



The Sasakawa Peace Foundation Bldg.,  
1-15-16 Toranomon, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105-8524, Japan  
TEL: 03-5157-5430 FAX: 03-5157-5420  
Email: [spfpr@spf.or.jp](mailto:spfpr@spf.or.jp)



For more details,  
please visit our websites.  
**[www.spf.org](http://www.spf.org)**

Publication: The Sasakawa Peace Foundation  
Published in October 2018

Unauthorized duplication, reproduction and diverted use of this publication are prohibited.



# Taking on Challenges with “Selection and Concentration” Sasakawa Peace Foundation’s Five Priority Goals

Starting in FY2017, the Sasakawa Peace Foundation (SPF) has adopted five priority goals. We asked the Honorary Chairman Yohei Sasakawa about their significance and other details.

## — The international community continues to face various issues and challenges.

The human race never changes, living through a history of conflicts and confrontations. When we ushered in the 21st century, many intellectuals predicted that it will be a century of peace, as opposed to the 20th century riddled with wars. A quick look at today’s situations finds that, despite the lack of a large-scale war, the world is in greater turmoil with numerous regional conflicts that are becoming increasingly disorderly and complex. There is a mountain of challenges to be resolved. In the given situation, it is important to tap into our wisdom to prevent conditions from spreading or deteriorating further.

## — The SPF was established in 1986. Looking back at its footsteps, how do you rate its activities?

At the time of our foundation, “political” and “bureaucratic” circles handled everything, and there was no private-sector organization that approached international affairs like the SPF does. In the age of complex and diverse challenges and excessive circulation of information, politicians and bureaucrats alone can no longer handle issues. There is a relative increase in the power of the private sector, highlighting the need for a private-sector organization with a purpose. In this sense, the SPF has played the role of heralding this trend.

## — The SPF has adopted five priority goals, namely ❶ further strengthening Japan–U.S. relationship, ❷ expand-

ing Japan’s presence in Asia, ❸ enhancing understanding on and relationship with Islamic countries, ❹ establishing ocean governance and ❺ empowering women.

Topping the list of our priority goals is to “further strengthening Japan–U.S. relationship.” The United States is the most important ally from political, economic and security perspectives. Yet, Japanese and American people do not necessarily have a sufficient level of understanding and awareness about each other. We must promote further progress in private-sector networking to continue to build close bilateral ties. In the area of national security, in particular, the SPF uses its position as a private-sector organization to promote numerous initiatives from multi-faceted perspectives.

As for the living conditions of people in Asia, many countries and regions face a multitude of challenges including population and environmental issues. Japan is known to have already experienced many such challenges ahead of other Asian countries. The SPF is exploring measures required for Asia’s sustainable development by sharing extensive information about similar cases in Japan and solutions the nation has adopted. Asian countries are expecting Japan to take a more powerful leadership. Our nation must demonstrate its leadership capacity, as the SPF also shows its own presence.

There are numerous Muslim nations in the world, with the number of people who follow Islamic religion rising. Some predict that Muslims will become the largest religious group in the world in terms of population. Yet, Japan is slow to establish awareness and understanding about people who live in Islamic societies. This lack of knowledge is a problem in itself. It is necessary to promote greater awareness and understanding.

With regard to women’s empowerment, Japan must ensure greater involvement of women in a variety of fields including

politics, economy, education and science in order to exert its influence further in the international community. Focusing on women’s roles in society, the SPF will support the social participation of women in Asia in an effort to find fresh answers to various international issues and challenges.

## — The issue of ocean governance is also important.

Although there are five oceans, including the Pacific, the Atlantic and the Indian Oceans, our planet is covered with one sea, which represents 70% percent of the surface of the Earth. It is a beautiful, blue planet of water, as seen by astronauts in outer space. There are no visible national borders, racial divisions or conflicts. It looks like a peaceful planet in space. That is what the Earth should be. However, in reality, the planet is saddled with numerous conflicts, including disputes over maritime interests.

The oceans of the world are deteriorating to a critical extent amidst rapid changes associated with global warming, ecological impact of human economic activities and confrontations between countries over claims of territorial waters. We are in a state of crisis with no time to waste. The death of the oceans means the demise of the human race.

We have highlighted the question of how the marine environment can be sustained to maintain human civilization on this planet for 500 years or 1,000 years to come. This question has resonated with and gained support from many people around the world. We plan to eventually raise the issue as a discussion theme at the United Nations.

## — Can you explain why the five priority goals have been chosen?

There is a trend toward specialization. While the world faces numerous challenges, there is no way the SPF could



**Yohei Sasakawa**

Honorary Chairman  
the Sasakawa Peace Foundation

address all of the world’s challenges. “Selection and concentration” are important for us to become an organization with distinctive character. I believe we live in the age where issues must be explored narrowly and deeply, rather than broadly and shallowly. This approach will win respect for and give greater presence to the SPF.

## — What will be the future roles of the SPF?

The government alone cannot gather all information or build a required human network. Our role is to take advantage of our status as a private-sector entity to gather information, conduct research and recommend policies. Yet, we do not have enough presence unless our recommendations are reflected to legislations. The SPF must strive to become a “Think and Do Tank” rather than the conventional “Think Tank.” We will maintain our future-oriented stance in evolving into an organization with a real sense of presence.

Chairman's Message



Nobuo Tanaka

Chairman of the Sasakawa Peace Foundation

The Sasakawa Peace Foundation is an incorporated public interest foundation serving the international community. As a private foundation, SPF can freely explore ideas and methods in its pursuit of new forms of governance for human societies. Actively engaged in such efforts, SPF advances policy recommendations, international cooperation, and international exchange.

In FY2017, the Sasakawa Peace Foundation reviewed its management from a mid- and long-term perspective and conducted three major organizational reforms to further strengthen the public works it carries out.

First, with a view to managing the foundation's assets more efficiently, we merged some regionally dedicated special funds to better allocate limited investment gains to public-interest projects. Second, in support of the foundation's mission, we set five new priority goals, including further strengthening the Japan–U.S. relationship; expanding Japan's presence in Asia; enhancing Japan's understanding of and relationship with Islamic countries in the Middle East; establishing ocean governance; and empowering women. Third, to achieve these five priority goals, we transitioned to a system that allows us to carry out projects more flexibly in response to changing environments, thanks to more flexible methods of budget management and a reorganization of project divisions.

Regarding new project initiatives, SPF created the Asian Women Impact Fund, which plans to invest up to 10 billion yen of its managed assets to support women and female entrepreneurs in Southeast Asia.

In the current international climate, the Trump Administration with its America-first policy has turned its back on the liberal postwar international order and weakened relations with its allies. With the waning of America's influence, China and Russia have sought to strengthen their own influence, while the balance of power in the Middle East has changed dramatically around regional powers such as Saudi Arabia, Iran, and Turkey, resulting in greater concerns over new armed conflicts. In Europe, where it seemed as if the spreading populist support was about to pause to catch its breath, numerous uncertainties remain, from the unsettled political base in Germany after the elections to the difficult Brexit negotiations facing the U.K. and Greece's debt crisis.

Nearer to Japan, North Korea's nuclear and missile development has produced unprecedented tension. While the recent effort between North Korea and the U.S. to reconcile North and South Korea and eliminate nuclear weapons is a welcome one, now is not the time to relax. Without a global leader, countering terrorism (including cyber-attacks) has grown more difficult and there are concerns that achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which require cooperation between countries, will also be affected. Amid this chaotic and uncertain international climate, the role to be played by “Track 2” diplomacy is increasingly important, because, unlike negotiations between governments, it is not constrained by existing frameworks and can exercise its own judgment in response to the prevailing circumstances.

For FY2018, SPF has developed plans for projects that continue to promote the five priority goals we set last fiscal year. As a private non-profit organization, SPF is able to freely explore ideas and take a long-term perspective as it distributes funding flexibly on projects that can more swiftly respond to the rapidly changing global climate described above.

Through independent thought and action, SPF aims to continue growing as a unique foundation that contributes to policy-making by collaborating with the peoples of the world who share a similar understanding of today's issues.

At SPF, we look forward to actively developing public-interest projects that meet the high standards everyone expects from the foundation. Thank you for your continued support.

Organizational Restructuring and  
the Establishment of the Sasakawa Program Fund

On July 1, 2017, the Sasakawa Peace Foundation amalgamated some fund offices into the following organizations to effectively achieve its missions set out in its Mission Statement and five priority goals and enable flexible response to changing conditions in carrying out programs.

Japan–U.S. Program Department

International Peace and Security Department

Asia Peace Initiatives Department

Asia Social Integration Department

Gender Investment and Innovation Department

Japan–China Cooperation Department

Middle East and Islam Program Department

The Ocean Policy Research Institute

With the restructuring, the above-listed departments will take over the administration of programs previously run by Sasakawa Pacific Island Nations Fund, Sasakawa Japan–China Friendship Fund, Sasakawa Middle East Islam Fund and Sasakawa Pan Asia Fund financed with region-specific cooperation funds, Middle East Islam Program Fund and India Exchange Program Fund, succeeding the funding and establishment purport of the individual Funds. The Ocean Policy Research Institute will continue to run its programs financed with the Ocean Policy Research Fund. Programs of various groups financed by the Global Frontier Fund will be assigned to the departments in accordance with their objectives.



## Japan–U.S. Program Department

Since July 2017, the Japan–U.S. Program Department has taken over the “Exchange Program between Japan and the United States,” operated under the “regular projects” category until FY2016.

In FY2017, the Department organized strategic exchange of human resources to build a multi-faceted human network between Japan and the United States, and used the human resources to conduct research and reinforce the capability to disseminate information in and outside Japan.

In addition to bilateral themes, the Department carried out a broader scope of projects including the one working with experts from countries and regions that have significant implications for the Japan–U.S. relations. Commenced activities included fostering next-generation experts / researchers, and expanding the dissemination of information on themes such as U.S. understanding, diplomacy, security and regional challenges.

### People-to-people Exchange between Japan and the United States



Activities focused on the bilateral relations and included inviting influential American opinion leaders on U.S. policy-making. The Department hosted Admiral Harry B. Harris, Jr., Commander of the United States Pacific Command for a seminar, and a total of 24 members of the U.S. Congress via the Aspen Institute and the Congressional Study Group on Japan (CSGJ) for networking with Japanese opinion leaders including the Prime Minister, Foreign Minister, Defense Minister and Prefectural Governors.

In cooperation with the U.S.–Japan Council (USJC), the Department also invited six Asian American state legislators to Japan to promote a state-level understanding on Japan and Japan–U.S. relations.

Japanese experts have also been sent to the United States to encourage mutual understanding and policy dialogue between the two countries.

### Enhanced Dissemination of Information on Japan and Japan–U.S. Cooperation within the United States



In the United States, Sasakawa Peace Foundation USA (SPF-USA) conducts projects in the areas of security, economy and common challenges calling for bilateral cooperation. It presented research findings at events such as a security seminar in Washington D.C., while arranging networking / information dissemination activities to promote understanding

on Japan–U.S. relations, targeting Washington DC’s policy-makers, regional cities, next-generation leaders, Congressional staff etc.

Through the National Association of Japan–America Societies (NAJAS), the Department also supported the “Japan Update” series of seminars on current Japanese topics, organized by Japan–America Societies at eight regions, providing more than 800 U.S. participants an opportunity to deepen their understanding about today’s Japan and Japan–U.S. relations.

### Multilateral Policy Dialogues and Research



With regard to multilateral frameworks centered around Japan and the United States, the Department has been partnering with German Marshall Fund of the United States (GMFUSA) in running a Young Strategists Forum, in which young political, academic and military strategists from Japan, United States as well as Indonesia, Germany, Italy, Norway, Australia, India and Singapore participated in a study tour and sessions in Tokyo to deepen their understanding about Asia’s regional challenges and the importance of the Japan–U.S. alliance.

In conjunction with the Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies (APCSS), the Department held a closed workshop of government, military and private-sector experts from Japan, United States, Australia and India to explore the possibility of quadrilateral cooperation in building maritime capacity and in the area of maritime security.

A research workshop on “Worldviews on the United States, Alliances, and International Order” was convened in Okinawa, producing a working papers based on discussions among

emerging researchers from Japan, South Korea, India, Thailand, Indonesia, Australia, Poland, U.K., Germany and Turkey.

### Information Dissemination and Policy Recommendations



As for the information dissemination activities, the Department looked on political, diplomatic and social changes in the United States, and gathered researchers on the U.S. political and social issues. The group conducts research and analysis of current U.S. topics and started the series of online op-eds on current American politics and societal changes. Ten reports have so far been released.

“The Asia Strategy Initiative” project, consisting of young and middle-tier experts on foreign policy and security issues from Japan and the United States, held two workshops in Tokyo and Washington. Japanese and U.S. members co-authored and released the first policy memorandum titled “Strengthening U.S.–Japan Alliance Deterrence” in English and Japanese.

In the “SPF Japan–U.S. Special Monograph Series”, the Department published papers authored by two U.S. opinion leaders, who have worked with the SPF through its invitation programs.

### Sasakawa Peace Foundation USA SPF-USA

Sasakawa Peace Foundation USA works in cooperation with the Sasakawa Peace Foundation to carry out research on Japan–U.S. relations and disseminate its findings to policymakers of the two countries. It aims to establish itself as a think tank that specializes in Japan–U.S. affairs with strong influence on policymaking and formation of public opinions.

SPF-USA approaches diverse groups such as policymakers, Congress, researchers and next-generation leaders to communicate the importance of Japan–U.S. relations and promote greater bilateral understanding and cooperation.



Dennis Blair  
Chairman, Sasakawa Peace Foundation USA



## International Peace and Security Department

The FY2017 organizational restructuring expanded the roles of the Project Planning and Development Office for International Security and upgraded it as the International Peace and Security Department. The number of programs it handles was substantially increased from 3 in FY2016 to 19 in FY2017, covering initiatives to contribute to the peace and safety of Japan and the rest of the world.

### Identifying and assessing threats surrounding Japan

Risk Assessment



In order to ensure peace and safety of Japan and the rest of the world, it is necessary to identify and assess specific threats that exist. For this reason, the Department analyzed situations in various regions around the world in the “Information Provision of International Situation and Security” program, and disseminated information from the special website, “International Information Network Analysis (IINA)”.

Regarding the increasing influence of China, the Department carried out the “The Study of Contemporary China” program to identify the overall picture of Chinese diplomacy, military and economy, and released information via the special website, “SPF China Observer.” The “Analysis of the Implication of China’s Economic Operation” program gathered, analyzed and evaluated information about China’s Belt and Road Initiative.

Such information was then used to examine specific threats and how they would emerge and affect Japan in the “Scenario Planning” program, “Net Assessment” program and “Implementation of National Security Table Top Exercise” program.

### Recommending and implementing countermeasures for threats

Risk Management



In order to reduce the probability and the damage of various threats surrounding Japan, the Department explored Japan’s future diplomatic options in the “Policy Proposal for Implementing Proactive Contribution to Peace” program and studied the roles of Japan–U.S. alliance in the event of risk manifestation in North Korea in the “U.S.–Japan Alliance Study” program. In the “U.S.–Japan Alliance Workshop” program, the Department organized a workshop jointly with Stanford University to facilitate discussions among stakeholders about the current status

and challenges in the bilateral alliance.

The “Goals and Tactics of Lesser Allies: NATO Summit Warsaw and Implication for Japan–U.S. Alliance” program studied European NATO nations’ negotiation tactics with the United States and politics within NATO. The “Security in the Indian Ocean Region” program involved research institutions in Japan, United States, Australia and India to compile policy recommendations towards a more stable security environment in the Indian Ocean region.

The “Strengthening Defense Capabilities in the Cyber Space II” program considered the new establishment of “the Cyber Security Agency” as an administrative agency for centrally handling cyber security issues in Japan. The Department also organized forums and liaison council concerning Japan’s response to energy risks in the “Japanese Energy Security in a New Era” program and “Energy Cooperation in Northeast Asia” program.

### Building resilience against crisis

Resilience



In order to strengthen Japan’s resilience against various unpredictable crisis, it is important to establish daily communication and networks in place. To this end, the Department strived to build trust among Vietnamese, South Korean and Japanese defense officials or veterans in the “Security Dialogues and Defense Exchanges between Japan and Asian Countries II” program, and examined the significance of defense diplomacy in the “Research Project on Defense Diplomacy through Non-Official Channel (DD-NOC)” program, covering initiatives by private-sector organizations.

The Department also held seminars to raise social awareness on security issues. It offered briefings on Japan’s security issues when NATO Secretary General Jens Stoltenberg visited Japan and created other opportunities of opinion exchange between experts and working-level officials in an effort to build trust among stakeholders and promote public awareness for international peace and security.

## Pacific Island Nations Programs

Since the establishment of the Sasakawa Pacific Island Nations Fund, the Sasakawa Peace Foundation has implemented various activities, including a variety of exchanges and human resource development programs, with the aim of contributing to the stability of the Pacific region and prosperity of island nations.

In more recent years, the SPF has focused on Micronesia, which has strong historical ties with Japan and is located geographically close to Asia. In February 2016, the SPF and the Nippon Foundation exchanged a memorandum of understanding with the Republic of Palau, assisting the government with programs to reinforce human resources for maritime security and deploy environmentally-conscious eco-tourism in the country.

Initiatives for addressing new challenges are also being implemented in light of Pacific island nations’ recent increase in presence in the international community.

### Reinforcement of Maritime Security Human Resources in Micronesia



Based on the MoU signed between the Palau government, Nippon Foundation and the Sasakawa Peace Foundation in February 2016, the SPF ❶ provided on-site training to five maritime police trainees, using three small patrol boats supplied by the Nippon Foundation, ❷ ran on-site training and training sessions in Japan to 15 maritime police trainees who are assigned to operate a 40-meter-class patrol boat supplied by the Nippon Foundation, and ❸ reached an agreement with the Palau government on the procedure for paying honorarium to the maritime police trainees and wages to maritime police officers.

### Deployment of Eco-tourism in Palau



Based on the MoU exchanged in February 2016, the SPF ❶ formed a fact-finding team led by Toyo University Associate Professor Ayako Toko to compile methods for determining environmental carrying capacity for tourism and ❷ held resident-participating workshops in five Palau states for assisting the introduction of community-oriented eco-tourism while also offering training sessions in Japan (Iriomote, Toba

and Kumano in June 2017) to tourism-related officials of the Palau government.

### New Age Dialogue between Japan and Pacific Island Nations



Following the closed seminar in June 2017, the SPF organized an international symposium in January 2018, inviting officials from Pacific island nations’ embassies in Tokyo, their governments and local organizations. Its results were compiled in March into recommendations for the success of the 8th Pacific Islands Leaders Meeting, and presented to the director of the Oceanian Affairs department, Asian and Oceanian Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

### Changing Situations Surrounding Oceanian Economic Cooperation



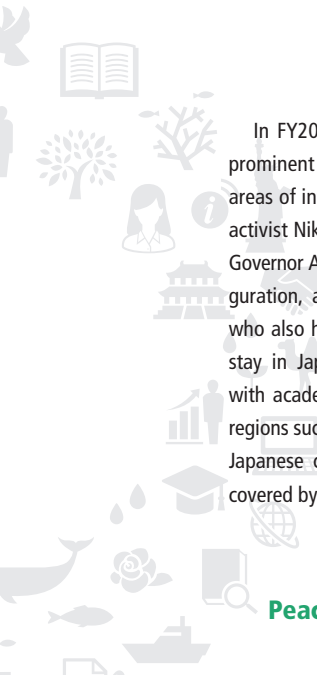
With regard to China’s move to provide economic cooperation to Pacific Island nations, the SPF investigated deepening relations with donors in Tonga and the status of debts in Vanuatu and Samoa.



## Asia Peace Initiatives Department

The Asia Peace Initiatives Department takes over programs previously handled under the Pan Asia Fund while also undertaking pre-reorganization programs such as projects for building peace in southern Thailand, promoting intellectual dialogues/disseminating constructive information about northeast India and assisting the training of journalists in the region. The Department will explore alternative solutions to issues that threaten regional stability, including conflicts, violence and intolerance.

### Invitation programs



In FY2017, the Department invited three of Asia's most prominent opinion leaders relevant to its programs and areas of interest. They were internationally renowned peace activist Niketu Iralu from Nagaland in northeast India, Jakarta Governor Anies Baswedan who we invited prior to his inauguration, and feminism publisher founder Urvashi Butalia, who also has a strong reputation as an author. During their stay in Japan, the Department arranged their networking with academics, journalists and activists in Japan, including regions such as Okinawa and Nagasaki. Their interaction with Japanese counterparts attracted media attention and was covered by newspapers and monthly magazines.

### Peace building in southern Thailand



Based on knowledge and experience from programs implemented for the past seven years, the Department worked with partners in Bangkok, southern Thailand and Jakarta to engage in a variety of activities to ❶ building conducive environment for peace process ("Japan's Peacebuilding Role in Asia"), ❷ strengthen civil society and journalists' abilities in southern Thailand ("Expand and Strengthen the Role of Legal Aid and CSOs in Peace Process") and ❸ support dissemination of knowledge on conflict areas in Asia. ("Asia Peacebuilding Initiatives").

### Program in northeast India



Following a project development phase in the previous fiscal year, this initiative was formally established as the Department's program in FY2017. Northeast India lies in the area linking Southeast Asia and South Asia. Despite its extreme significance in geopolitical sense, this region was marginalized and left behind from the mainland's economic growth for many years. Media reports in "mainland India" focusing on the region's insurgency, counter-insurgency and other conflicts and violence amplified the general public's discriminatory and prejudicial views on Northeast India. Local people, in turn, developed a sense of distrust for "mainland India", creating a vicious cycle. With awareness on these problems, the Department worked on disseminating multi-faceted information and organizing people-to-people exchange to spread correct understanding about the region's diversity and potential ("Promoting the Creation of New Value through Media and People's Exchange for Northeast India"), as well as promoting dialogues with local researchers and formulating policy recommendations ("India's Pivot to the East: Building Sustainable Economic Corridors in Northeast India").

In implementing these projects, the Department partnered with highly-acclaimed Delhi-based publishers Zubaan and National Foundation for India, which have working experiences in the Northeast, and the Omeo Kumar Das Institute of Social Change and Development (OKDISCD) based in Assam, Northeast India.

### Support for journalists



A total of 25 journalists from international media organizations' Indonesian bureau as well as local media from across Indonesia were brought together to undertake a one-year practical training on the methodology of media reporting based on scientific basis and data. In July 2017 and March 2018, all members gathered for group training sessions on the themes of food-related environment, health and human rights. With the involvement of government officials, activists and researchers, the journalists engaged in energetic discussions and journalistic activities, actively disseminating the outcome through their own media ("Science Journalism Capacity Development in Indonesia").

## Asia Social Integration Department

Despite the progress of ASEAN Integration and economic growth, the Asian region is exposed to population ageing and rapid changes in its economic and social structures. Japan, having experienced many of such issues ahead of its Asian neighbors, is expected to make active use of its experiences and lessons learned from them.

This Department, since its establishment in July 2017, has taken over some of the programs previously handled under the Sasakawa Pan Asia Fund while also working on and developing projects that focus on population ageing, gender issues (Creating new roles for men in Japan and Asia) and cross-border migration thereby contributing to addressing common challenges shared between Japan and the rest of Asia.

In order to explore ways of finding solutions, experts and working-level officials from Asian countries were gathered together for the "Asia Impact Dialogue" workshop on a trial basis on the theme of population ageing.

### Population Ageing



The Department worked and report about aged care situations in six Asian countries (Japan, China, South Korea, Thailand, Vietnam and the Philippines). In Japan, it examined cases showing seniors' active involvement in local revitalization and corporate management, and invited local government officials and experts for a meeting in Tokyo in November to discuss cases and lessons learned that should be shared with the rest of Asia. Tapping into the information, the Asia Impact Dialogue workshop was held in Singapore in February in collaboration with ISEAS-Yusof Ishak Institute based at the National University of Singapore. The workshop attracted about 50 participants including Dr.Amy Khor, Senior Minister of Singapore experts from Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand and Japan, as well as officials of international organizations including the ASEAN Foundation, WHO and ADB, to discuss institutional aged care, human resource development, community-based care and active ageing.

### Gender

#### Creating New Roles for Men in Japan and Asia



"The Role of Men in Gender Equality" project carried out research with focus on a new concept of "Caring Masculinity," aiming to present a new masculinity model that would contribute to gender equality. In order to explore the model's application potential in Asia, the Department worked with experts in men and masculinities study and family sociology to hold study sessions (ten times) targeting major cities

of East Asia (Shanghai, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Seoul and Japanese cities), expert interviews, fact-finding investigations (Shanghai and Taiwan) and statistical study (Japan only for this fiscal year).

### Cross-border Migration



The deepening connectivity between the Asian countries has increased movement of people across national borders, but cases of human rights violation against migrant workers remain rampant. As part of program development efforts, the Department collaborated with organizations such as the Human Rights Working Group (Indonesia) to conduct research and hold round-table meetings on the current situations and future challenges on human rights protection of migrant workers in ASEAN nations and Japan.

### Program Development



In an effort to develop programs including the Asia Impact Dialogue, the Department invited experts to hold "Asian Society Study Group" (6 sessions), commissioned external research and conducted fact-finding investigations (Indonesia and Thailand) to learn about the latest situations and challenges in Asia as well as trends among relevant organizations.

### Others

#### Support for Kosen Education in Mongolia, Disaster Management



Among programs taken over from the (now-defunct) Sasakawa Pan Asia Fund was the "Support for the Establishment of KOSEN Education System in Mongolia" project. In view of the fact that fostering practical manufacturing engineers to support economic growth is one of Mongolia's urgent tasks, the SPF has supported the initiative in Mongolia to build and establish an educational system modeled after Japan's Kosen (colleges of industrial technology) program since 2013. Legislative developments are starting to lay the foundation for introducing the education system. In response, in FY2017, the Department actively made efforts to share information about the SPF's initiatives with the Mongolian and the Japanese government and relevant organizations.

The Department also took over, from the former International Program Department, the program on dealing with major natural disasters, an issue of increasing gravity in Asia. With a view to reinforce the organizational foundation of the Asia Pacific Alliance for Disaster Management, established in 2012, the Department supported leader trainings in Sri Lanka and Bangladesh for junior staff at national alliance offices of six member nations.

## Gender Investment and Innovation Department

The Gender Investment and Innovation Department is continuing some programs previously handled by the Global Frontier Fund, while also undertaking projects that support women's empowerment.

### Promoting Innovative Finance for Development



The "promoting innovative finance for development" program organized a workshop of Asian foundations (participated by 30 foundations in Bangkok in June 2017) and Japan Impact Investment Forum (co-organized by the Japan Social Impact Investment Foundation, held in Tokyo in February 2017 attracting about 300 participants) with the aim of building a network of foundations and family offices and promoting impact investments in Asia.

The Department also contracted the National University of Singapore and other parties to publish a collection of case studies on impact investments by European, U.S. and Asian foundations, and presented it at impact investment-related conferences in and outside Japan.

### Promoting investment for women entrepreneurs in Asia



The Department completed research on the current issues that women entrepreneurs face and ICT based approaches to support skills training and business development in Southeast Asia. Additionally, in collaboration with Microsoft Philanthropies, a series of Human-centered design workshops were conducted to engage local women entrepreneurs in Indonesia, Myanmar and Thailand to ideate ICT based solutions to help their businesses grow.

The Department supported the Angel Investment Network Indonesia (ANGIN) to conduct a study to understand the landscape, status, performance and gender focus of start-up assistance organizations (SAOs, including incubators, accelerators and ecosystem builders) in Indonesia, one of the countries of focus for the Asia Women Impact Fund. Furthermore, research on gender issues in Southeast Asia was conducted in preparation for the launch of the Gender 50 program, which recognizes and celebrates entrepreneurs

who contribute to improving the lives of women in South-east Asia.

### Supporting women's leadership



The Department developed projects focused on two major goals, ❶ closing the gender gap in women's economic empowerment and skills development through information and communication technology (ICT) and ❷ improving women's participation and opportunities in the field of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM). For the first goal, the Department conducted research on women's skills acquisition in ICT / STEM, and published two reports, which were presented at international conferences including the Gender Summit. For the second goal, a "Gender Assessment and Evaluation" workshop was held in Tokyo in May 2017, to promote sharing of best practices to close the gender gap in STEM, attracting participants from universities, government and the private sector.

With sponsorship from the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, the Department organized a symposium on "Advancing Research Excellence through Gender Equality" in Tokyo in March 2018, to deepen dialogue on the global trends relating to assessment frameworks to advance gender equality in research, and the potential to apply data-driven approaches to support inclusive reform of Japanese universities. Additionally, a taskforce consisting of experts from the Higher Education sector and government was established to review the status of gender equality in STEM and advise on sector wide program design and policy insights that best reflect the needs of Japan. Furthermore, two research reports exploring the impact of unconscious bias and barriers to women's career progression, critical factors impeding women's empowerment, were published and presented.

### Topics

#### Inauguration of the Asia Women Impact Fund

**The Asia Women Impact Fund was established and commenced operation in the second half of FY2017.**

Across Asia, various social factors can limit women's employment opportunities and participation, with many turning to entrepreneurship as a means to earn income. However, in many cases, women are held back by social and structural barriers which limits the amount of funding they can secure and are forced to run their business on a restricted scale. To fully realize a socio-economically strong and inclusive society, it is important to close gender gaps and create environments where all members of society can flourish. To this end, improving women's access to finance will be a key goal of the Asia Women Impact Fund.

The Asia Women Impact Fund aims to promote women's economic empowerment and gender equality in Southeast Asia. More specifically, part of the Fund's investment assets are allocated to invest in financial instruments that enhance women's empowerment including microfinance funds and women-related ESG funds. The return from such investments are then used to invest in / extend loans to women entrepreneurs and/ or strengthen entrepreneur-support organizations' programs in Southeast Asia.



SPF President Ohno announcing the Asia Women Impact Fund at the Sankalp Forum



# Japan–China Cooperation Department

Starting in July 2017, the Japan–China Cooperation Department has taken over programs handled by the Sasakawa Japan–China Friendship Fund until FY2016.

## Personnel exchange and dialog



The Japan–China Cooperation Department organized invitations and the dispatch of people who are expected to play an active role in promoting mutual understanding between the people of Japan and China.

More specifically, the Department:

- 1 Invited opinion leaders and media officials from China’s online media (21 people in total over 3 sessions) to Japan to provide opportunities for covering Japan
- 2 Invited seven Chinese experts on international law and security issues in March 2018 for dialogs on the Agreement on Search and Rescue Regions and the use of weapons in law-enforcement activities
- 3 Held a symposium in Beijing in December 2017 to summarize the outcome of past assistance programs for Japanese language learners, strengthen the network in the field of Japanese language education, conduct research on trends about Japanese language learners and develop new programs for the future
- 4 Invited 10 Chinese experts in politics, diplomacy, international relations and modern history in March 2018 to hold a meeting involving their Japanese counterparts to discuss interpretation of Japan-China post-war history and worked on publishing a report about dialogs on historical understanding.

## Information sharing and groundwork activities for mutual understanding



In order to promote mutual understanding between the people of Japan and China, the Department undertook the following programs to lay groundwork for mutually exchanging objective information between the two countries:

- 1 The Department continued to run the program for translating and publishing excellent Japanese books, chosen by Japanese and Chinese experts, to provide information

about today’s Japan to general Chinese book readers. Five books were translated and published in FY2017, including the “Cabinet System of Japan,” “The Birth of the Yen” and “The Science History of Celestial.” A round-table conference commemorating the translation and publication of 100 Japanese books was held in Beijing in October 2017, disseminating the achievement of this program to participants including representatives of China’s publishing industry, academic sector and book readers as well as media personnel from both Japan and China.

- 2 The Department organized mid-tier researchers from Japan and China to work on compiling a glossary of terms on Japanese and Chinese modern history, so that differences in the historical recognition between the two countries can be presented to Japanese and Chinese people in plain language and promote their mutual understanding.
- 3 The Department invited six Chinese experts on international affairs in November 2017 to hold an open forum titled “Nuclear crisis in the Korean Peninsula and the outlook of Northeast Asian situations” in Tokyo and sent two Japanese experts to China in March 2018 to hold a seminar on the theme of “challenges in economic integration of Japan and China and the sharing of offshore expansion experiences among companies.”
- 4 An account was set up with China’s SNS app to launch a new program of introducing Japanese history, society, cultures and traditions in Chinese, written by Chinese writers well versed in Japanese, with the aim of helping mobile users in China and Chinese-speaking regions gain understanding about Japan.

In addition, the Department itself made efforts to actively disseminate information, setting up a special page within the website of major online media with substantial influence on China’s online users (People’s Daily Online) to provide information about its activity policy, program description and achievements to a wide range of Chinese online users.

## Cooperation for social and economic development



Japan and China share similar issues in a variety of areas including the environment, population aging and social security. In making a contribution to achieving sound social development and building mutual trust between the two countries, the SPF has implemented programs to help the countries share information and experiences for resolving such issues and explore solutions together. In FY2017, as part of this effort, the Department shared awareness on environmental issues with experts in China, published “Environmental Issues of Japan: Improvement and Experiences,” authored by Japanese environmental experts, in China, and organized a symposium in July 2017 in cooperation with Chinese counterparts to share experiences.

In addition, the Department collaborated with the government of Fujian Province to provide an opportunity to receive training in Japan to 12 senior officials of the Province’s townships and villages, who are expected to become future leaders in the development of farming communities, so as to increase their skills and boost their understanding about Japan.



## Middle East and Islam Program Department

Since July 2017, the Middle East and Islam Program Department has taken over programs previously handled by the Sasakawa Middle East Islam Fund.

The “U.K.–Japan Joint Research: Foundation for Original, Team-Based Research in the Modern Middle East” program aims to train and develop young researchers from Japan and U.K. (SPF Fellows) into experts on Middle East issues with academic perspectives, while the program on Iran launched a research on the theme of women entrepreneurship. The new “Rediscovering Religion and Islam for Promoting Peace in the Modern Society” program undertook research activities mainly overseas, while the project development program organized a first visit to the Gulf region to explore collaboration potential.



### The Changing Geopolitics of the Middle East: Inter-Regional Cooperation and Globalization



Since FY2016, the SPF has provided funding to Sabanci University to conduct research activities with the aim of establishing specific areas of collaboration between the Middle East and Asia, while helping Turkish and Asian researchers share mutual awareness and knowledge to achieve peaceful coexistence and sustainable/stable development in the Middle East.

In FY2017, researchers at Sabanci University, which received the SPF funding, conducted the field work, in which they interviewed senior government officials, researchers and NGO officials in the UAE, Jordan and Qatar about the position of Turkey in the post-Arab-Spring Middle East, influence of the United States and Russia, and potential roles that Asian countries could play in the region. They used their on-site research and document studies to analyze Middle East situations from a Turkish perspective and compiled recommendations on the roles of Turkey and Asia in dealing with challenges in the Middle East.

### Human and Cultural Exchange with Iran



In the “Policy Dialogue on Women Empowerment” program, the first meeting of a steering committee consisting of both Iranian and Japanese members was held in Teheran to form a joint team of Iranian and Japanese researchers to commence comparative study on women entrepreneurship.

In the “Strategic Invitation-Based Diplomacy” program, the

Department invited the Deputy Foreign Minister of Iran, Seyed Abbas Araghchi, to Japan in August for a seminar, media conference and meetings with Japan’s key government officials.

In the program on regional healthcare and women’s roles, a workshop on the training curriculum for cancer patients’ in-home care was held in Esfahan.

The “Iranian Youth Exchange” program brought to Japan a total of eight people, consisting of candidates to become diplomats and a professor from Iran’s School of International Relations (SIR). The delegation attended various lectures at Tokai University, networked with the university’s students and visited the Kansai area.

A group of seven Japanese university students, chosen from public submissions, was sent to Iran for a ten-day training trip in an exchange program. The Dean of SIR also visited Japan to network with senior officials of Japanese academic institutions including Tokai University and United Nations University.

### U.K.–Japan Joint Research: Foundation for Original, Team-Based Research in the Modern Middle East



This program, in which the SPF provides fund to the University of Oxford’s School of Interdisciplinary Area Studies, sent two postdoctoral SPF Fellows to Turkey, Egypt, etc. on a field survey. These Fellows also presented the outcome of their research at an international workshop on Middle East research at the University of Oxford in January 2018. Over 40 top-level researchers from Europe, North America and Japan attended the workshop, which served as a great opportunity to circulate information about this SPF program to parties in and outside the University of Oxford.

### Rediscovering Religion and Islam for Promoting Peace in the Modern Society



Western Europe has become inundated with refugees from the Middle East and found itself in the midst of major Muslim issue with frequent bouts of terrorist attacks. In the given circumstance, EU nations are implementing various initiatives for promoting social understanding of religions and Islam and reflecting such understanding to government administration and diplomacy. This program’s activity consisted of investigating such governments’ and NGOs’ proactive initiatives on Islam and modern society in Western Europe in preparation for formulating future projects.

### Project Development



The Department participated in a women empowerment workshop in Saudi Arabia on invitation from its organizer, the King Faisal Center for Research and Islamic Studies, and gained the most up-to-date knowledge and information about women empowerment challenges in the country. The Department also used the opportunity to directly exchange opinions with local female participants to deepen insight into women’s issues in Saudi Arabia. Furthermore, the Department organized a public seminar by Turkish Foreign Minister Mevlut Cavusoglu as part of the effort to develop future programs.

# The Ocean Policy Research Institute

In FY2017, the Ocean Policy Research Institute (OPRI) carried out the following programs.

## Programs Concerning Ocean Governance



### ► Studies to Promote Implementation of the Basic Act on Ocean Policy

In April, the government began compiling the Third Basic Plan on Ocean Policy. In response, OPRI convened two meetings of the Study Group on Strategy for the Basic Act on Ocean Policy, consisting of a cross-party group of Diet members, ocean experts, and officials of relevant ministries and agencies to evaluate the Second Basic Plan on Ocean Policy. The Group discussed private-sector proposals and key challenges set out in the Third Basic Policy, including maritime security and conservation of the marine environment.

### ► Marine Biodiversity Conservation and Resource Use

Under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), debate is underway at the United Nations to draw up a new legal framework on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction (BBNJ). With the aim of researching and recommending specific policies and measures toward the establishment of new ocean governance, OPRI participated in meetings of the BBNJ Preparatory Committee at UN Headquarters in April and July, and co-organized side events on capacity building in the ocean field. OPRI also held a workshop on this topic in Tokyo in January 2018 to disseminate outcomes of the negotiations.

### ► Research on Adaptation Measures for Global Warming and Ocean Acidification

Based on the findings of past research conducted under this program, in August, OPRI compiled the "Proposals on the Ocean Acidification issues toward the next Basic Plan on Ocean Policy," highlighting the importance of international contribution and monitoring.

OPRI also set up the Marine Crisis Watch, a website for

disseminating scientific information about climate change and oceans in plain language, and co-hosted the Oceans Action Day event at the 23rd session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC COP23) in Bonn, Germany.

### ► Promoting Maritime Security Cooperation

In view of the impact of climate change and resulting development of the Northern Sea Route, OPRI invited domestic and overseas experts to speak at an international conference on security in the Eurasia Blue Belt (EBB) to undertake comprehensive security research on the EBB, which surrounds the Eurasian continent.

OPRI also co-organized a symposium on maritime security with the Suikoukai and attended an international conference on maritime security to present findings of its research.

### ► Study on Maritime Issues of East Asia

In an effort to explore solutions for various maritime issues that exist in east Asia, OPRI's researchers and other Japanese experts participated in a Track 2-level bilateral conference in China (Haikou City) with China's National Institute for South China Sea Studies (and Chinese counterparts recommended by the Institute) in the fields of international law, ocean environment, marine resource use, and security. Meaningful debate between experts from the two countries led to the establishment of consensus about the importance of promoting cooperation between Japan and China regarding maritime issues in East Asia.

## Programs Concerning Ocean Education and Human Resource Development



### ► Ocean Education Pioneer School Program

OPRI provided 136 grants to national, public, and private elementary, junior high, and senior high schools implementing ocean education activities across the nation, and disseminated information about their activities, study materials used, and events on the program website.

In partnership with The Nippon Foundation and the Research Center for Marine Education at the University of Tokyo, OPRI co-organized various events including the Ocean Education Summit featuring all schools receiving grants, and conducted a training program for 35 teachers and staff members of schools and community centers selected from public submissions. Other activities included a study on the status of ocean studies in 17 countries and regions around the world, and surveys on ocean education, covering social studies teachers at 15,000 elementary and junior high schools across Japan.

### ► Research and Development for Ocean Floor Mapping

OPRI supported the GEBCO-NF Alumni Team centered around graduates of a postgraduate training program in ocean bathymetry conducted by the General Bathymetric Chart of the Oceans (GEBCO) with funding from The Nippon Foundation. The Team built an unmanned vehicle for conducting bathymetric research remotely and autonomously, trialed the new technology in the preliminary round of the Shell Ocean Discovery XPRIZE competition, and successfully advanced to the final round.

## Information Dissemination Activities



### ► Collection and Dissemination of Information on Island Studies

The Center for Island Studies published the "Journal of Island Studies" (in Japanese), a collection of academic papers distributed twice a year to those who are interested in the topic.

The Center also published the "Review of Island Studies (Revised 2017)," the Journal's English version, for distribution to various experts overseas, and produced a general reference material titled "Japan's Island Territories" (in Japanese and English) and distributed it to teachers and students to promote deeper understanding on the reality of Japanese territorial disputes. In addition, the Center conducted territorial education seminars and lecture sessions on territorial sovereignty under international law.

### ► Maritime Security Information Report

OPRI gathered, analyzed, and disseminated information around three times each month through the "From the Oceans" website, and published quarterly bulletins on maritime security to broadly distribute to relevant parties.

With territorial issues including the territorial dispute in the South China Sea attracting global attention, OPRI compiled opinions posted by Japanese experts into special articles on maritime security and distributed them online.

## Funded Programs



### ► Public Relations for Ocean Policy

With the aim of contributing to establishing greater understanding on the oceans, OPRI published periodicals, namely the "Ocean Newsletter," "Selected Papers (English edition)," and "Opinions of 150 People VIII," and posted information on its website and blog.



OPRI also organized the Ocean Forum to discuss current topics concerning the oceans, and published the White Paper on the Oceans and Ocean Policy, contributing to the drafting of ocean policies and initiatives on miscellaneous issues.

#### ► Research on Integrated Ocean Governance

In a lead-up to the revision of the Basic Plan on Ocean Policy towards 2018, OPRI lobbied the government, summarizing points at issue concerning integrated ocean and coastal management.

OPRI also investigated international trends toward achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and compiled ocean policies of ten countries and regions including the United States and Pacific island states. Working toward SDG 14 (oceans), OPRI participated in the “United Nations Ocean Conference,” “United Nations Open-ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea,” and “BBNJ Preparatory Committee” to identify international trends and present outcomes.

#### ► Implementation of Model Site Projects on Integrated Coastal Management (ICM)

To promote Integrated Coastal Management (ICM), one of the basic measures set out in the Basic Act on Ocean Policy, OPRI presented the overall picture of the multi-layered initiative and supported autonomous integrated management of coastal zones in selected model sites. OPRI also organized the ICM Network Meeting and published the “Oceanic Circle (Japanese translation)” and “Guidebook for Coastal Community Development” to contribute to the establishment of the ICM model, while also releasing outcomes to parties in and outside Japan.

#### ► Study on Effective International Cooperation to Arctic Governance

OPRI continued to hold the “Study Group for the Future of the Arctic,” jointly launched with The Nippon Foundation and National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies (GRIPS), to facilitate multi-faceted debate among experts from the

industrial, bureaucratic, and academic sectors. The Study Group compiled a set of policy recommendations on Arctic-related issues and measures that should be prioritized by Japan, submitting it to Tetsuma Esaki, the then-Minister of State for Ocean Policy, and hosted an international workshop, inviting experts from seven Arctic nations, four Asian nations and the EU.

Through participation in international conferences, OPRI also exchanged opinions and gathered information about Arctic conservation, protection and utilization, future vision of the Arctic region, and how Japan and other Asian nations can extend cooperation to the Arctic region.

#### ► Promotion of International Cooperation in Ocean-related Fields

Thirty people were selected for the Sasakawa Fellowship Program at the World Maritime University (WMU) and given an opportunity to study there. In May, those studying on the Fellowship were invited to Japan to receive training and deepen their understanding on the status of Japan’s maritime affairs. In January 2018, a network meeting for WMU Sasakawa Fellows from Eastern Europe, the Middle East, and North Africa was held in London to build and consolidate a collaborative foundation among Sasakawa Fellows from participating countries.

OPRI also engaged in information dissemination activities such as issuing quarterly newsletters to promote the networking of program graduates and updating the “Friends of WMU, Japan” website.

#### ► Research on Maritime Resource Conservation Policy

OPRI conducted research through workshops and study groups involving experts, academics and stakeholders from in and outside Japan, placing focus on policy research for international fisheries and the Blue Economy. Notable activities included organizing a workshop at Dalhousie University (Canada) on the code of conduct adopted for fisheries products market countries (importers) to deal with illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing, and conducting a preliminary study in Japan regarding the Blue Economy.

## Project List

Project Name	Implementing Agency	Location	Type	Budget (yen)	Year
Japan-U.S. Opinion Leader Exchange Program IV	The Sasakawa Peace Foundation	Japan	Self-Operated	63,207,463	1/3 *
Young Strategists Forum	The German Marshall Fund (GMF) of the United States	U.S.A	Grant	20,221,625	3/3
Asian American Leadership Delegation	U.S.-Japan Council	U.S.A	Grant	15,626,979	2/3
Japan Update Through Japan-America Societies	National Association of Japan-America Societies, Inc.(NAJAS)	U.S.A	Grant	12,646,860	2/3
Strengthening the U.S.-Japan Relationship from U.S. Perspectives 2017	Sasakawa Peace Foundation USA	U.S.A	Grant	315,679,685	1/1
Enriching U.S.-Japan Congressional Exchanges	Sasakawa Peace Foundation USA	U.S.A	Grant	97,208,082	1/1

\*A part of the programs is managed by the “Japan-U.S. Experts Invitation Program Fund” (Grant provided by The Nippon Foundation).

### International Peace and Security Department

Security Dialogues and Defense Exchanges between Japan and Asian Countries II	The Sasakawa Peace Foundation	Japan	Self-Operated	27,800,742	1/3
Security in the Indian Ocean Region	The Sasakawa Peace Foundation	Japan	Self-Operated	13,452,158	2/2
Goals and Tactics of Lesser Allies: NATO Summit Warsaw and Implication for Japan-U.S. Alliance	The Sasakawa Peace Foundation	Japan	Self-Operated	13,349,962	2/2
Policy proposal for Implementing Proactive Contribution to Peace	The Sasakawa Peace Foundation	Japan	Self-Operated	2,437,360	1/3
Strengthening Defense Capabilities in the Cyber Space II	The Sasakawa Peace Foundation	Japan	Self-Operated	4,374,372	1/1
Information Provision of International Situation and Security	The Sasakawa Peace Foundation	Japan	Self-Operated	1,280,000	1/2
Net Assessment	The Sasakawa Peace Foundation	Japan	Self-Operated	9,399,115	1/3
The Study of Contemporary China	The Sasakawa Peace Foundation	Japan	Self-Operated	3,829,574	1/3
Analysis of the Implication of China’s Economic Operation	The Sasakawa Peace Foundation	Japan	Self-Operated	1,238,676	1/3
U.S.-Japan Alliance Study	The Sasakawa Peace Foundation	Japan	Self-Operated	8,198,595	1/4
U.S.-Japan Alliance Workshop	The Sasakawa Peace Foundation	Japan	Self-Operated	4,332,691	1/2
Japanese Energy Security in a New Era	The Sasakawa Peace Foundation	Japan	Self-Operated	11,283,301	1/2
Research Project on Defense Diplomacy through Non-Official Channel (DD-NOC)	The Sasakawa Peace Foundation	Japan	Self-Operated	2,711,264	1/2
Implementation of National Security Table Top Exercise	The Sasakawa Peace Foundation	Japan	Self-Operated	18,079,859	1/2
Energy Cooperation in North East Asia	The Sasakawa Peace Foundation	Japan	Self-Operated	7,941,676	2/2

### Pacific Island Nations Program

Enhancing Human Resources for Maritime Security in the Micronesia Region	The Sasakawa Peace Foundation	Japan	Self-Operated	64,696,102	2/3 *
Realising Environment-conscious Tourism in Palau	The Sasakawa Peace Foundation	Japan	Self-Operated	19,898,760	1/2 *
Establishing New Japan-Pacific Island Countries Dialogue by Enhancing Second Track Diplomacy	The Sasakawa Peace Foundation	Japan	Self-Operated	8,441,041	1/2
Changing Situation of Economic Cooperation Towards Pacific Island Countries and Region	The Sasakawa Peace Foundation	Japan	Self-Operated	2,764,330	1/2

\*Implemented through the “The Maritime Nation Support Fund” (Grant provided by The Nippon Foundation).

Project Name	Implementing Agency	Location	Type	Budget (yen)	Year
<b>Asia Peace Initiatives Department</b>					
Japan's Peacebuilding Role in Asia	The Sasakawa Peace Foundation	Japan	Self-Operated	22,526,303	3/3
Expand and Strengthen the Role of Legal Aid and CSOs in Peace Process	The Jakarta Legal Aid Institute	Indonesia	Grant	13,433,000	3/3
Asia Peacebuilding Initiatives	Hosei University	Japan	Grant	4,900,000	2/3
Science Journalism Capacity Development in Indonesia	The Sasakawa Peace Foundation	Japan	Self-Operated	3,997,526	1/1
Promoting the Creation of New Value through Media and People's Exchange for Northeast India	The Sasakawa Peace Foundation	Japan	Self-Operated	8,906,229	1/2
India's Pivot to the East: Building Sustainable Economic Corridors in Northeast India	The Sasakawa Peace Foundation	Japan	Self-Operated	8,719,292	1/1

Asia Social Integration Department

The Role of Men in Gender Equality	The Sasakawa Peace Foundation	Japan	Self-Operated	6,939,199	1/1
Educating New Leaders in Disaster Management through Multi-Sector Cooperation	Asia Pacific Alliance for Disaster Management	Japan	Grant	7,500,000	2/2
Support for the establishment of KOSEN (College of Industrial Technology) Education System in Mongolia	The Sasakawa Peace Foundation	Japan	Self-Operated	17,111,921	1/2
Issues and Implications of Ageing Asian Population	The Sasakawa Peace Foundation	Japan	Self-Operated	12,352,783	2/3

Gender Investment and Innovation Department

Promoting Innovative Finance for Development	The Sasakawa Peace Foundation	Japan	Self-Operated	22,239,248	2/2
Women Leadership and Empowerment	The Sasakawa Peace Foundation	Japan	Self-Operated	20,228,157	2/3
Promoting Investment for Women Entrepreneurs in Asia	The Sasakawa Peace Foundation	Japan	Self-Operated	21,533,938	1/2

Japan–China Cooperation Department

Website for Dissemination of Information Phase II	The Sasakawa Peace Foundation	Japan	Self-Operated	8,139,647	4/5
Book Translation and Publication Project for Understanding Contemporary Japan Phase II	The Sasakawa Peace Foundation	Japan	Self-Operated	13,941,807	4/5
Invitation Program for Chinese Journalists	The Sasakawa Peace Foundation	Japan	Self-Operated	7,850,229	2/5
Creating a Glossary of Modern History Terms regarding Sino-Japanese Relations	The Sasakawa Peace Foundation	Japan	Self-Operated	8,231,206	2/3
Joint Research and Publishing towards Solving Issues Shared by Japan and China	The Sasakawa Peace Foundation	Japan	Self-Operated	10,128,847	2/3
Facilitatin Sino-Japan Communication in the Field of International Law	The Sasakawa Peace Foundation	Japan	Self-Operated	6,604,371	1/3
Information Sending by a Chinese SNS Application	The Sasakawa Peace Foundation	Japan	Self-Operated	4,129,808	1/3
Exchange Project for Japan-China Opinion Leaders	The Sasakawa Peace Foundation	Japan	Self-Operated	6,398,080	1/3
Training Project for Chinese Rural Community Leaders	The Sasakawa Peace Foundation	Japan	Self-Operated	6,063,292	1/3
Review Meeting for Japanese Education in China	The Sasakawa Peace Foundation	Japan	Self-Operated	7,097,196	1/1
Dialogue on the Recognition of Historical Issues and the Future of Sino-Japan Relations	The Sasakawa Peace Foundation	Japan	Self-Operated	13,852,370	2/5

Middle East and Islam Program Department

Islam in Asia: Diverse Images and Challenges	The Sasakawa Peace Foundation	Japan	Self-Operated	3,408,800	2/2
Building Relationships between Iran and International Society	The Sasakawa Peace Foundation	Japan	Self-Operated	25,994,160	2/3
Rediscovering Religion and Islam for Promoting Peace in the Modern Society	The Sasakawa Peace Foundation	Japan	Self-Operated	4,525,302	1/1
The Changing Geopolitics of the Middle East: Inter-Regional Cooperation and Globalization	Sabanci University	Turkey	Grant	3,869,847	2/2
U.K.-Japan Joint Research: Foundation for Original, Team-Based Research in the Modern Middle East	The School of Interdisciplinary Area Studies, University of Oxford	U.K.	Grant	15,908,204	2/3

Project Name	Implementing Agency	Location	Type	Budget (yen)	Year
<b>The Ocean Policy Research Institute</b>					
<b>Program concerning ocean governance</b>					
Studies to Promote Implementation of the Basic Act on Ocean Policy	The Sasakawa Peace Foundation	Japan	Self-Operated	1,309,368	2/3
Marine Biodiversity Conservation and Resource Use	The Sasakawa Peace Foundation	Japan	Self-Operated	22,856,816	2/3
Research on Adaptation Measures for Global Warming and Ocean Acidification	The Sasakawa Peace Foundation	Japan	Self-Operated	28,237,047	2/4
Promoting Maritime Security Cooperation	The Sasakawa Peace Foundation	Japan	Self-Operated	10,153,520	2/2
Study on Maritime Issues of East Asia	The Sasakawa Peace Foundation	Japan	Self-Operated	4,670,448	1/3

Programs concerning ocean education and HR development

Ocean Education Pioneer School Program	The Sasakawa Peace Foundation	Japan	Self-Operated	131,174,027	2/3*1
Research and Development for Ocean Floor Mapping	GEBCO Guiding Committee	U.S.A	Grant	307,433,895	1/1*2
Networking of Ocean Fellowship Programs	The Sasakawa Peace Foundation	Japan	Self-Operated	2,964,461	1/1

\*1 Conducted through the "Ocean Education Pioneer School Fund" (Grant provided by The Nippon Foundation).  
\*2 Conducted through the "Human Capacity Building Programs for Global Ocean Issues Promotion Fund" (Grant provided by The Nippon Foundation).

Information dissemination activities

Collection and Dissemination of Information on Island Studies	The Sasakawa Peace Foundation	Japan	Self-Operated	18,557,544	1/1
Maritime Security Information Report	The Sasakawa Peace Foundation	Japan	Self-Operated	6,862,445	2/3
Promotion of Ocean Policy Studies	The Sasakawa Peace Foundation	Japan	Self-Operated	4,494,000	1/1

Funding programs (Conducted with support from The Nippon Foundation)

Public Relations for Ocean Policy	The Sasakawa Peace Foundation	Japan	Self-Operated	50,877,487	2/3
Research on Integrated Ocean Governance	The Sasakawa Peace Foundation	Japan	Self-Operated	122,548,789	2/3
Enforcement of Model Site Projects on Integrated Coastal Management	The Sasakawa Peace Foundation	Japan	Self-Operated	12,462,202	1/2
Study on Effective International Cooperation to Arctic Governance	The Sasakawa Peace Foundation	Japan	Self-Operated	22,648,578	1/2
Promotion of International Cooperation in Ocean Related Fields	The Sasakawa Peace Foundation	Japan	Self-Operated	246,401,351	2/3
Research on Marine Resource Conservation Policy	The Sasakawa Peace Foundation	Japan	Self-Operated	56,624,009	1/3

# Financial Position

(For Year Ended March 31, 2018)

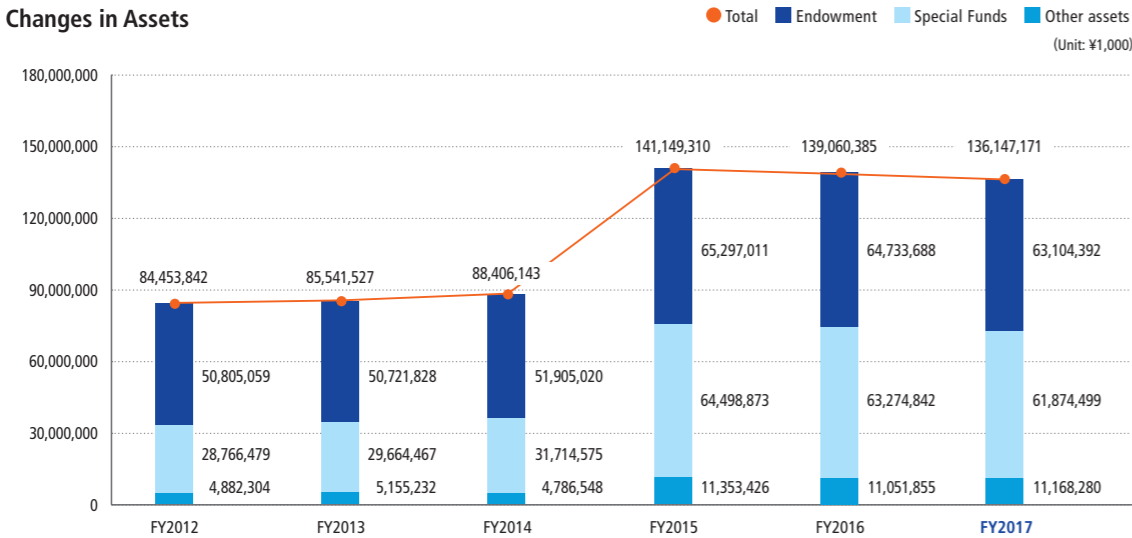
## Statement of Income and Expenses

(Unit: ¥1,000)

	YF2012	YF2013	YF2014	YF2015	YF2016	YF2017
<b>I. Operating activities</b>						
1. Income						
From endowment	1,034,573	1,320,983	868,297	1,094,985	1,085,636	1,327,302
From special funds	608,217	818,066	702,535	1,500,464	1,209,825	1,441,396
Other income	60,369	42,149	116,355	305,454	132,638	110,930
Contributions / grants	500,000	0	0	393,076	459,551	1,511,561
Total income from operating activities	2,203,159	2,181,198	1,687,187	3,293,979	2,887,650	4,391,189
2. Expenses						
Program	1,282,782	1,538,247	1,788,802	3,259,961	3,019,898	3,431,383
General and administrative	134,327	141,335	145,627	366,254	310,293	306,905
Total expenses from operating activities	1,417,109	1,679,582	1,934,429	3,626,215	3,330,191	3,738,288
Net income from operating activities	786,050	501,616	△ 247,242	△ 332,236	△ 442,541	652,901
<b>II. Investing activities</b>						
1. Income						
Proceeds from sales of investments	68,579	201,459	555,307	12,471,754	932,018	64,676,478
Deposits return income	0	0	0	90,946	0	0
Total income from investing activities	68,579	201,459	555,307	12,562,700	932,018	64,676,478
2. Expenses						
Purchase of investments	1,195,973	354,903	49,277	10,093,033	29,110	64,834,519
Purchase of property	123,438	82,299	55,391	1,896,735	96,010	152,112
Total expenses from investing activities	1,319,411	437,202	104,668	11,989,768	125,120	64,986,631
Net income from investing activities	△ 1,250,832	△ 235,743	450,639	572,932	806,898	△ 310,153
<b>III. Financing activities</b>						
1. Income						
Total income from financing activities	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. Expenses						
Total expenses from financing activities	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net income from financing activities	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net income	△ 464,782	265,873	203,397	240,696	364,357	342,748
Net income, beginning of year	1,490,760	1,025,978	1,291,851	1,769,909	2,010,605	2,374,962
Net income, end of year	1,025,978	1,291,851	1,495,248	2,010,605	2,374,962	2,717,710

Net income from merger

## Changes in Assets



## Statement of Changes in Net Assets

(Unit: ¥1,000)

	YF2012	YF2013	YF2014	YF2015	YF2016	YF2017
<b>I. Net assets-unrestricted</b>						
1. Recurring revenues and expense						
(1) Recurring revenues	1,628,453	1,808,332	1,739,848	3,102,399	3,033,864	3,838,618
(2) Recurring expenses	1,466,463	1,749,374	2,009,462	3,764,947	3,600,498	3,968,784
Net assets from recurring activities before valuation	161,990	58,958	△ 269,614	△ 662,548	△ 566,634	△ 130,166
Profit and Loss on Appraisal in Basic Assets	285,800	430,837	150,690	△ 85,804	△ 162,836	△ 366,321
Net assets from recurring activities	447,790	489,795	△ 118,924	△ 748,352	△ 729,470	△ 496,487
2. Non-recurring revenues and expenses						
(1) Non-recurring revenues	0	97,639	99,999	232,370	0	0
(2) Non-recurring expenses	0	26	0	35,983	0	3,902
Net assets from non-recurring activities	0	97,613	99,999	196,387	0	△ 3,901
Change in unrestricted, beginning of year	447,790	587,407	△ 18,925	△ 551,965	△ 729,470	△ 500,388
Net assets-unrestricted, beginning of year	4,951,344	5,399,134	5,986,541	33,454,571	32,902,606	32,173,136
Net assets-unrestricted, end of year	5,399,134	5,986,541	5,967,616	32,902,606	32,173,136	31,672,748
<b>II. Net assets-temporarily restricted</b>						
Change in net asset-temporarily restricted	2,788,374	470,426	2,901,697	△ 736,762	△ 1,384,269	△ 2,235,567
Net assets-temporarily restricted, beginning of year	75,989,813	78,778,187	79,248,613	108,044,782	107,308,020	105,923,751
Net assets-temporarily restricted, end of year	78,778,187	79,248,613	82,150,311	107,308,020	105,923,751	103,688,184
<b>III. Total net assets, end of year</b>	84,177,321	85,235,154	88,117,927	140,210,626	138,096,887	135,360,932

Net income from merger

## Balance Sheet

(Unit: ¥1,000)

	YF2012	YF2013	YF2014	YF2015	YF2016	YF2017
<b>I. Assets</b>						
1. Current assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	581,621	581,053	413,689	722,051	2,606,496	3,053,744
Investments	541,648	826,904	1,171,270	1,437,640	168,323	0
Other current assets	320,036	325,956	304,263	658,370	468,377	311,664
Total current assets	1,443,305	1,733,913	1,889,222	2,818,061	3,243,196	3,365,408
2. Fixed assets						
Endowment	50,805,059	50,721,828	51,905,020	65,297,011	64,733,688	63,104,392
Special funds (special assets)	28,766,479	29,664,467	31,714,575	64,498,873	63,274,842	61,874,499
Other special assets	3,202,738	3,157,803	2,651,897	3,092,110	2,589,208	2,697,086
Other fixed assets	236,261	263,516	245,429	5,443,255	5,219,451	5,105,786
Total fixed assets	83,010,537	83,807,614	86,516,921	138,331,249	135,817,189	132,781,763
Total assets	84,453,842	85,541,527	88,406,143	141,149,310	139,060,385	136,147,171
<b>II. Liabilities</b>						
Current liabilities	144,387	161,796	142,158	499,114	571,077	419,796
Long-term liabilities	132,134	144,576	146,058	439,570	392,421	366,443
Total liabilities	276,521	306,373	288,216	938,684	963,498	786,239
<b>III. Net assets</b>						
1. Net assets-temporarily restricted	78,778,187	79,248,613	82,150,311	107,308,020	105,923,752	103,688,185
To endowment	(50,404,591)	(50,289,737)	(51,462,214)	(59,103,549)	(58,552,539)	(57,008,126)
To special assets	(28,373,596)	(28,958,876)	(30,688,097)	(48,204,471)	(47,371,213)	(46,680,059)
2. Net assets-unrestricted	5,399,134	5,986,541	5,967,616	32,902,606	32,173,135	31,672,747
To endowment	(400,468)	(432,091)	(442,807)	(6,193,461)	(6,193,461)	(6,096,266)
To special assets	(3,475,265)	(3,728,774)	(3,536,873)	(18,979,356)	(18,979,356)	(17,563,584)
Total net assets	84,177,321	85,235,154	88,117,927	140,210,626	138,096,887	135,360,932
Total liabilities and net assets	84,453,842	85,541,527	88,406,143	141,149,310	139,060,385	136,147,171

Foundation Profile

Name of the Organization	The Sasakawa Peace Foundation (SPF)
Date of Establishment	September 1, 1986 (Transition to Public Interest Incorporated Foundation in October 2011); merged with the Ship & Ocean Foundation in April, 2015
Objectives	We are committed to achieving the following objectives by applying the innovative ideas and methods of the private sector: - To respond to changes in nature and the social environment; - To contribute to the sound and sustainable development of human society, which is becoming more stratified and complex; - To build a new governance system for human society on this planet of oceans and land, by promoting research activities, making policy recommendations, and supporting international cooperation and exchange projects.
Project description	To achieve the above-mentioned objectives, we carry out the following projects or provide assistance to parties implementing the projects: (1) Conducting research, disseminating information, and raising public awareness with the aim of solving issues in human society. (2) Developing human resources that contribute to solving issues in human society, supporting human exchange, and networking. (3) Conducting research, disseminating information, and raising public awareness with the aim of forming new governance systems in human society. (4) Conducting R&D and studies on maritime affairs. (5) Promoting international understanding, international exchange, and international cooperation. (6) Organizing conferences and events concerning items (1)–(5) above. (7) Gathering and disseminating information and issuing policy recommendations concerning items (1)–(5) above. (8) Lending facilities. (9) Conducting any other project required to achieve our objectives.
Endowment	63,104,392,000 (as of March 31, 2018)
Special assets	61,874,499,000 (as of March 31, 2018)
Fiscal 2017 Operating Expenses	3,689,050,000 (as of March 31, 2018)

Mission Statement

The Sasakawa Peace Foundation addresses the diverse and complicated issues that human society is encountering in the 21st century. In order to respond to increasing natural disasters and social crises, we implement and support a variety of necessary programs and projects. As a private Japanese foundation, we strive to strengthen cooperation at all levels between our country and countries abroad. We make use of our freedom as a private foundation to effectively promote activities, proposals, and exchanges in the search for a new governance model for human society.

1

Toward New Ocean Governance

We make necessary proposals for ocean governance and promote implementation to protect this common heritage of mankind. With international cooperation and coordination, we promote research and studies aiming for comprehensive ocean management and sustainable development. As an organization of a country surrounded by the sea, we pursue a model of a new ocean State that maintains a balance between development and utilization of marine resources and environmental protection. We make efforts to enhance cooperation with the international community, especially with Asian and Pacific countries, to establish the ocean governance of the future.

2

Realization of World Peace and Security

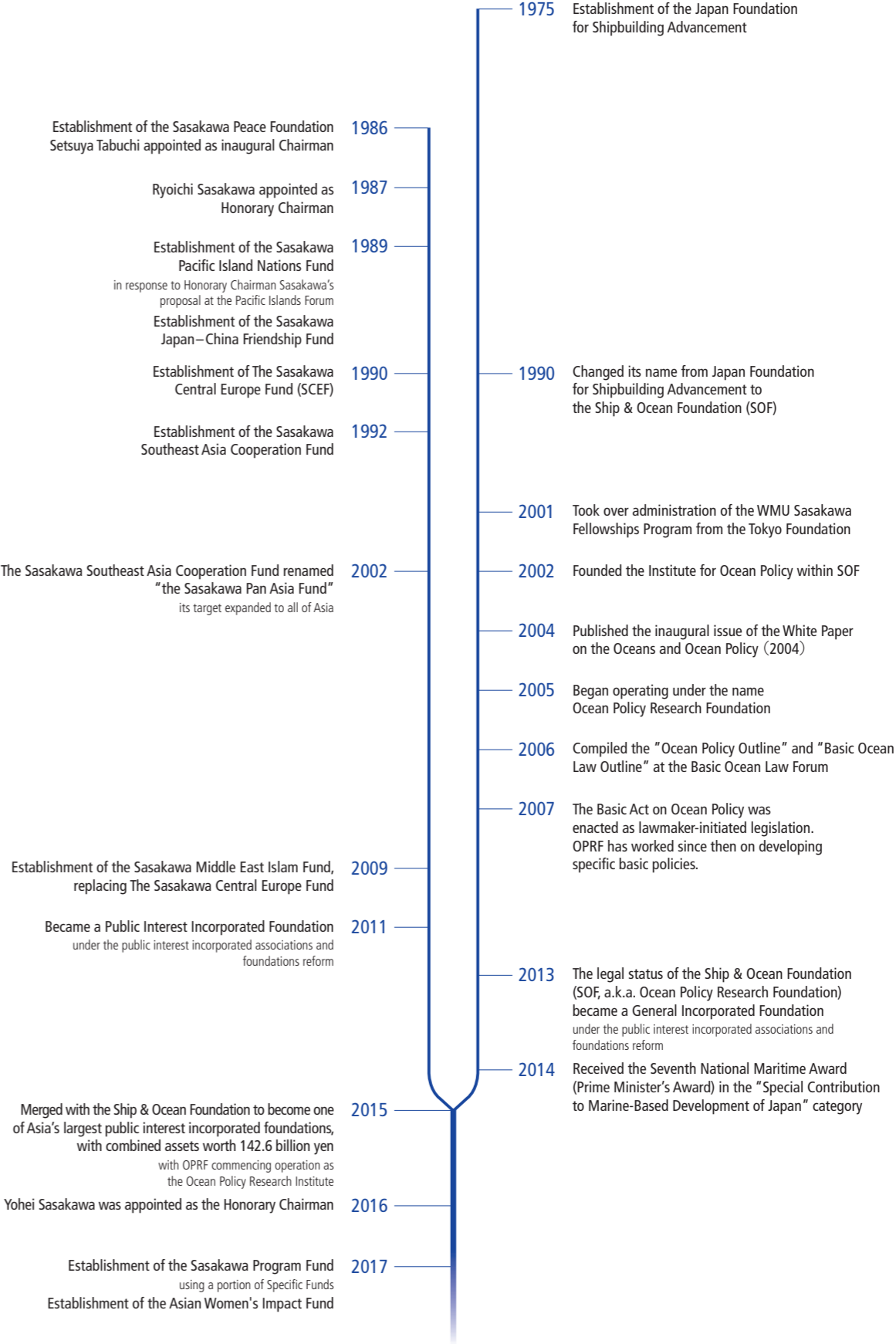
We implement and support projects that contribute to world peace and security. We devote our efforts to the stability and development of the Asian-Pacific region and the international community. At the same time, we consider ways of governance in new areas of maritime and space security in cooperation with the leaders of other countries and various fields by conducting research studies and making proposals. We also examine and implement measures to ensure security of citizens against internal conflicts, terrorism, and natural disasters that are recently increasing around the world.

3

Solving Diverse Problems of the Planet

Keeping the diversity of the world community in view, we seek for tailor-made solutions for each country and region. With the current aging of the population in Japan and the developed world, growth has slowed down in recent years. Social problems are arising from the aging population and increasing economic disparities. On the other hand, the population in the developing world is growing rapidly, bringing about various problems inside as well as outside these countries. To come up with practical solutions to these problems, we promote approaches that respect diversity. For the realization of societies where individuals can fully express their potential and contribute to finding solutions, we support innovative policies and implementation efforts at the policy-making level.

History



Board Members (as of June 27, 2018)

Councilors

Kiyotaka Akasaka	President, Foreign Press Center Japan
Takeju Ogata	President, The Nippon Foundation
Hideki Kato	President, Japan Initiative
Atsuko Kanehara	Professor, Sophia University
Shin Kisugi	President, The Open University of Japan
Eiko Kono	Former Chairman, Recruit Co., Ltd.
Koji Tanami	Advisor, MUFG Bank, Ltd.

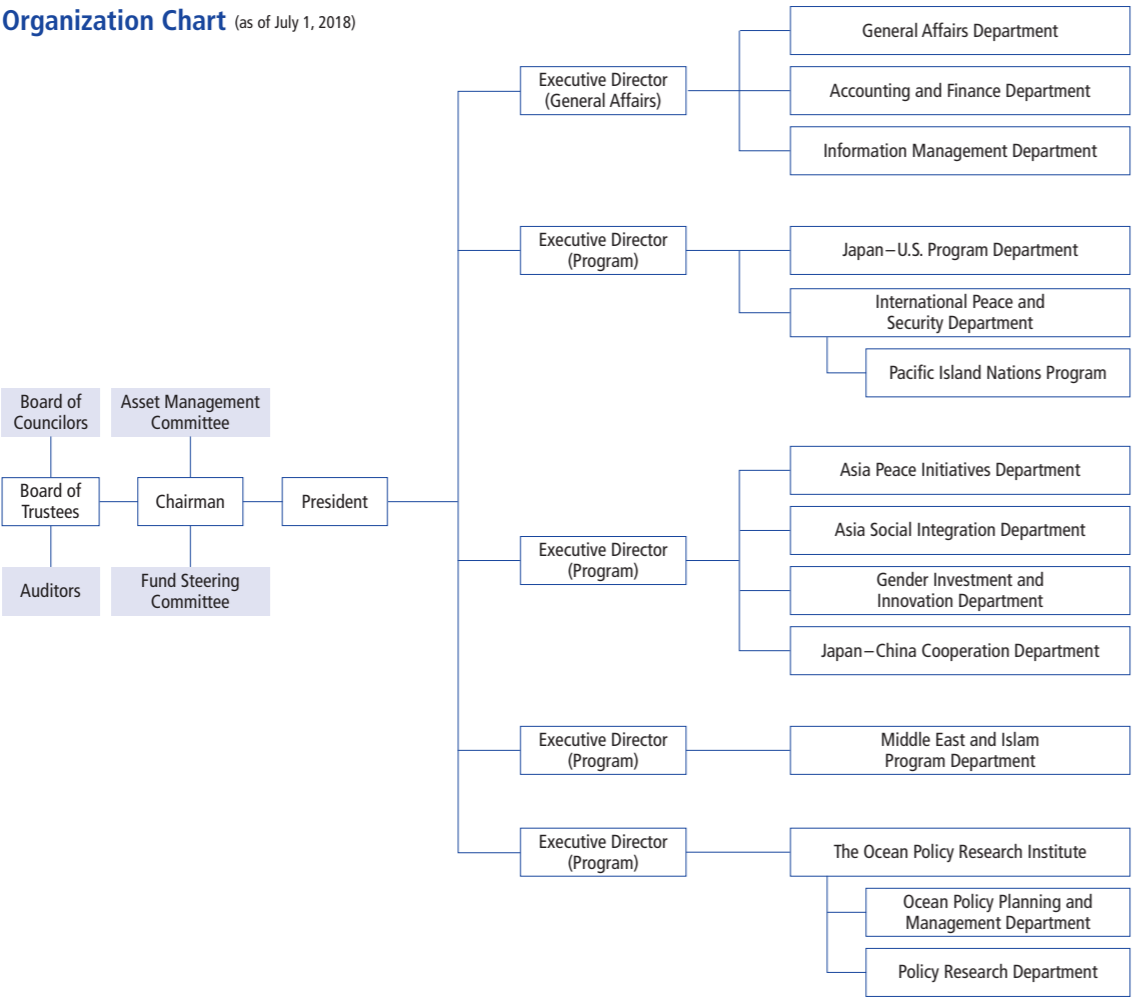
Honorary chairman

Yohei Sasakawa	Chairman, The Nippon Foundation
----------------	---------------------------------

Board Members

Chairman	Nobuo Tanaka	
President	Shuichi Ohno	
Executive Director	Akinori Sugai (General Affairs)	
Executive Director	Junko Chano (Program)	
Executive Director	Atsushi Sunami (Program)	
Trustees	Motoshige Itoh	Professor, Gakushuin University
	Tamaki Ura	Director and specially appointed Professor, Center for Socio-Robotic Synthesis, Kyushu Institute of Technology
	Shigeki Sakamoto	Professor, Doshisha University
	Kaoru Hattori	Attorney at Law
Auditors	Shuhei Okazaki	
	Sadahiko Yoshimura	Certified Public Accountant

Organization Chart (as of July 1, 2018)



The Sasakawa Peace Foundation Bldg.,  
1-15-16 Toranomon, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105-8524, Japan  
TEL: 03-5157-5430 FAX: 03-5157-5420  
URL: <https://www.spf.org> Email: [spfpr@spf.or.jp](mailto:spfpr@spf.or.jp)

One-minute walk from No.4 Exit of Toranomon Station on Tokyo Metro Ginza Line