# 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.

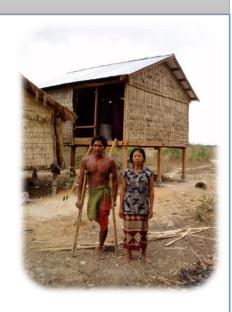
#### c) Cruelty

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



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)

OJapan 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





#### .6 billion yen

Support aimed at contributing to peace

- and stability in the post-conflict situation Demining in the Barniyan valley and in the areas along
- the national border
- Mine Risk Education in heavily contaminated areas near

# (ERW) were reported in 2007. (Source: Landmine Monitor Report 2008)

Countries and territories where victims of land mines, improvised explosive devices (IED), and explosive remnants of war

#### Vicaragua



#### 800 million yen

Support mainly through coordinated

bilateral cooperation

• Provision of Japanese demining machines Mine clearance

#### 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

#### Dri Lanka

#### 2.1 billion yen

Support to resettlement and developmen process through mine clearance Provision of mine clearance equipment

Mechanical clearance activity

#### 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



#### .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)

#### Colombia

#### 270 million ven

Support aimed at strengthening comprehensive rehabilitation systems

- · Guidance aimed at improving medical technology
- Dispatch of experts

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

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

#### I. Mine clearance

| 2   | 8.984 billion yen          |
|---|----------------------------|
| Bilateral support   | 5,992 billion yen          |
| Support through int'l organizations   | 11,929 billion yen         |
| Grant Assistance for Grass-Roots Human Security F                                 | Projects 7.627 billion yen |
| Assistance to Japanese NGOs, including<br>Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Proje | ects 2.051 billion yen     |
| Other   | 1 385 hillion van          |

#### 2. Victim assistance

#### 3 200 hillion was

| 3.4  | o o 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<br>Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects | 50 billion yen    |
| Other  | 106 billion yen   |

#### 3. Mine Risk Education

| E O | mg  |        |     |
|-----|-----|--------|-----|
| 07  | / m | illion | ven |

| Support through int'l organization   | 366 million yen |  |
|--|-----------------|--|
| Grant Assistance for Grass-Roots Human Security Projects                             | 125 million yen |  |
| Assistance to Japanese NGOs, including<br>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

#### 9 103

| 2,10  | 5 billion yen     |  |
|---|-------------------|--|
| Bilateral support   | 1.618 billion yen |  |
| Support through int'l organizations   | 346 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   |  |

### 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   | 0.4milion               |
| (c) ICRC   | 0.7million              |
| (d)JPF(Japan Plat Form)                            | 1.9millioin             |
| Total  | 118.3million            |

## Japan's efforts on Anti-Personnel Landmine Issues

# OLeading 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

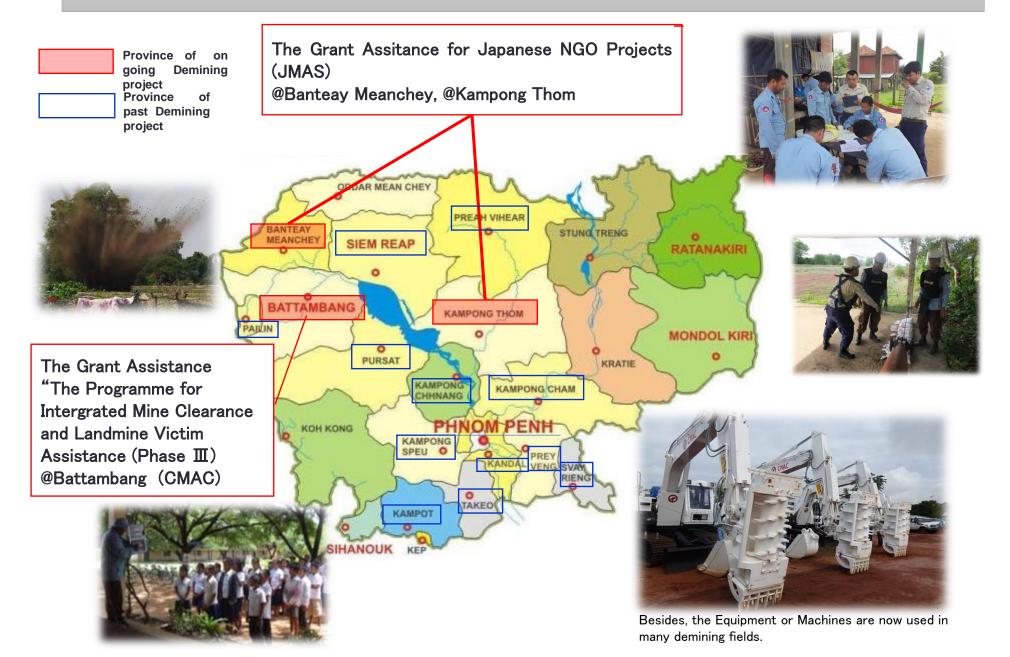


# Japanese Demining Support in Cambodia

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(Phasel,II)          |
| 2009~      | The Programme for Integrated Mine Clearance and Landmine Victim Assistance(Phasel~III) *continue |
| 2006-      | The Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects (JMAS) *continue                                  |
|            |  |

# Demining Support in Cambodia from Japan



# 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

