

# Part III

## Measures for the Defense of Japan

### Chapter 3

#### Improvement of the International Security Environment

Section 1. Efforts to Support International Peace Cooperation Activities

Section 2. Promotion of Defense Cooperation and Exchanges

Section 3. Efforts Towards Security Frameworks and Cooperation in the Asia-Pacific Region

Section 4. Efforts for Arms Control, Disarmament, and Non-Proliferation



## Section 1. Efforts to Support International Peace Cooperation Activities

At present, the international community faces a range of global-scale problems, such as proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, international terrorism, complex and various regional conflicts and international crimes. With deepening mutual dependency among states and regions stemming from the advancement of the telecommunications network and the globalization of the economy, there is a concern that even events that could occur far from Japan may pose a threat or impact on Japan.

In light of the difficulty for a single country to respond to and solve these global threats and the need to take an approach to addressing these threats not only on the military operations, but also on various other fields, it is widely recognized that the international community need to join hands in coping with these threats.

Under such situation, Japan's defense and security goals set forth in the "2004 National Defense Program Guidelines (NDPG)" are to improve the international security environment and to reduce potential threats to Japan. As a result, the NDPG also states that Japan shall promote diplomatic efforts including the use of Official Development Assistance (ODA), and, proactively and on its own initiative, Japan shall cooperate with nations of the world in order to cooperatively undertake enhancement of the international security environment, or in other words, international peace cooperation activities.

This chapter explains the Ministry of Defense and the SDF's efforts for international peace cooperation activities.

(See Fig. III-3-1-1) (See Reference 56)

Fig. III-3-1-1 International Peace Cooperation Activities Conducted by the SDF



### 1. Proactive Efforts to Support International Peace Cooperation Activities on Japan's Own Initiative

#### 1. Significance of Stipulating International Peace Cooperation Activities as One of the Primary Missions of the SDF

Amid the current security environment, the peace and security of the international community is considered to be closely linked to the peace and security of Japan. Based on this notion, for the SDF to take part in international peace cooperation activities, proactively and on its own initiative, improvements need to be made to education

and training, stand-by postures of assigned units and transportation capabilities. These improvements should be made upon stipulating international peace cooperation activities, which used to be regarded as supplementary activities<sup>1</sup>, as a primary mission<sup>2</sup>, and in 2007, international peace cooperation activities and activities responding to situations in areas surrounding Japan were stipulated as one of the primary missions of the SDF, alongside the defense of Japan and the maintenance of public order.

## 2. History of Japan's Efforts to Support International Peace Cooperation Activities

The Persian Gulf War became a major turning point for Japan to recognize the need to provide military personnel contribution for international cooperation. The SDF dispatched a MSDF minesweeping unit to the Persian Gulf in 1991 to ensure the safe passage of Japanese commercial vessels. For Japan, this dispatch meant an international contribution on the humanitarian arena with the purpose of peaceful and humanitarian support for the reconstruction of devastated, and war-affected countries, as well as to ensure the safe passage of Japanese commercial ships. In 1992, the International Peace Cooperation Law<sup>3</sup> was enacted and Japan subsequently dispatched GSDF engineer units to Cambodia in September as the country's first participation in the U.N. peacekeeping operations (PKO). Since then, the Ministry of Defense and the SDF have participated in various international peace cooperation activities. Currently a total of approximately 400 personnel are assigned to such activities, including approximately 350 to the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH), 2 to the United Nations Mission in Sudan (UNMIS), 6 to the United Nations Mission in Nepal (UNMIN), and 46 to the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF).

The 9/11 attacks on the United States in 2001 led to the enactment of the Anti-Terrorism Special Measures Law<sup>4</sup> (after that law expired it was succeeded by the Replenishment Support Special Measures Law<sup>5</sup>), and the Maritime Self Defense Force (MSDF) conducted replenishment activities in the Indian Ocean for about eight years, with a short interval.

In 2003, Japan enacted the Iraq Special Measures Law<sup>6</sup>, and the GSDF provided medical care, water supply, and assistance for the recovery and improvement of public infrastructure, such as schools and roads in Samawah, Iraq, and the Air Self Defense Force (ASDF) transported supplies for humanitarian and reconstruction assistance from its base in Kuwait.

These kinds of participation by the SDF in international peace cooperation activities contribute to the maintenance of peace and security of the international community including Japan's own. It also contributes to enhancing Japan's credibility with other nations as it provides opportunities to demonstrate the capabilities of the SDF through missions with international organizations such as the United Nations and forces of other countries.

(See Fig. III-3-1-2)

## 3. Continuous Efforts to Carry out Prompt and Accurate International Peace Cooperation Activities

In order to undertake international peace cooperation activities proactively and on its own initiative, the SDF must continue peacetime efforts to establish various systems. Since July 2007, the GSDF has designated candidates from regional armies in rotation for possible missions assignments, in order to maintain a posture allowing them to respond promptly and continuously to operational requirements. In March 2008, the GSDF established the Central Readiness Regiment under the Central Readiness Force, so that the advance unit can quickly carry out preparations for deployment for the main unit that is to follow it. In August and September 2008, in an effort to improve readiness, the Central Readiness Force, together with the Air Support Command of the ASDF, carried out a series of exercises for international peace cooperation activities.

In 2009, the SDF participated in the United Nations Stand-by Arrangement System (UNSAS) in order to participate more actively in United Nations peacekeeping operations<sup>7</sup>.

The SDF also promotes the improvement and enhancement of equipment for international peace cooperation activities. The GSDF has improved a range of vehicles fitted with bullet-proof glass and run-flat tires<sup>8</sup> as well as high capacity generators to enable troops to carry out operations in areas with underdeveloped infrastructure. And, in order to ensure that activities can be carried out under diversified environments, the engines of transport helicopters (CH-47JA) are upgraded. Equipment including a sniper locator is also under development. The MSDF has improved transport ships and destroyers equipped with helicopters for helicopter operations overseas. The MSDF is conducting operational studies on portability and deployability of the Marine Air Command and Control System (MACCS) to promote the effective operation of fixed-wing patrol aircraft overseas. The ASDF promotes the acquisition of aviation satellite phones in order to maintain the command communication between aircraft and the ground controllers, and countermeasure dispensers for transport aircraft. These equipments are also useful for responding to domestic contingencies.

The GSDF is promoting communication among the deploying units and their families to ensure the readiness of units and their personnel for their international peace cooperation activities with peace of mind. The International Peace Cooperation Activities Training Unit at Camp Komakado (Shizuoka Prefecture) conducts education to GSDF personnel to be deployed to international peace cooperation activities, and also supports training related to international peace cooperation activities.

The Ministry of Defense established a new educational institution for peacekeeping under the Joint Staff College in March 2010, scheduled to conduct education to the SDF personnel, officials of the related ministries and other personnel related to international peace cooperation activities.

Fig. III-3-1-2 Summary Comparison of Laws Concerning International Peace Cooperation Activities

Item	International Peace Cooperation Law	Law Concerning Special Measures on Humanitarian and Reconstruction Assistance in Iraq (Expired on July 31, 2009)	Replenishment Support Special Measures Law (Expired on January 15, 2010)
Purpose	○ Proactive contribution to U.N.-centered efforts toward international peace	○ Proactive contribution to the efforts by the international community to support and encourage the self-reliant efforts by the Iraqi people toward the prompt reconstruction of the State of Iraq ○ Contribution to ensuring peace and security of the international community including Japan through the reconstruction of Iraq	○ Proactive contribution to the international community to prevent and eradicate international terrorism ○ Contribution to ensuring peace and security of the international community including Japan
Provisions in the SDF Law	○ Provision under Article 84-4 (Chapter 6) of the SDF Law	○ Supplementary provisions of the SDF Law	○ Supplementary provisions of the SDF Law
Major Activities	○ International peacekeeping activities ○ International humanitarian assistance ○ International election monitoring activities ○ Supplies cooperation for the above-mentioned activities	○ Humanitarian and reconstruction assistance activities ○ Support activities for ensuring security	○ Replenishment support activities
Areas of Operation	○ Areas excluding Japan (including the high seas) (A ceasefire agreement between the parties of the dispute and an agreement by the receiving country are required)	○ Territories of Japan ○ Territories of foreign countries (consent of the agency in charge of administration is required in such countries and in Iraq) <sup>1</sup> ○ High seas and the airspace above <sup>1</sup>	○ Territories of Japan ○ Territories of foreign countries (limited to the Indian Ocean States) (consent of such countries is required) <sup>1</sup> ○ High seas (limited to the Indian Ocean, etc.) and the airspace above <sup>1</sup>
Diet Approval	○ In principle, prior approval in the Diet session is required for the SDF to conduct peace keeping missions <sup>2</sup>	○ To be discussed in the Diet within 20 days from the day since the SDF initiates such measures <sup>2</sup>	○ <sup>3</sup>
Diet Report	○ Prompt report on the details of the operation plan is required	○ Report on the details of operation plan is required without delay	○ Report about the details of operation plan is required without delay

Notes: 1. Limited to areas where combat is not taking place or not expected to take place while Japan's activities are being implemented.

2. In case the Diet is closed, an approval shall be promptly requested in the Diet at the earliest session.

3. As prescribed by Law, (1) The category and nature of operations shall be limited to supply. (2) The area of operations is prescribed, including foreign territories, it is not considered necessary to once again obtain the approval of the Diet. Therefore there are no provisions relating to the Diet approval.



#### 4. Welfare and Mental Health Care of Deployed SDF Units

It is extremely important to make necessary arrangements so that deployed SDF personnel, who are expected to fulfill their assigned duty under severe working conditions while being far away from their home country and their families, can effectively carry out the assigned duty while maintaining both their physical and mental health.

The Ministry of Defense and the SDF have taken a series of measures to ease the anxiety of SDF members deployed overseas for participation in international peace cooperation activities and the anxieties of their families in Japan so that the members can devote themselves to their assigned duties with peace of mind.

Welfare services are provided for the deployed SDF members to support them to maintain close bonds with their families in Japan. Specifically, direct communication between the deployed SDF members and their families in Japan is ensured via video conference system, and they can also communicate through recorded video correspondence. Moreover, briefing sessions for families of the deployed members are held to provide them with a variety of information, and family support centers and family counseling rooms have been established to respond to various questions raised by the families.

The SDF also offers mental healthcare services, such as a course on stress reduction methods for SDF members with scheduled deployments when engaging in overseas missions, and deployed SDF members can consult with designated counselors who have completed specialized training. Such counselors provide deployed members with sufficient mental care. The Ministry of Defense is prepared to assign medical officers to the SDF units engaged in overseas missions and send qualified psychiatrists (mental healthcare support teams, etc.) from Japan and evacuate sickened personnel for full treatment if necessary. Upon completion of the mission or return of mission personnel, ad-hoc special health examinations and mental health checks will be conducted.



Dispatched personnel making satellite phone calls from Haiti

#### 5. Debates on So-called General Law

In recent years, there has been debate in the Diet and at other venues over “general law” that governs international peace cooperation activities.

While no specific actions have been taken so far by the Government toward enacting a “general law,” it is necessary to examine various issues including what specific activities Japan should engage in, as Japan actively assists in ensuring peace and stability of the international community.

## 2. Efforts to Support U.N. Peacekeeping Operations, etc.

As a way to maintain peace in the world’s regions of conflicts, the United Nations carries out 15 peacekeeping operations including ceasefire monitoring, election monitoring, and reconstruction assistance and 12 political and peace building missions (as of May 2010) in their mission to prevent the recurrence of conflict following cease fire agreements. (See Fig. I-1-4-2)

International organizations, such as the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), governments and non-governmental organizations (NGO) conduct relief and reconstruction activities for the victims of conflicts and large-scale disasters from a humanitarian perspective and from the viewpoint of stabilizing affected countries.

Japan, in a bid to fulfill a role commensurate to its international status and responsibilities, has been cooperating both in terms of funding and personnel, with global efforts being led by the United Nations to build a peaceful and stable international community.

In order to help improve the international security environment, based on the International Peace Cooperation Law, the Ministry of Defense and the SDF have actively engaged in international peace cooperation activities by sending troops.

In August 2010, U.N. Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon visited Japan and held talks with Defense Minister Kitazawa on Japan's efforts in support of U.N. peacekeeping activities. The Secretary-General showed appreciation for the SDF's contributions to U.N. peacekeeping activities, and expressed his expectations for future contributions.

## 1. Outline of International Peace Cooperation Law

The International Peace Cooperation Law, enacted in 1992, is designed to further contribute to global efforts led by the United Nations to achieve international peace through upgrading Japan's capability of swift cooperation in

Fig. III-3-1-3 Basic Policy on Japan's Participation in U.N. Peacekeeping Forces (Five Principles)

1. Agreement on a ceasefire shall have been reached among the parties to armed conflicts
2. Consent for the undertaking of U.N. 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 may suspend International Peace Cooperation Assignments. Unless the requirements are satisfied again in a short term, the Government of Japan may 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.

Fig. III-3-1-4 International Peace Cooperation Activities Conducted by the SDF

Duration	International Peace Cooperation Activities (Types of Activities)	Region
Sep. 1992 – Sep. 1993	Cambodia (U.N. peacekeeping operation)	Southeast Asia
May 1993 – Jan. 1995	Mozambique (U.N. peacekeeping operation)	Africa
Sep. 1994 – Dec. 1994	Rwanda (International humanitarian assistance)	Africa
Feb. 1996 –	The Golan Heights (U.N. peacekeeping operation)	Middle East
Nov. 1999 – Feb. 2000	Timor-Leste (International humanitarian assistance)	Southeast Asia
Oct. 2001	Afghanistan (International humanitarian assistance)	Central Asia
Feb. 2002 – Jun. 2004	Timor-Leste (U.N. peacekeeping operation)	Southeast Asia
Mar. 2003 – Apr. 2003	Iraq (International humanitarian assistance)	Middle East
Jul. 2003 – Aug. 2003	Iraq (International humanitarian assistance)	Middle East
Mar. 2007 –	Nepal (U.N. peacekeeping operation)	South Asia
Oct. 2008 –	Sudan (U.N. peacekeeping operation)	Africa
Feb. 2010 –	Haiti (U.N. peacekeeping operation)	Latin America

Bold frame: Ongoing international peace cooperation activity.

1) U.N. peacekeeping operations<sup>9</sup>, 2) humanitarian international relief operations<sup>10</sup>, and 3) international election monitoring activities.

The law stipulates a set of basic guidelines (so-called 5 principles for participation) for Japan's participation in a U.N. peacekeeping force.

(See Fig. III-3-1-3, 4)

## 2. United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH)

### (1) Background

A major earthquake struck Haiti on January 13, 2010, causing the deaths of over 200,000 people. As part of the emergency relief carried out by the international community in response, Japan deployed an international disaster relief medical team consisting with primarily civilian doctors as well as the SDF international disaster relief medical unit on January 14. (See 3 of this Section)

On January 19, 2010, the U.N. Security Council adopted Resolution 1908 to increase the strength of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH), which had been underway since 2004 to gain stability of the political and social unrest in the country, to support efforts for immediate recovery, reconstruction, and stability following the earthquake, and requested member states to send troops.

In response, Japan responded to the United Nations on January 25 that it was prepared to send an SDF engineer unit to the mission in addition to the international disaster relief teams already deployed, in consideration of the major damage from the earthquake in Haiti, and to make further contribution in the field.

On January 25, Defense Minister Kitazawa issued instructions to each Chief of Staff to collect information, coordinate with related organizations, and to form a unit in preparation to support the international peacekeeping operation of MINUSTAH. After receiving a formal request from the UN on January 19 to dispatch an SDF engineer unit, the Japanese Government decided to send a GSDF engineer unit (about 350 personnel) to MINUSTAH with a Cabinet approval on February 5.

### (2) SDF Activities

With the Cabinet approval on February 5, Defense Minister Kitazawa issued the operation order for the international peacekeeping activities in Haiti on the same day. The first detachment was organized primarily from troops of the Central Readiness Force, and began to deploy from Japan to the disaster site



Situation of the disaster area in Haiti



A commemorative photograph between then Prime Minister Hatoyama and Minister of Defense Kitazawa at the departure ceremony



Commander of the first deployment of the Haitian International Disaster Relief Deployment receiving a report from a unit member after arriving in Haiti



Working to prepare the WFP supply warehouse



Repairing refugee camp waste water facilities



Evaluating the earthquake readiness of U.N. related facilities

on the following day, February 6, and completed the deployment by February 14. The GSDF unit began its relief operation as one of the U.N. PKO units on February 16, besides their own camp construction adjacent to the combined campsite of the PKO units in Port-au-Prince, the capital city of Haiti. After the deployment of the 1st detachment, the 2nd detachment organized primarily from members of the Northern Army began its deployment to Haiti from February 24, and took over duties from the 1st detachment on March 19. Starting on August 7, the 3rd detachment, organized primarily members from the Northeastern Army, deployed to Haiti to take over the mission. These deployments to Haiti were accomplished quickly by utilizing civilian transport, in addition to VIP transporter aircraft and ASDF C-130H cargo planes, that shuttled between Miami in the United States and Port-au-Prince since the beginning of the international disaster relief operation. The GSDF unit is equipped with heavy equipment such as bulldozers, hydraulic shovels, and truck cranes, and is assigned with recovery and reconstruction tasks to remove the massive amounts of rubble from the earthquake and preparing sites for displaced populations. The initial mission of the unit was for the civil work for the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) at the Port-au-Prince airport, and that was followed by a number of tasks, such as building and repairing refugee camps, repairing the road to the border to the Dominican Republic, and cleaning up city roads and the rubbles of destroyed government buildings.

Words of appreciation have been conveyed to the GSDF units for their sincere activities from residents

of the ravaged Haiti and from people within the United Nations.

The UN also requested Japan to send construction experts who could assess whether buildings damaged in the earthquake could continue to be used or not, and 3 technical officials of the Defense Ministry were sent as members of the unit, including architects with first-class certification. The 3 officials conducted inspections on 40 buildings, including U.N. facilities, from March 19 to April 9.

Japan was the only nation able to accommodate the U.N. request, and the 3 officials received significant recognition from the United Nations for their work attitudes and the quality of their reports.

The GSDF units have been cooperating with the forces of other countries in the reconstruction support efforts in Haiti. For example, they have been cooperating with Brazilian engineer units of MINUSTAH. Regarding the relations with the U.S. Forces, the SDF has promoted operational cooperation such as on the use of U.S. bases as relay bases between Haiti and Japan, and coordination on the use of Haiti International Airport.



### (3) Features of this Deployment

The massive earthquake in Haiti caused huge damage, killing more than 200,000 people, mainly in Port-au-Prince. The international community, centering on the U.N., has been providing support, responding to Haiti's tragic situation.

The support of SDF troops this time was an integral part of the international support, for the purpose of providing the best support in the incalculable damage in the affected area, and the SDF carried out international disaster relief operations with its medical units deployed immediately following the earthquake (see 3 of this Section). Further, in response to the request to send troops to the international peacekeeping operations in Haiti for recovery and reconstruction, the SDF deployed to the region more swiftly compared to prior missions.

In the past it often took several months of preparation for the SDF units to participate in U.N. peacekeeping operations, since it took a certain amount of time to select personnel, give vaccinations, and prepare necessary equipment. However this time the first detachment departed Japan within two weeks after receiving the order from the Defense Minister to begin preparations. The reasons that enabled this kind of rapid deployment were the establishment of the GSDF Central Readiness Force in 2006, with duties as rapid response to peacekeeping operations and other types of requirements, and the accumulated experience of overseas deployments. The Central Readiness Force provides personnel to deploy units, which are prepared in advance in normal times, including vaccinations.

(See Fig. III-3-1-5, 6, 7, 8)

## 3. The United Nations Mission in Sudan

### (1) Background to Japan's Decision to Send Personnel to UNMIS

In Sudan, the Sudanese Government and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement signed the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) in January 2005. Based upon this agreement, UNMIS was formed to support the implementation of the CPA and to perform ceasefire surveillance, etc. In addition to the military section that performs ceasefire surveillance, etc., UNMIS has a civilian section in charge of election support and humanitarian assistance coordination. UNMIS is a multi-functional, large-scale U.N. peacekeeping operation that involves more than 10,000 people.

In October 2008 the Cabinet decided to dispatch SDF personnel to the UNMIS headquarters, and two SDF officers were dispatched to serve as members of the UNMIS headquarters. In addition, one officer was dispatched to serve as a Defense Attaché at the Japanese Embassy in Sudan, and to support the activities of the UNMIS headquarters personnel. In April 2009, the two members of the second detachment at the headquarters were replaced by the third detachment, who is recurrently engaged in the assignment.

Since Sudan is the largest country in Africa, bordering nine countries, its stability is crucial to the improvement of the security environment of Africa as a whole. Furthermore, in light of the fact that terrorist organizations such as Al-Qaeda had located their bases in Sudan, Japan's proactive involvement on its own initiative in international efforts for the stability of Sudan by dispatching SDF officers to UNMIS is of great significance from the viewpoint of the effort against terrorism and the security of Japan. Moreover, not only Group of Eight (G8) countries but also Asia-Pacific countries have been deeply involved in various issues facing Africa; thus, participating in UNMIS will help to strengthen cooperation between Japan and these countries. It will also expand the SDF's



Dispatched personnel coordinating activities at UNMIS headquarters



Fig. III-3-1-5 Haiti and the Surrounding Area

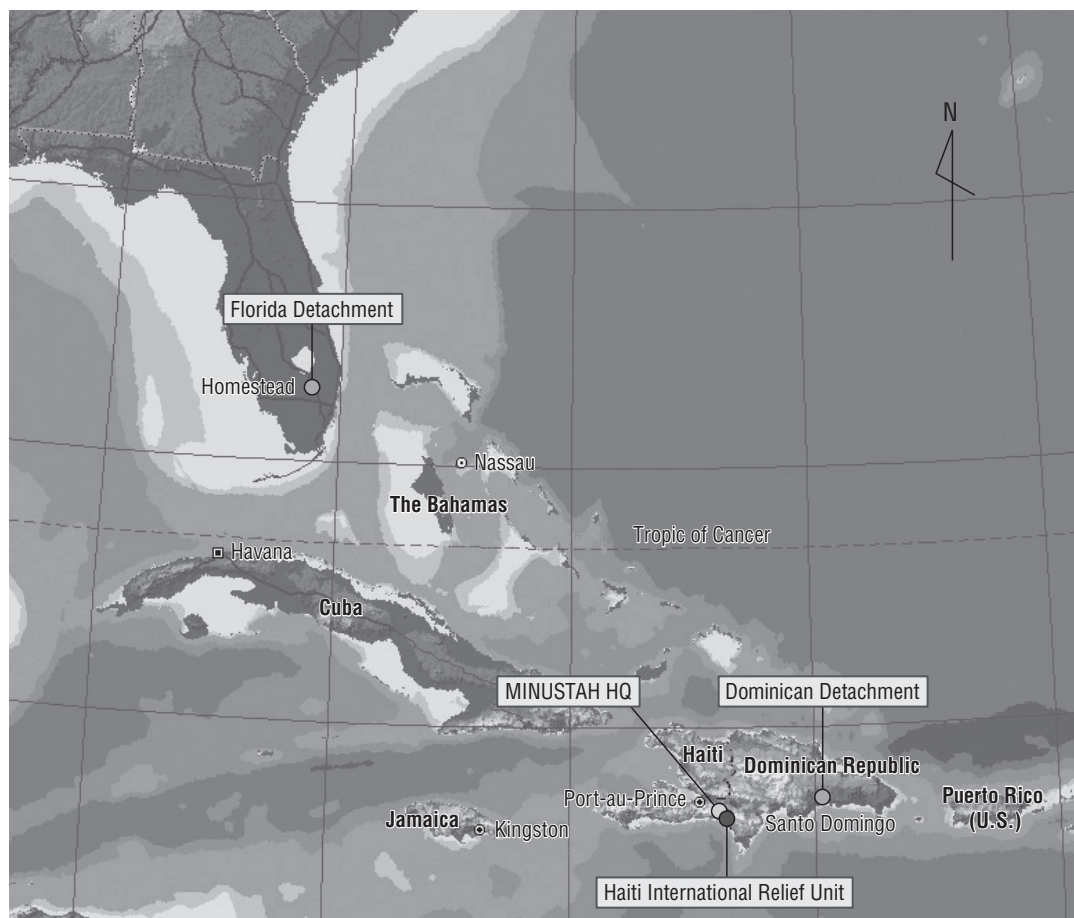
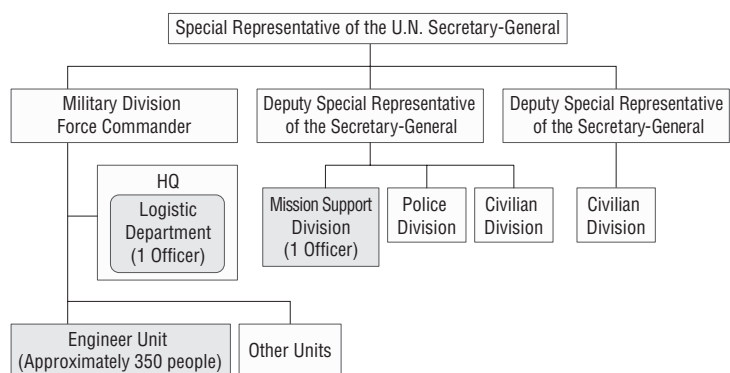


Fig. III-3-1-6 Organization of MINUSTAH



Note: Figures in the blue squares show the number of Japanese personnel dispatched to MINUSTAH.

Fig. III-3-1-7 Overview of the Haiti International Relief Unit

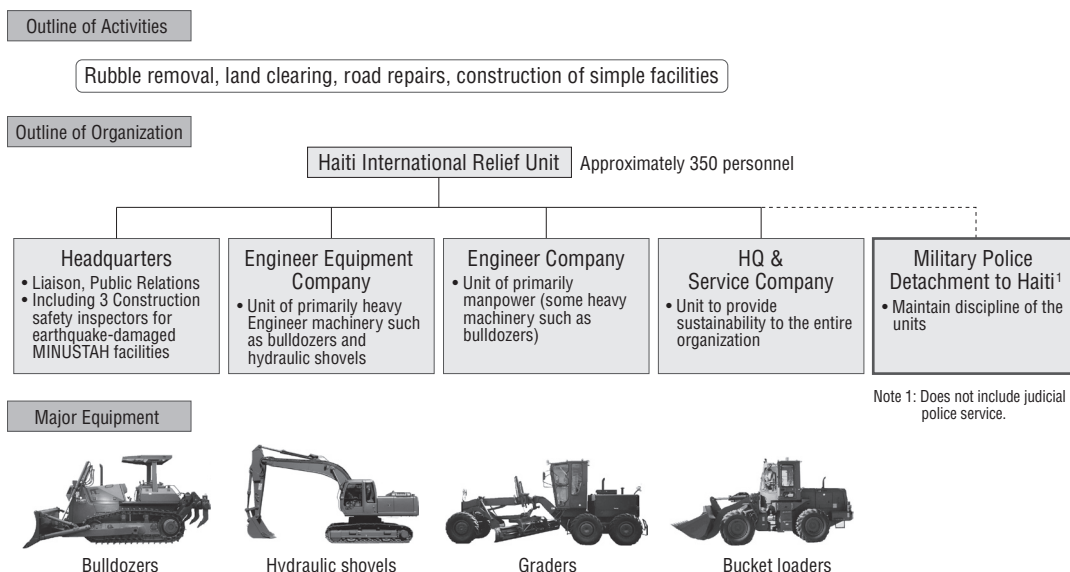


Fig. III-3-1-8 Status of Activities by SDF Units for Haiti PKOs (2010)

(As of August 5, 2010)

	Details of Activities	Duration
1	Land clearing for World Food Programme (WFP) storage area	February 16
2	Rubble removal for the Nader Art Museum	February 22–March 19
3	Maintenance on WFP drainage facilities in area adjacent to the SDF camp	March 22–March 25
4	Rubble removal from Madan Gano canal	March 25–March 26
5	Construction of U.N. camp site for the use of other countries	February 24–March 29
6	Forklift transport for U.N. WFP (to Jacmel in the southern country)	March 30
7	Land clearing assistance for the Tabarre Issa refugee camp (in support of the Brazilian contingent)	March 27–April 1
8	Container transport for Pakistan contingent	April 3
9	Repairs to the Mt. Goyavier telecommunications tower installation road	March 29–April 5
10	Building safety inspection for U.N. facilities	March 11–April 9
11	WFP container transport	April 9
12	Rubble removal for a collapsed Ministry of Finance and Economy branch office	March 24–April 12
13	Equipment transport assistance for the Brazilian contingent	April 21, April 23
14	Drainage facilities repair assistance for the Delmas refugee camp	April 7–April 23
15	Land clearing assistance for a school (IMEC)	April 26
16	Assistance for expanding the site of the MINUSTAH logistic facilities	First stage: March 30–April 2; Second stage: April 10–April 26
17	Crane assistance for the Peruvian contingent	April 15–April 19, April 27
18	Crane assistance for moving containers for the Integrated Logistics Operation Center	May 6, May 13
19	Land clearing for Construction site of Ministry of Public Works, Transport and Communications branch office	May 19–May 21
20	Land clearing for Peruvian contingent camp	May 24
21	Road repairs to the Dominican Republic border	March 29–May 28
22	Material transport and handling support for the Brazilian contingent	June 10–11

Fig. III-3-1-8 Status of Activities by SDF Units for Haiti PKOs (2010)

(As of August 5, 2010)

	Details of Activities	Duration
23	Container crane support to the Philippine contingent	June 21
24	Dismantling and rubble clearing of the collapsed revenue office building	June 3–22
25	Gutter construction at Camp Delta	June 21–July 1
26	Dismantling and rubble clearing of a collapsed school (joint operation with the ROK contingent)	June 8–July 1
27	Setting-up assistance of generator for the Nepalese contingent	July 9
28	Demolition of collapsed prison and rubble removal	May 26–July 12
29	Roller assistance for road repairs on Croix-des-Bouguets Road	July 13–14
30	Transport of engineering equipment to Onamin bridge	July 13–16
31	Towing assistance for constructing a fuel tank for the Nepalese contingent	July 21
32	Construction of drainage facilities for the Jordanian police	July 20–22
33	Extract gravel for camp	July 12–23
34	Transport assistance of equipments for the Integrated Logistic Operation Center	July 22–23
35	Construction of drainage facilities for Bangladeshi police	July 23–26
36	Dismantling and rubble clearing of Signo Tuberculosis Sanitarium (joint operation with the ROK contingent)	July 8–31
37	Transport of aggregate for maintaining camp	August 4
38	Construction of drainage facilities	From May 10
39	Rubble removal for roads in Port-au-Prince	April 9–May 14, May 31–June 3, June 9–18, June 30–July 4, From July 8
40	Maintenance and repair of the border road to the Dominican Republic	June 18 (conducted to accommodate daily requests)
41	Civil work of the site for the Malpase orphanage	From June 21
42	River Bank construction works for Onamin Bridge	From July 23
43	Dismantling and rubble clearing of Bourdon School	From July 26
44	Construction of drainage facilities for the Bolivian contingent	From August 4

Note: Camp Delta: the base holding the military headquarters for MINUSTAH.

approach to international peace cooperation and is useful from the perspective of human resources development and improving practical capabilities of the SDF.

(See Fig. III-3-1-9)

## (2) Activities of Dispatched Personnel

In line with the policy of the United Nations that personnel at headquarters work without arms, in the same manner as mentioned below for UNMIN, the SDF officers dispatched to UNMIS do not carry weapons, and are dispatched on an individual basis.

One SDF officer in Sudan is undertaking coordination duties within UNMIS relating to the general logistical demands of the military sectors in the Logistics Office of the Military Component<sup>11</sup> Headquarters located in the capital, Khartoum. The other officer is managing the database at the Joint Information Analysis Center in the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

GSDF officers have earned high acclaim from UNMIS personnel for their discipline, professionalism, and sincere approach to their work.

## [COLUMN]

## VOICE

**Voice of SDF Personnel who Participated in the Haiti PKO**

**Lieutenant Colonel Hiroyuki Ogura**  
**(Deputy Commander for the First International Relief Team to Haiti),**  
**Central Readiness Force Headquarters, GSDF**

After I finished the site survey as an investigator of the International Relief Team to Haiti, I participated in relief support activities, as the deputy commander of the First International Relief Team to Haiti on site. After the Defense Minister's instructions to make preparations were issued on January 25 this year, I left Japan for Haiti on January 30. While I coordinated with the local United Nations bodies and other organizations, I made preparations to receive the main group, and accepted the first wave of the group that arrived on February 7.

As the entire team wanted to cooperate in Haiti's recovery as soon as possible, we began our engineering activities immediately, even before our own water needs for our livelihood were assured. This dispatch, deployed in just two weeks from the request by the United Nations, was highly praised on the site for being the fastest deployment in the history of U.N. PKO.

We have been cooperating with troops from many other countries on site. Our neighboring country South Korea has also dispatched an engineering unit, and we are promoting cooperation such as mutual visits to each other's units. Engineering units from Japan and South Korea experienced such cooperation during the PKO activities in Timor-Leste as well, and we are confident we can cooperate with each other to perform our duties also in Haiti.



Lt. Colonel Ogura being interviewed on site



A group photograph at the base for the Haitian International Disaster Relief Deployment

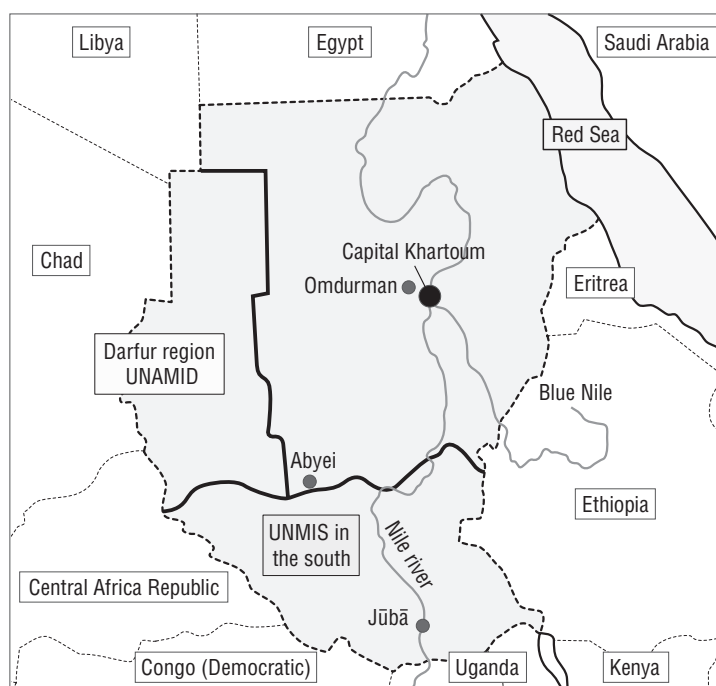
#### **4. United Nations Mission in Nepal (UNMIN)**

##### **(1) Background of Japan's Decision to Send Personnel to UNMIN**

After the civil war between the Nepalese Government then and the Maoists (Communist Party of Nepal Unified-Maoists) in a bid to capture power, an accord aimed at achieving permanent peace was signed in November 2006 thanks to repeated peace talks under the new government formed in May 2006. Subsequently, a comprehensive peace agreement was reached, marking the end of the conflict.

In response to a request from the Nepalese Government and a recommendation by the Secretary-General of United Nations, UNMIN was established in January 2007 through U.N. Security Council Resolution 1740. Nepal's Constituent Assembly election was held in April 2008 and marked the transition from a monarchy to a

Fig. III-3-1-9 Sudan and the Surrounding Area



federal democratic republic, representing a certain degree of progress in Nepal's peace process. Nevertheless, some issues remain unsolved, such as the integration of the national army and Maoists militia groups. In May 2010, the United Nations extended UNMIN's tenure until September 15, 2010, at the request of the Nepalese government.

Situated between China and India, Nepal occupies an important strategic position, and its stability is crucial to the security of the Asian region as a whole.

The Government of Japan, in response to a request by the United Nations for the dispatch of arms monitors to UNMIN operations, decided to dispatch personnel to the mission, and in March 2007, six GSDF officers were dispatched to UNMIN. In March 2010, the fourth team consisting of six members replaced the third team to continue arms-monitoring duties. In addition, the Ministry of Defense and the International Peace Cooperation Headquarters of the Cabinet Office respectively, dispatched two liaison personnel for coordination with relevant local agencies and information collection.

(See Fig. III-3-1-10)

## (2) Activities of GSDF Officers at UNMIN

The GSDF officers dispatched to UNMIN do not carry weapons, in accordance with the provisions of the United Nations. Further, whereas arms-monitoring and headquarters personnel were deployed on an individual basis together with units in personnel deployments for U.N. peacekeeping operations prior to the UNMIN deployment, for the first time, only



Personnel dispatched to UNMIN patrol the city



Fig. III-3-1-10 Location of Arms Monitors in UNMIN



Note: Dispatched in rotation to Maoist camps, etc., from UNMIN headquarters in Kathmandu.

military observers were individually deployed in the case of UNMIN.

SDF officers are being dispatched to seven Maoist camps and barracks of the Nepalese military for monitoring of the management of arms and armies.

SDF officers have earned high acclaim from U.N. staff in Nepal and UNMIN arms monitors of participating nations for their discipline, professionalism, leadership, and sincere approach to their work.

## 5. The U.N. Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF)

### (1) Background to Japan's Decision to Send Troops to UNDOF

The U.N. Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) has been undertaking peacekeeping operations in a zone called the Area of Separation (AOS), set up in the Golan Heights between the opposing troops of Syria and Israel based on a ceasefire agreement. UNDOF's mission is to monitor the ceasefire between the two countries and the implementation of measures stipulated under an agreement between the countries over the separation of their opposing troops. The SDF has been providing logistical support for UNDOF operations.

(See Fig. III-3-1-11, 12)

For Japan, as a country that relies on the Middle East for the majority of its oil imports, stability in this region is crucial. Japan's participation in UNDOF operations is significant because it marks Japan's personnel contribution to the international efforts for peace in the Middle East. The participation is also significant for Japan to develop human resources for international peace cooperation activities.

The Government of Japan decided in December 1995 to dispatch SDF units and other personnel to UNDOF. In February 1996, the first transport unit of 43 personnel was sent to the Golan Heights replacing a Canadian transport unit. Since then, an SDF unit has been dispatched approximately every six months on a rotating basis. However, the rotation system has changed so that only the rotation of personnel is conducted with the unit maintained, and the Golan Heights Transport Unit was newly organized in February 2008.

Fig. III-3-1-11 Map of the Golan Heights and Its Vicinity

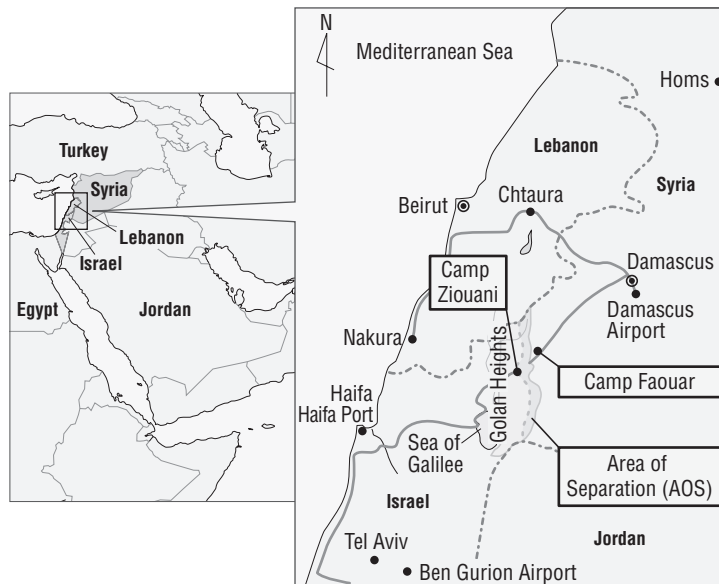
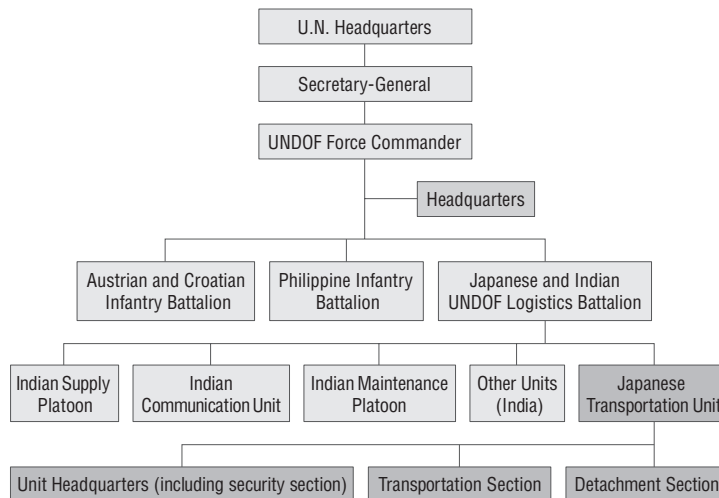


Fig. III-3-1-12 Organizational Structure of UNDOF

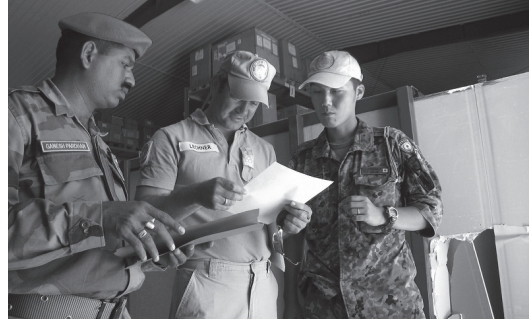


## (2) SDF Operations

The dispatched SDF transport unit is in charge of transporting daily goods and materials needed for UNDOF operations from the harbors, airports and commodities markets of Israel, Syria and Lebanon to the UNDOF camps. The unit also provides logistical support, including repairs of roads and removal of snow from streets in plateau areas with an altitude of more than 2,800 meters. The transport unit stayed at the same camp as Indian forces, which replaced Canadian forces in March 2006. Members of the SDF and Indian forces jointly provide meals and other services to troops.

The ASDF flies a C-130H transport plane and a U-4 multipurpose assistance plane to the Golan Heights every six months to transport goods and materials for the transport unit.

Two SDF personnel were initially sent to the UNDOF headquarters to be in charge of planning and coordination of transport and other UNDOF logistic support operations, and also to be responsible for publicity and budget-related works, and that was increased to three in 2009. The SDF personnel are assigned to the UNDOF headquarters for about one year, and are replaced by other SDF personnel after completing their assignment. The SDF personnel as of the end of May 2010 are in the 15th dispatch.



Personnel deployed for UNDOF coordinate with personnel from the militaries of other nations

Japan had initially intended to complete its participation in UNDOF operations within two years. However, participation has continued until now after taking into consideration various factors, such as strong requests from the United Nations, high evaluation of past Japanese operations by the United Nations and relevant countries, and the importance of Japan's personnel contribution to peace in the Middle East, an issue that greatly affects Japan's national prosperity. Japan's contribution to UNDOF has been deepened with the SDF dispatch of the Golan Heights Transport Unit 29 times, totaling approximately 1,250 personnel.

## 6. Consideration of dispatching officers to the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT)

### (1) Background, etc., of Consideration

After the end of the war for independence, a peace agreement was reached in April 1999 and consecutive U.N. missions have been established in Timor-Leste. In May 2002 Timor-Leste achieved independence. As the security situation deteriorated in 2006, the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT) was established in August of the same year to restore and maintain public order. After the establishment of UNMIT, a presidential election was held in April 2007, and subsequently the presidential runoff vote and a national assembly election were conducted in May and June respectively in the same year. While there was an attack on the president by an armed group in February 2008, UNMIT has contributed to the stability of Timor-Leste steadily, so that the security situation has been improving since that incident and the National Police of Timor-Leste is gradually resuming policing responsibilities.

Former Prime Minister Hatoyama held talks with President of Timor-Leste Ramos-Horta on March 16, 2010, and expressed that Japan would positively consider deploying military liaison officers to UNMIT. These unarmed military liaison officers are deployed around Timor-Leste and are gathering information on the situation around the country. Currently, related ministries are coordinating with the United Nations and other related organizations in preparation for the deployment of SDF personnel to UNMIT by around the fall of this year.

## 7. Dispatch of Instructors to the PKO Center in Africa

In a joint press conference held in June 2008 the then Prime Minister and the Secretary General of the United Nations announced their intention to enhance the capacity of the PKO center in Africa, including sending SDF personnel as instructors. Following this, two GSDF officers were dispatched to the PKO center in Egypt (Cairo Regional Center for Training on Conflict Resolution and Peacekeeping in Africa: CCCPA) during November 21–30, 2008. The aim of this dispatch was to support the peacekeeping efforts undertaken by the African nations themselves. It was the first time that SDF instructors had been dispatched to a foreign educational and training institution for PKO. The dispatched SDF personnel delivered lectures on the importance of building relationships with local residents in international peace cooperation activities. They incorporated specific case studies into



Dispatched personnel lecturing at the CCCPA

their talks based on the experience in humanitarian and reconstruction assistance in Iraq as well as lessons learned from domestic and international disaster relief operations. They made efforts to make the lectures simple enough to be understood even without specialist knowledge of military-civilian cooperation, which was highly commended by CCCPA staff as well as the audience.

This evaluation was followed by another request for sending instructors in May 2009; and a GSDF officer was dispatched to the CCCPA accordingly

between May 22 and June 6, 2009. The GSDF also sent two officers to the peacekeeping school in Bamako, Mali from August 28 to September 5. In response to a third request from the CCCPA to dispatch instructors in April 2010, the first female GSDF officer was sent from April 11 to 16. In July a second request for instructors was received from the peacekeeping school in Bamako, and a GSDF officer was sent from August 14 to 30.

These GSDF officers provided desktop exercises relating to peacekeeping activities for participants including military and civilian personnel from African nations and gave instruction and advice on what they had learned about cooperation between the military and civilians through humanitarian activities in Iraq and a variety of U.N. peacekeeping activities.

### 3. International Disaster Relief Operations

The Ministry of Defense and the SDF are determined to step up international disaster relief operations from the viewpoint of humanitarian contributions and improvement of the international security environment for the purpose of contributing to the advancement of international cooperation.

To this end, the SDF maintain their readiness to take any necessary action based on prepared disaster relief operation plans, whenever a situation in which their operations are deemed necessary arises. The SDF has been proactively conducting international disaster relief operations which fully utilize the capabilities of the GSDF, MSDF, and ASDF, while taking into consideration specific relief requests by the governments of affected countries and disaster situations in these countries.

(See Fig. III-3-1-13)

#### 1. Outline of the Law Concerning the Dispatch of International Disaster Relief Teams

Since the enactment of the International Disaster Relief Law<sup>12</sup> in 1987, Japan has engaged in international disaster relief activities in response to requests from the governments of affected countries and international organizations.

In 1992, the International Disaster Relief Law was amended to enable the SDF to participate in international disaster relief operations and to transport its personnel and equipment. Since then, the SDF has maintained its readiness for international disaster relief operations with self-sufficient capabilities, including relief operations and medical treatment, and with the use of its own equipment, organizations, and the benefits of regular training.

#### 2. International Disaster Relief Operations by the SDF and the SDF's Posture

Judging from the past experience of SDF dispatched to various disaster sites in Japan, the SDF's capabilities in international disaster relief operations encompass 1) medical services, such as first-aid medical treatment and epidemic prevention, 2) transport of goods, patients, and disaster relief personnel by helicopter, and 3) ensuring

Fig. III-3-1-13 International Disaster Relief Operations and Others by the SDF

Duration	International Disaster Relief Operations and Other	Region
Nov.–Dec. 1998	International disaster relief operations in response to a hurricane that hit Honduras	Latin America
Sep.–Nov. 1999	Transportation of necessary resources for international disaster relief operations in quake-hit northwestern Turkey	Middle East
Feb. 2001	International disaster relief operations in response to a major earthquake in India	South Asia
Dec. 2003–Jan. 2004	Transportation of necessary resources for international disaster relief operations in quake-hit southeastern Iran	Middle East
Dec. 2004–Mar. 2005	International disaster relief operations after a large-scale earthquake off Indonesia's Sumatra Island and consequent tsunami in the Indian Ocean	Southeast Asia
Aug. 2005	International disaster relief operations for a Russian mini-submarine accident off Kamchatka Peninsula in Russia	North Pacific
Oct.–Dec. 2005	International disaster relief operations in response to a major earthquake in Pakistan and other countries	South Asia
Jun. 2006	International disaster relief operations in response to a major earthquake in central Java Island in Indonesia	Southeast Asia
Oct. 2009	International disaster relief operations in response to the disaster off the coast of Padang, West Sumatra, Indonesia	Southeast Asia
Jan.–Feb. 2010	International disaster relief operations in response to the large-scale earthquake in Haiti	Latin America
Aug. 2010–	International disaster relief operations in response to major flooding in Pakistan	South Asia

water supplies using water-purifying devices. Also, the SDF uses transport planes and transport ships to carry disaster relief personnel and equipment to the affected area. International disaster relief operations conducted by the SDF may take different forms according to factors such as the scale of the disaster, the degree of damage, and the requests of the governments of affected countries or international organizations. For example, it provided air transport and medical support after the major earthquake in Haiti in January 2010, after receiving a request from the Government of Haiti and consultations with the Foreign Minister.

The Central Readiness Force and regional units of the GSDF maintain their readiness to ensure that they can carry out international disaster relief operations in an independent manner anytime the need arises.

The MSDF and ASDF maintain their readiness to dispatch fleet and air-support units, respectively, to transport supplies to units participating in international disaster relief operations, including their own, as the need for disaster relief arises.



Defense council on the International Relief Team to Haiti

### 3. International Disaster Relief Activities in Haiti

#### (1) Background, etc., of the Dispatch

The major earthquake that struck Haiti on January 13, 2010 was said to have been “the worst humanitarian crisis in 10 years,” killing more than 200,000 people mostly in Port-au-Prince, the capital city of Haiti.



International support has been being offered mainly through the United Nations in response to this tragedy in Haiti, and the Ministry of Defense and the SDF reacted immediately, sending a survey team of two members the next day on the 14th, and subsequently took the following actions after receiving a request from the Haitian Government and consultations with the Foreign Ministry.

## (2) Activities of the SDF

First, the SDF conducted airlift missions by ASDF C-130H transport aircraft. As Port-au-Prince Airport was closed to takeoffs and landings by commercial aircraft, immediately after the earthquake occurred it became necessary to quickly ensure means to transport support personnel and materials. For that purpose, a C-130H transport aircraft that happened to be in Arizona for training was sent quickly, on the 15th, to Florida, where it was poised on standby, and prepared to be ready to provide air transport from the United States to Port-au-Prince. The aircraft transported a Japanese international disaster medical relief team made up of civilians, doctors, etc., from Florida to Port-au-Prince. On its return flight, with many affected local people waiting at the airport for evacuation from Haiti to the United States, the aircraft carried 34 people to Florida as part of its rescue activities in the international disaster relief activities.



SDF personnel transporting a U.S. victim



SDF personnel examining local disaster victims

Secondly, the International Disaster Relief Team SDF Medical Assistance Team of about 104 personnel, including 13 doctors was dispatched to provide emergency medical treatment for residents injured by falling debris, etc., in the earthquake or who fell ill from infectious diseases as a result of the worsening hygiene. The Medical Assistance Team was operational in Leogane city, approximately 40km from Port-au-Prince, and treated 2,954 patients from January 23 to February 13.

The Japanese international disaster medical relief team that had been brought over by the ASDF C-130H transport aircraft conducted its activities in an Episcopal nursing school in Leogane city, and the SDF Medical Assistance Team took over and continued those activities. The SDF withdrew from the facility as a Japan Red Cross medical team took over there. In that manner, Japan was able to provide seamlessly continuous relief activities. In addition to that, the SDF Medical Assistance Team conducted medical activities there by coordinating with not only nearby troops from Canadian Forces and U.S. Forces but also civilian organizations such as NGOs.

## (3) Evaluations

These SDF responses drew appreciation from the United States for transporting the disaster victims, and from the Haitian government and high ranking U.N. officials of the local mission for the medical assistance activities. Many of the local residents who received medical care as well expressed their thanks for the dedicated service and kind attitude of the SDF personnel.

#### 4. International Disaster Relief Activities for the Padang, Indonesia Earthquake

##### (1) Background.

A magnitude 7.5 earthquake (according to the Japan Meteorological Agency) struck offshore of Padang on West Sumatra in Indonesia on September 30, 2009, killing more than 1,000 people and causing major damage. The Ministry of Defense and SDF received a request from the Indonesian government and consultations from the Foreign Ministry, and began medical activities consisting of emergency treatment for residents who were direct or indirect victims of the earthquake, on October 5.



SDF personnel examining local patients

#### [COLUMN]

#### VOICE

##### Voice of a Member of the International Disaster Relief Team (ASDF officer)

**Major Makoto Takebe, 401st Squadron, 1st Tactical Airlift Group  
(Currently assigned to the 12th Flying Training Wing, 12th Flying Training Squadron)**

In January this year, I, as commander of the Haiti International Disaster Relief Airlift Unit, directed Airlift Unit personnel and carried JICA medical teams, Haiti International Disaster Relief Team members, materials, and victims of the disaster in the Republic of Haiti by C-130H transport aircraft between Homestead Air Force Base in the United States and the Port-au-Prince airport in Haiti.

After completing training in the United States, we suddenly received an order to join the international disaster relief activities at the initial stage of deployment, and we were embarrassed by many unclear factors, such as support posture, points of contact for coordination, and operational procedures. But with the tireless effort of the Airlift Unit personnel, and much support from U.S. Air Force personnel, and the joint coordination offices of the SDF, we were able to perform our duties promptly and accurately. The many words of thanks received from Americans and Haitians living in the United States encouraged the members of the Airlift Unit, and increased the feelings of accomplishment and success that they felt toward the missions.

The range of activities for the SDF has become global, and the nature of those activities has been diversifying. At the same time that we aim to improve our capabilities (knowledge, technical skills, languages, etc.) to respond quickly and flexibly to any type of situation, we should convey the accumulated experience of our overseas duties to our successors, and would like to contribute to improving the capabilities of the SDF, whose mission has been more globalized.



Major Takebe coordinating with the U.S. military at Homestead Air Force Base (5th from the left)

## (2) Results of the Activities

The dispatched medical assistance team was made up of 12 people, including 3 doctors, and they conducted medical activities in Kudu Ganting village in Pariaman near Padang, West Sumatra, and the surrounding area, treating 919 patients until October 17. During that period in Padang and in the capital city Jakarta, the integrated coordination office personnel of about 20 people gathered information on the needs for assistance and coordinated with related organizations.

## (3) Evaluation of these Activities

The mayors and residents of the local cities expressed their thanks for the international disaster relief activities, and the head of national disaster management agency and the Indonesian ambassador to Japan also expressed their deep gratitude.

## 5. Response to Flooding in Pakistan

Record torrential rains in Pakistan since the latter half of July 2010 caused large-scale water damage, killing more than 1,600 people, and affecting 15.4 million



Ministry of Defense Meeting Concerning the Dispatch of the JDRT to Pakistan (August 20, 2010)

## [COLUMN]

## VOICE

### Voice of a Member of the Haiti International Disaster Relief Team (GSDF medical officer)

#### Major Kosuke Hatanaka, Medical Officer, 13th Brigade Headquarters (Haiti International Disaster Medical Assistance Team Treatment Unit Leader)

We began medical activities based in a nursing school in Leogane, Haiti, taking over JICA activities 10 days after the earthquake occurred in Haiti on January 13 this year. For the first week or so we treated many people with external injuries such as broken bones and sprains, then as the hygienic situation got worse, patients with infectious diseases such as colds, gastroenteritis, and malaria increased. During the approximately 3 weeks of our activities we treated 2,954 patients, and there were particularly many requirements for orthopedic surgery, internal medicine, and gynecology. During our stay there were cases that we could not handle by ourselves, but we dealt with them in cooperation with nearby U.S. and Canadian Forces and U.S. NGO facilities. After the middle of February the Japan Red Cross took over medical activities from us, and we completed our duties smoothly.

We were aware this time of the extreme importance of close links with civilian medical groups, and the militaries and NGOs of other countries in the international disaster relief activities. I believe it was a very valuable experience for me to expand the scope of my ability in disaster medical treatment.



Major Hatanaka giving an ultrasound examination to a local patient

## [COLUMN]

## COMMENTARY

### Factors that Allowed Prompt Dispatch to the U.N. Haiti PKO

The dispatch of SDF personnel to the U.N. PKO mission in Haiti, where the International Disaster Relief Team had already been dispatched, was particularly noteworthy because the dispatch was accomplished in a short period of two weeks from the request by the United Nations, for in the past operations, it took the SDF several months to prepare for PKO dispatches.

The factors that made that possible included the structure for close communication and cooperation with related organizations such as other ministries, agencies, and the United Nations that had been built and that was put into use immediately after the earthquake occurred, as well as the training that used the accumulated know-how, and the high motivation and sense of responsibility of the personnel, who are always in a state of readiness. In addition, in terms of organization, the newly established Central Readiness Force, and in particular the newly formed Central Readiness Force Regiment, tasked with the role of being the advance unit for international peacekeeping cooperative activities, etc., and maintenance of the designated posture of the armies of the GSDF (rotation among each of the armies of the GSDF), etc., as the results of the various types of policies that the Defense Ministry and SDF have been pursuing cannot be overlooked. Furthermore, although the means of deployment to the site were limited in the chaotic conditions right after the disaster, the joint operational structure between the GSDF and ASDF enabled an ASDF C-130H transport aircraft that had been in training in the United States to transport the GSDF contingent from the United States to Haiti.

In addition to these factors, the continuous cooperation and support received from the U.S. Forces after the disaster onset was very important. The information from the U.S. Forces on the security situation and the condition of airports and ports in Haiti contributed to decision making for dispatching the SDF troops to Haiti. Also, the transport of personnel and materials was conducted via Miami in the United States, and the U.S. made a beneficial cooperation with the SDF in the use of Haiti International Airport, and the use of the bases and in the air-traffic control.



Colonel Shirakawa (right) of the International Disaster Relief Team shakes hands with Colonel Yamamoto of the International Relief Team to Haiti



First-dispatch Unit personnel traveling by ASDF C-130H from the U.S. Homestead Air Force base in Florida to arrive at Haiti International Airport



The GSDF Engineering Unit repairs a road near the border with the Dominican Republic



people. The Ministry of Defense received a request from the government of Pakistan to send helicopters, and together with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, sent a team to investigate the situation.

Based on the request for consultation from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on August 19, the Defense Minister issued an order the next day on the 20th to commence international disaster relief activities, and Japan sent a helicopter unit consisting of three UH-1 utility helicopters and three CH-47 transport helicopters to be based in Multan, Pakistan, to transport materials and depending on the conditions personnel, in the disaster area. In addition, Japan dispatched one LST and six C-130H aircraft to transport the helicopters.

## 4. Activities Responding to International Terrorism

### 1. Efforts of International Community

Since the 9/11 attacks in 2001, the international community has continued its fight against terrorism not only on the military front but also on diplomatic, police, judicial, intelligence and financial fronts. However, the threat of terrorist attacks still prevails in the international community, and the international community has been taking a unified stance in efforts to eradicate terrorism.

Strongholds of terrorist groups such as Al-Qaeda are believed to exist along the national border between Afghanistan and Pakistan. As Afghanistan continues to serve as a production center for narcotics, a source of major funding for terrorist activities, international forces including the U.S. military have conducted Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF) to counter Al-Qaeda and Taliban operations in the region, and to eradicate terrorism. Many countries have been deploying troops to participate in the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) to support the reconstruction and maintenance of public security in Afghanistan<sup>13</sup>. Additionally, in order to block and deter the movements of terrorists that have escaped to the ocean, as well as the movements of weapons, ammunition, and narcotics that are a major funding source for terrorists, European, U.S., Pakistani, and other warships are engaged in maritime interdiction operations against suspicious ships in the Indian Ocean, by radio inquiries and on-the-spot inspections. (See Fig. III-3-1-14)

### 2. Background and Significance of Japan's Efforts in the Fight Against Terrorism

International terrorism is a global threat, and it is important for Japan to cooperate with the international community in making appropriate efforts for its prevention and eradication. From this perspective, Japan has made a variety of efforts<sup>14</sup> to enhance anti-terrorist measures. Since December 2001, with occasional lapses, the MSDF had been conducting maritime replenishment activities in the Indian Ocean as one of such efforts to support the counter-terrorism maritime interdiction operations by military vessels from countries such as the United States, the United Kingdom, France, Germany, as well as the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, based on the former Anti-Terrorism Special Measures Law and the Replenishment Support Special Measures Law (and



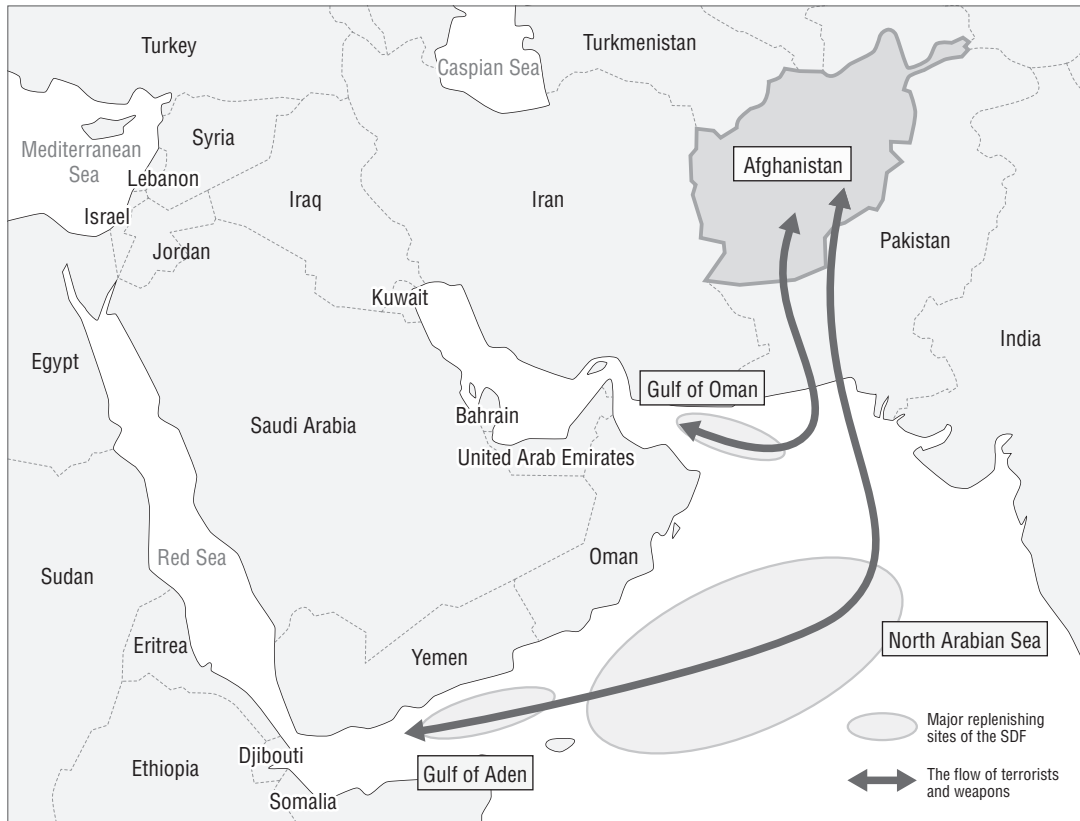
A replenishment ship engaged in replenishment activities



An onsite inspection by Parliamentary Vice-Minister of Defense Kusuda



Fig. III-3-1-14 Outline of Major SDF Fuel Replenishing Sites and Flow of Terrorists and Weapons (Image)



Note: From the start of the replenishment activities in February 2008 to the end of the activities in January 2010, the number of replenishment activities by area was: 122 times in the Gulf of Oman, 19 times in the North Arabian Sea, 3 times in the Gulf of Aden, and 1 time in the Persian Gulf, making Oman the most frequent replenishing site.

later the Replenishment Support Special Measures Law following the expiration of the former law)<sup>15</sup>. These replenishment activities allowed the military vessels of those countries to receive supplies of fuel and water without returning to port, so that they could continue their activities over a broad range at sea.

Although these replenishment activities continued for about eight years, with a temporary break by the expiration of the former Anti-Terrorism Special Measures Law in recent years, the number of replenishments has declined compared to the earlier period, along with the significance of the replenishment activities. Because of this situation, the Government did not extend the term of the Replenishment Support Special Measures Law, and while continuing anti-terrorist measures mainly in the form of civil assistance to Afghanistan<sup>16</sup>, replenishment support activities based on the Replenishment Support Special Measures Law were concluded when the law expired on January 15, 2010.

### 3. The Results of Replenishment Support Activities by the Maritime Self-Defense Force

Based on the former Anti-Terrorism Special Measures Law (and the Replenishment Support Special Measures Law following the expiration of the former) since December 2001, with an interruption in the middle, until January 2010, about 13,300 personnel (about 2,400 personnel) had participated in the replenishment activities, and the JMSDF replenished military vessels of all countries engaged in anti-terrorist measures with ship fuel, fuel for helicopters on ships, and water. They supplied 1) fuel for military vessels 939 times (145 times) amounting to about 510,000KL of fuel (about 27,005KL), 2) fuel for helicopters on ships 85 times (18 times) amounting to

about 1,200KL (about 210KL), and water 195 times (67 times) amounting to about 11,000 tons of water (about 4,195 tons). (The figures in parentheses represent the results under the Replenishment Support Special Measures Law from January 2008 to January 2010.)<sup>17</sup>

(See Fig. III-3-1-15)

Prime Minister Hatoyama attended the return ceremony when the last replenishment unit based on the Replenishment Support Special Measures Law, the 7th dispatch consisting of the destroyer Ikazuchi and replenishment ship Mashuu returned to Harumi wharf in Tokyo Bay on February 6, 2010.

(See Reference 57, 58)

Fig. III-3-1-15 Vessels on Missions (June 2009–End of Missions in February 2010)

Year/Month		2009						2010	
Overview		Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Replenishment Ships	Tokiwa	☆ Sep.2 Return							
	Oumi	Jul.22 Dispatch ★	☆ Dec.23 Return						
	Mashu				Nov.9 Dispatch ★				☆ Feb.6 Return
Destroyers	Akebono	☆ Sep.1 Return							
	Suzunami	Jul.21 Dispatch ★	☆ Dec.24 Return						
	Ikazuchi				Nov.9 Dispatch ★				☆ Feb.6 Return
Commander		Destroyer Unit #3 Commander		Destroyer Unit #5 Commander		Destroyer Unit #7 Commander		☆ Feb.6 Return	

#### 4. Evaluation of the Replenishment Support Activities

In order to continue the activities on the wide area of sea without returning to ports for supplies of fuel and water, military vessels have to rely on the replenishment of supplies at sea. The MSDF conducted replenishment activities at sea for military vessels of other countries engaging in anti-terrorism maritime interdiction activities. The prevention of movement of terrorists and drugs over the ocean by those activities had a certain effect on limiting the freedom of movement of terrorists and materials, as well as their financing within Afghanistan.

In addition to requiring high levels of operational skills and ability, replenishment activities had been conducted under very severe weather conditions at sea, where the temperature is high throughout the year, with daytime temperatures at 40°C, and at 70°C on deck, with humidity as high as 90%.



Minister of Defense Kitazawa reviewing the troops at the return ceremony

The fact that the crewmembers were able to conduct replenishment activities in an orderly fashion under these conditions was attributed to their daily training and the earnestness with which they performed their duties while maintaining a strong sense of responsibility and strict discipline, though efforts to deal with the heat and improve the crew's welfare also had an effect

Through these activities, it was confirmed that the MSDF replenishment skills are extremely reliable, and by advancing the accumulation and sharing of

know-how and knowledge, the MSDF improved its capability to provide replenishment at sea continuously over a long period of time.

## **5. Cooperation in Global Efforts to Reconstruct Iraq**

### **1. Details of Japan's Efforts to Support Iraqi Reconstruction**

Since May 2003, the international community has been proactively engaged in activities to help rebuild Iraq, following the adoption of U.N. Security Council Resolution 1483<sup>18</sup> and subsequent resolutions.

Japan began dispatching SDF units to the Middle East in December 2003 based on the Law Concerning Special Measures on Humanitarian and Reconstruction Assistance in Iraq, or the Iraq Special Measures Law, approved in the Diet in July of the same year. The dispatched SDF units conducted humanitarian and reconstruction assistance activities in cooperation with support provided by Official Development Assistance from December 2003 to December 2008. The SDF units also assisted troops of foreign countries in their efforts to restore security and stability in Iraq as support activities for ensuring security with a scope which would not affect the units' humanitarian and reconstruction assistance activities.

### **2. Achievements of SDF Operations based on the Iraq Special Measures Law**

Since December 2003, based on the Iraq Special Measures Law, the SDF had provided humanitarian and reconstruction support, such as medical care, water supply, reconstruction and improvement of public infrastructure such as schools and roads, and transportation of personnel and aid materials for the local people facing hardship. These activities helped Iraq rebuild proactively. In June 2006, the Government of Japan determined that activities of the GSDF in Al-Muthanna province should be concluded, considering that the reconstruction in Al-Muthanna province had shifted to the stage of being conducted on Iraqi people's own initiative. In September of the same year, the GSDF concluded its operations which had lasted up to approximately two and a half years.

(See Reference 59)

Moreover, in order to cooperate for the stability and reconstruction of Iraq, the ASDF units provided air transport support for the GSDF units dispatched to Al Muthanna Province as well as for the United Nations, and other multinational forces. Following the Government's November 2008 decision to terminate air transport support within the year considering the objects of Japanese activities were accomplished, the air transport mission, which had lasted for about five years ended in December 2008.

The transportation achievements until the completion of the mission resulted in 821 operations with the transportation of approximately 46,500 personnel and 673 tons of goods and materials.

Japan received high evaluation from the international community and the Iraqi people for its cooperation in rebuilding Iraq. These activities not only strengthened trust in Japan, but were also meaningful to make Japan-U.S. relationship closer and more effective in the matter of security, because Japan cooperated with the United States in these activities.

### **3. Evaluation of Japan's Efforts by the International Community**

#### **(1) Evaluation in Iraq**

At the meeting with Senior Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Hashimoto on her visit to Iraq on December 21, 2008, Iraq's Prime Minister, Nuri al-Maliki, expressed his gratitude for the role and contribution of Japan's SDF during its mission in Iraq as well as economic assistance through yen loans.

On January 28, 2009, when a special envoy of the Prime Minister visited Baghdad and had talks with President Talabani, Vice-President al-Hashimi, and Vice-Prime Minister Saleh, he was told that the Iraqi people

would never forget Japan's contribution to the reconstruction and stability of Iraq, including the dispatch of the SDF, during this time of difficulties which Iraq has faced.

## **(2) Evaluation by the United Nations**

U.N. Secretary General Ban Ki-moon sent a letter to Prime Minister Aso in December 2008 expressing his appreciation for the Japanese Government's important contribution through the transport support provided by the SDF to the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI). He also expressed the significance of the ASDF operations, stating that the air transport support provided by Japan in such severe operational circumstances was an important and reliable means for moving deployed personnel and transporting cargo from Kuwait to United Nations offices in Baghdad and Erbil, and that, consequently, UNAMI and United Nations agencies could expand their activities in Iraq."

## **(3) Evaluation by Other Countries**

The U.S. President expressed his appreciation for Japan's activities in Iraq in a letter addressed to Prime Minister Aso in January 2009 by saying that the United States was grateful to the Government and people of Japan for their involvement in the efforts to reconstruct and restore stability to Iraq. The President also noted that Japan's SDF had contributed to the successes that were now being enjoyed by the Iraqi people.