

Antipersonnel landmine Issue and Japan's Contribution



Embassy of Japan in Cambodia
12 Nov 2018

Feature of Anti personal Landmine

Characteristics of anti-personal landmines

a) Persistence

- Once it is buried it will remain in effect semi permanently.

b) Indiscriminate

- Do not distinguish between soldiers and civilians. A person explodes by approaching or touching.

c) Cruelty

- A weapon developed for the purpose of causing injuries rather than killing.
- Victims remain severe disorders such as amputation of limbs and blindness.



Note: Mine



SD per piece), while manufacturing



CCW & Ottawa Convention

Convention on Certain Conventional
Weapons: **CCW**

Protocol II
Amended in 1996



Ottawa Convention

Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction (*OTTAWA Convention)

O Japan signed the Ottawa Convention in December 1997.

- Minister for Foreign Affairs, Keizo OBUCHI (then) called for signatures of as many countries as possible in the speech of signing the Ottawa Convention, announced the support of Japan for the removal of landmines and victims.



Signed by Mr. Keizo OBUCHI, Minister of Foreign Affairs Japan

Universalization of OTTAWA Treatment



Japan's efforts on Anti-Personnel Landmine Issues

★Japan's Approach (Principal)

- a) Continuously support the removal activities of countries that are suffering from serious landmines and unexploded shells
- b) Promote regional cooperation · South-South cooperation
- c) Comprehensive victim support for victims of landmines and unexploded ordnance



Japan's Major Contributions to Support Countries Affected by Mines and Unexploded Ordnance

Zero New Victims

Afghanistan



9.6 billion yen

Support aimed at contributing to peace and stability in the post-conflict situation

- Demining in the Bamayan valley and in the areas along the national border
- Mine Risk Education in heavily contaminated areas near the national border

■ Countries and territories where victims of land mines, improvised explosive devices (IED), and explosive remnants of war (ERW) were reported in 2007. (Source: Landmine Monitor Report 2008)

Nicaragua



800 million yen

Support mainly through coordinated bilateral cooperation

- Provision of Japanese demining machines
- Mine clearance
- Mine Risk Education

Iraq

1.5 billion yen

Support mainly through UNDP focusing on support for mine victims

- Construction of hospitals
- Capacity building for health care workers
- Training personnel and providing equipment for rehabilitation centers

Sudan

4.3 billion yen

Support mainly through U.N. agencies to step up community-based initiatives

- Helping the government to develop national strategy for supporting victims of mines
- Surveys of mine victims' needs
- Mine Risk Education

Angola



1.5 billion yen

Support to capacity development of the National Institute for Demining (INAD)

- Reviewing and enhancing operational planning and monitoring and evaluation system of INAD
- Enhancing management and updating the curriculum of the Technical Demining School based on international and national mine action standard

Cambodia



9.7 billion yen

Comprehensive support for social and economic development

- Mine clearance by the Cambodian Mine Action Centre (CMAC)
- Provision of Japanese demining machines
- Support of mine victims (infrastructure development at the site of mine clearance and training for agriculture development)

Sri Lanka

2.1 billion yen

Support to resettlement and development process through mine clearance

- Provision of mine clearance equipment
- Mechanical clearance activity

Colombia

270 million yen

Support aimed at strengthening comprehensive rehabilitation systems

- Guidance aimed at improving medical technology
- Dispatch of experts

By type of aid (From Jan. 1998 to Aug. 2009)

1. Mine clearance

28.984 billion yen

Bilateral support	5,992 billion yen
Support through int'l organizations	11,929 billion yen
Grant Assistance for Grass-Roots Human Security Projects	7,627 billion yen
Assistance to Japanese NGOs, including Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects	2,051 billion yen
Other	1,385 billion yen

2. Victim assistance

3,209 billion yen

Bilateral support	1,574 billion yen
Support through int'l organizations	1,167 billion yen
Grant Assistance for Grass-Roots Human Security Projects	312 billion yen
Assistance to Japanese NGOs, including Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects	50 billion yen
Other	106 billion yen

3. Mine Risk Education

697 million yen

Support through int'l organization	366 million yen
Grant Assistance for Grass-Roots Human Security Projects	125 million yen
Assistance to Japanese NGOs, including Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects	161 million yen
Other	45 million yen

4. Comprehensive Support Projects

3,943 billion yen

Bilateral support	20 million yen
Support through int'l organizations	3,631 billion yen
Assistance to Japanese NGOs, including Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects	120 million yen
Other	172 million yen

5. Others

2,183 billion yen

Bilateral support	1,618 billion yen
Support through int'l organizations	246 million yen
Grant Assistance for Grass-Roots Human Security Projects	57 million yen
Assistance to Japanese NGOs, including Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects	2 million yen
Other	160 million yen

(Note) The figures above are the total amount of assistance provided by Japan since 1998 and typical examples of the projects Japan has assisted.

52 yen / US-dollar (Average rate of Sept. 2009)

Recent antipersonnel landmine support record

【Recent Cooperation Achievements】

Japan totaled approximately 13.2 billion JPY (118million USD) in the past three years (2013 ~ 2016) for landmine clearance or any other assistance

	Amount of Support (USD)
1 . Bilateral (Cambodia, Lao, etc)	
(a) KUSANONE Grant	25.3million
(b) the Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects	9.7million
(c) the Grant Assistance	36.0million
(d) Technical cooperation	1.5million
(e) Japan-ASEAN Integration Fund(JAIF)	0.8million
2 . Through UN or NGOs	
(a) UNMAS	41.9million
(b) UNICEF	0.4million
(c) ICRC	0.7million
(d)JPF (Japan Plat Form)	1.9millioin
Total	118.3million

Japan's efforts on Anti-Personnel Landmine Issues

○Leading the discussion of mine countermeasures in international places

It is the first resolution as a Security Council resolution specialized for mine countermeasures, and it will be a joint proposal by the Security Council Resolution on Mine Action (No. 2365, 30 June, 2017).

From 2014 to 2015 Japan served as chairman of the Mine Action Support Group (MASG), a donor country meeting on mine countermeasure support.



Japanese Demining Support in Cambodia

The Government of Japan has been a strong supporter of landmine clearance activities in Cambodia since 1998.



In 2000, Japan's PM Mr. Keizo Obuchi visited Cambodia



Japanese Demining Support in Cambodia

The total amount of assistance is about 18.5 billion JPY (165 million USD)

Year	List of Main Project
1998~	Project for Improvement of Equipment for Demining Activities (Phase I~VII) *Latest 2015
2005, 2007	the project for Research and Development of Mine Clearance Related Equipment(PhaseI,II)
2009~	The Programme for Integrated Mine Clearance and Landmine Victim Assistance(PhaseI~III) *continue
2006-	The Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects (JMAS) *continue

Demining Support in Cambodia from Japan

Japan supports a lot of demining tools and machines in order to promote demining activities more effectively and safely.



Technical Support (New Demining Machines)

Around 20 years ago, demining was focused mainly on human work.

By researching and developing we could have newly developed machines dedicated to landmines. With using these, the speed of mine disposal has dramatically improved.

These machines provided by Japan are used in many demining fields in Cambodia.



Demining Machine and attached cutter (by Nikken Co.LTD)



Demining Machine by KOMATSU Co.LTD

South South Cooperation

Cambodia(CMAC) and Japan (JICA) support other countries which are facing serious mine affected areas, such as LAO, Iraq, Columbia, etc.

Cambodia can use their experience and knowledge related to mine action for these countries through this cooperation.

LAO's case

- A total of six times in 2012 - 14, held workshops (over 100 people participating) to address 8 priority issues for CMAC and UXO Lao staff.
- In 2014, in addition to Cambodia and Laos, regional meetings inviting Thai and Vietnamese landmine and unexploded countermeasures organizations are also held (cooperation within the ASEAN region).

(by CMAC and JICA)



Thank you for your attention

