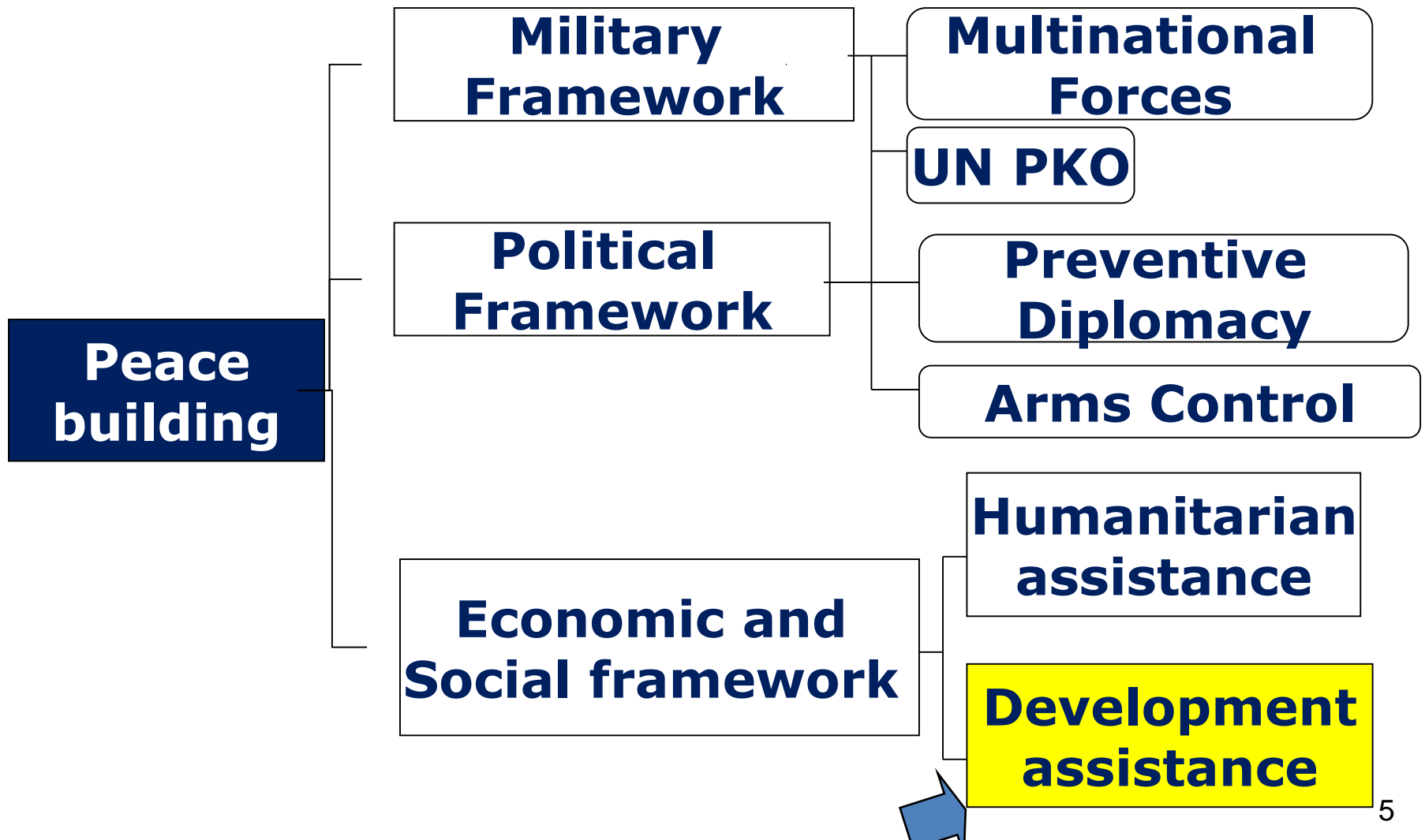
- Unaddressed sense of exclusion, inequality or injustice
- From access to security, power, justice, opportunity, and services



■ Weakness of institutions and capacity to manage stresses and pressures stemming from conflict drivers (“immune system” or resilience)

Sustainable Peace

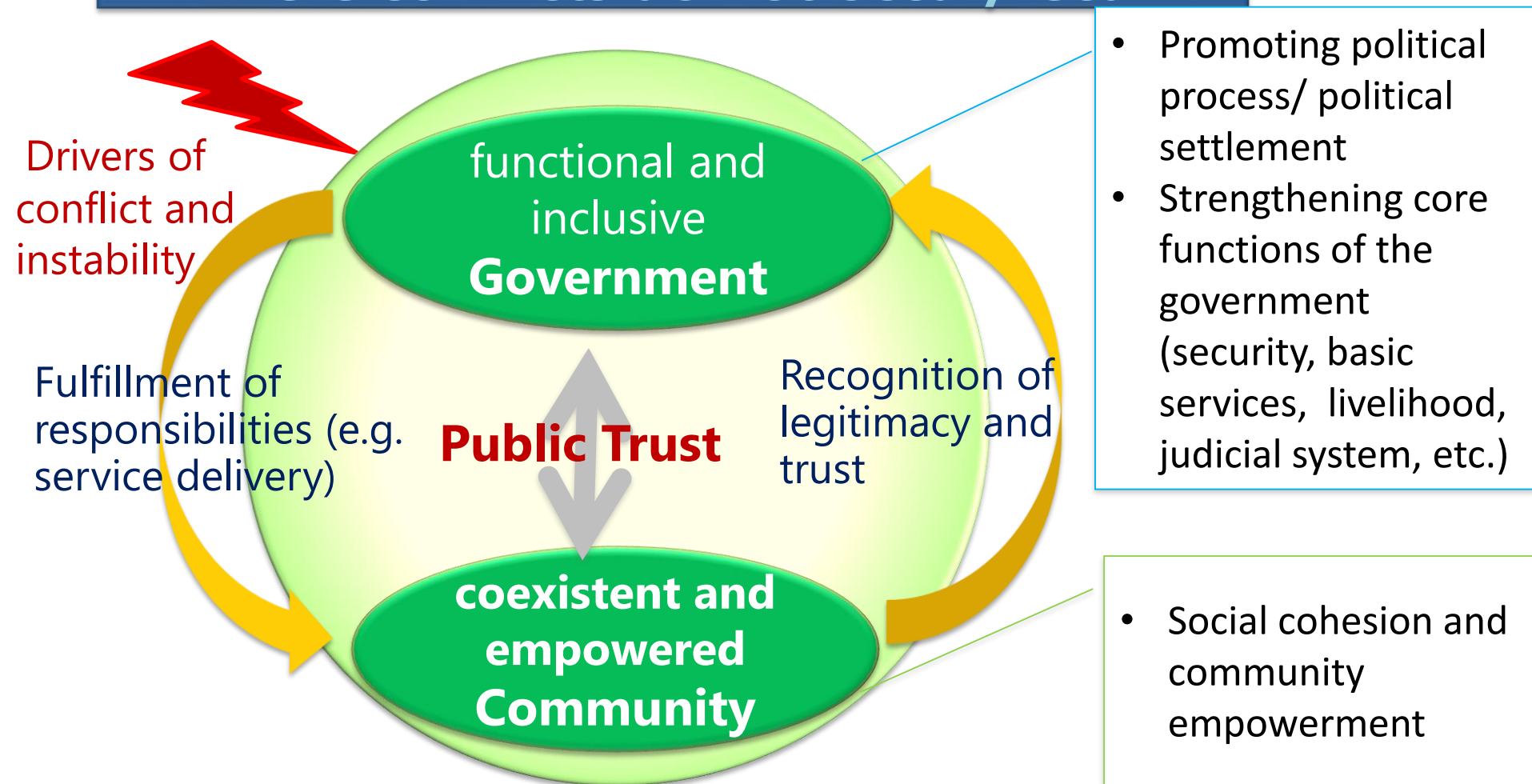
Overview of Peacebuilding



JICA's Concept of Peacebuilding

Building Resilient States

where conflicts do not occur/recur



JICA's Ongoing Interventions

Europe

Promoting mutual understanding and reconciliation/co-existence

Bosnia and Herzegovina
Kosovo

Middle East

Assistance for refugee hosting countries and refugee empowerment

Jordan
Palestine
Turkey
Japanese Initiative for the future of Syrian refugees (JISR)

Human resource development

Yemen

Africa

Peace dividend, developing capacities of public service provision, reducing regional disparities, capacity building of police, support to refugee hosting countries and self-help on refugees, and achieving durable solutions

Côte d'Ivoire
Mali
Somalia
Sierra Leone
South Sudan
Sudan
Uganda
Zambia

Asia

Supporting peace in Mindanao

The Philippines

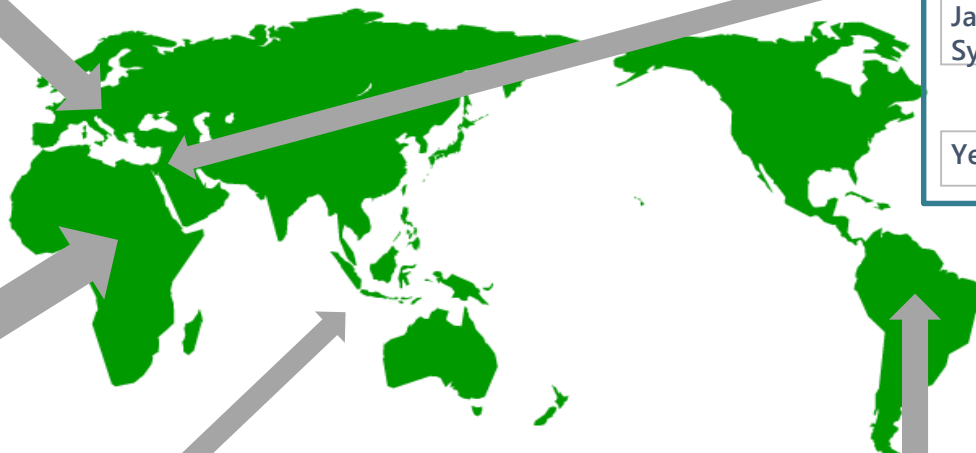
Landmines/Unexploded ordnances(UXO)
Assistance in Landmine Clearance and Third-country training

Cambodia
Laos
Colombia and Iraq

South America

Supporting peace process for repatriated/resettled IDPs

Colombia





**Ex1) Support for Rebuilding
Resilient Community
Case of Indonesia**

Context

- Separatist movement and inter-communal conflict, with re-eruption
- Conflict ended with peace accord
- Almost 1/3 of population displaced
- Conflict divided community with high tensions, subject to possible provocative actions

**Rebuild community where
people can live together**

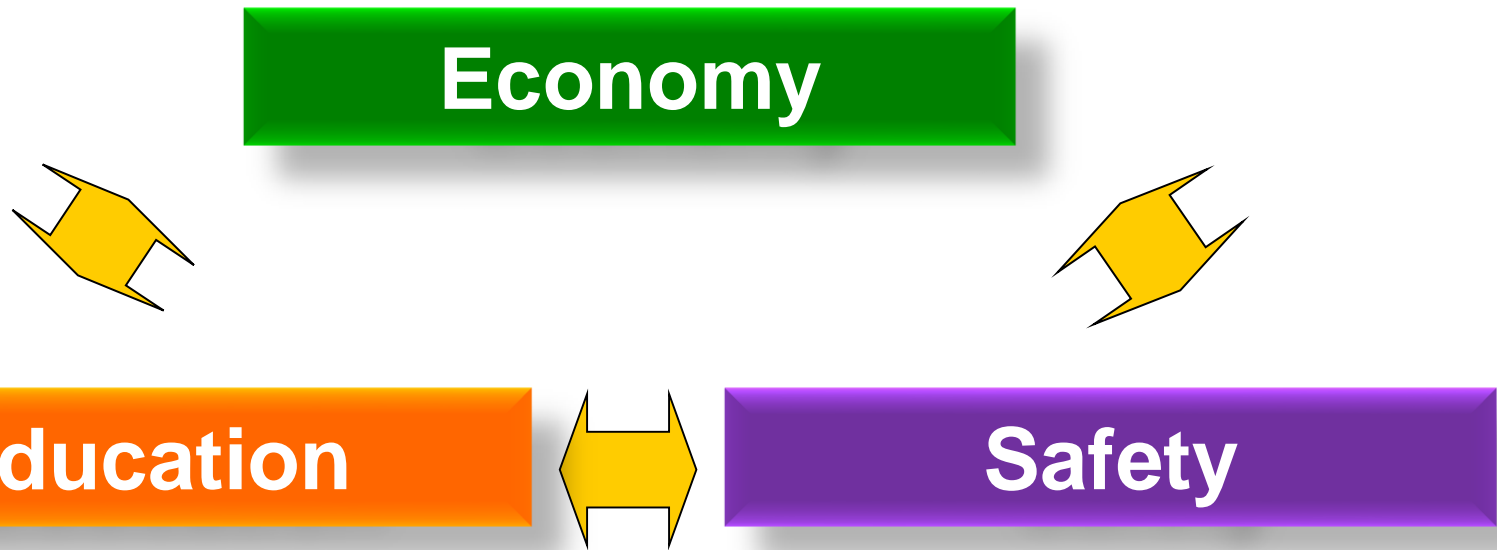


Government Initiative

- Commitment for reconstruction both by central and provincial gov't
 - **Presidential decree for “rehabilitation and recovery of Maluku” (2003)**
 - **Maluku Provincial Gov't Plan (2003~2008)**
- Local leadership for promoting reconciliation at municipality level



Community Rebuilding in Maluku, Indonesia (2005-2007)



Rebuild peace and social cohesion in society

Strategy for Education (“POB”)

Vision by the local government for
educational development
as part of promoting social cohesion

- **Schools and communities work together** for quality education to rebuild peace and social cohesion
- Schools integrate **tradition, knowledge, and skills in the community** which can contribute to social cohesion

Education as the Avenue to Promote Peace and Social Cohesion



Evaluation Results

- Changes in the **perception of schools** on the need to communicate with communities
- Building relationship of **trust between schools and communities** >> Increase of community's support
- Significant improvements **in collegiality among teachers and friendship and collaboration among students**

Ex2) Support for Promoting Social Cohesion in Cote d'Ivoire



Context

Country

- 2002- Conflict divided the country
- 2011 Post-election crisis

Abidjan (conflict affected communes)

- Tensions remained high (youth)
- High unemployment
- Low public distrust due to “unfair” services hindering social cohesion



Rebuild community where people can live in harmony

Government Initiative

- **National Program for Solidarity and Social Cohesion 2015-2020**
- **National Policy on Solidarity and Social Cohesion (PNSCS) 2016-2020**

People to live together with respect for social, cultural, religions, ethnic and political diversities

Capacity Building of Local Gov't in Promoting Social Cohesion

(2013-2016), (2017-2020)

- Social cohesion thru' rehabilitating community infrastructure
 - Municipality facilitate for residents to work together and interact in:
 - planning
 - implementation
 - Monitoring
- towards a common objective**



Schools

Community Roads

Key Considerations

● Joint Activity and Decision-making Opportunities

- Committee made of ethnic, religious, youth, and women representatives, gov't
- Enable voices from various groups to be heard
- Became a Vehicle for Promoting Social Cohesion

● Youth Participation

- Ex-combatants
- Construction works, cleanup campaign, and Joint Supervisory Committee

● Gov't – Community Relations

- Selection based on criteria
- Community consultation and information disclosure on selection results



Evaluation Results

- **Increased communication and interaction among people:**
 - Invitation to traditional ceremonies
 - A sense of “we can now live together”
 - Community’s own initiative of CO establishment
- **Nurtured sense among youth in particular in:**
 - Peer building among youth representatives and co-workers
 - Dignity and pride among youth: “we can also contribute to the development of community”

Peacebuilding through Education

- **Human resource development as a key to statebuilding**
- **Schools as an important common platform that can bring together citizens(pupils and parents) in a divided society**
 - Increase in communication and interaction
 - Shared experience

Thank you!

