

Funding and Resource Mobilization  
Presentation by the Government of Japan  
themes such as victim assistance and mine risk education.

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## 1. Japanese Mine Action Policy

### (1) Strategic Approach and Priorities

- Japan has been contributing to a wide range of areas in Mine Action including survey, clearance, victim assistance, mine risk education while giving due consideration to the differing needs and conditions of each affected country.
- Japan has been providing assistance primarily to those heavily affected countries in Asia, Africa and the Middle East, e.g. Afghanistan, Angola, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, DR Congo, Georgia, Lao PDR, Sri Lanka and Sudan, giving particular emphasis on the following three areas: a) Capacity building, b) triangle (south-south) cooperation, and c)community-based projects based on the concept of Human Security.

➤ **Capacity Building:** Japan places importance on capacity building. Assistance to capacity building of affected countries is an effective way of technical transfer. (Example: In Cambodia, through the Cambodian Mine Action Centre (CMAC), Japan has not only extended monetary aid to clearance activities but also transferred technical skills by dispatching experts in information systems and logistics. Japan also supported CMAC for its research and development activities on demining equipment.)

## 2. Funding Trends

➤ **Triangle Cooperation:** In 2009, Japan launched a program to extend financial and technical assistance to Colombia's mine action agency PAICMA for a project to strengthen its organizational structure. Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) facilitated a triangular cooperation project among Japan, Cambodia and Colombia. Cambodia's mine-action agency CMAC had been chosen partly because JICA had supported its institutional enhancement since the late 1990s; CMAC already has extensive experience and knowledge in policy implementation and management skills that they can share with other affected countries. According to reports from JICA, this scheme is effective and cost-efficient, while increasing the motivation of all organizations involved. and so they have embarked on further projects with Afghanistan, Angola and more

recently Myanmar, with CMAC being the focal organization. It must be noted that triangular cooperation not only covers clearance but also covers themes such as victim assistance and mine risk education.

➤ **Community-based Projects from Human Security perspective:** From the perspective of Human Security, which puts emphasis on the empowerment of local communities as well as individuals, Japan extends assistance to community-based projects in the development phase of a community after the end of the demining process. For example, in Cambodia, after a demining project funded by Japan and implemented by the Japan Mine Action Service (JMAS) was completed, infrastructure and school building projects in the same community were carried out by a private firm, Komatsu.

### (3) Bilateral support

#### **(2) Implementation of International Treaties**

- As State Party to the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW) Amended Protocol II, the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (Ottawa Convention) and the Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM), Japan supports UXO and landmine affected countries to implement their treaty obligations.
- With the 2014 Third Review Conference of the AP Mine Ban Convention approaching, Japan, together with the States Parties of the Convention, will continue to support efforts to implement the Convention and to translate the Cartagena Action Plan 2010-2014 to concrete action, and monitor its progress.

## **2. Funding Trends**

### **(1) General Trend**

- The total amount of Japan's assistance to Mine Action in the financial year 2012 (April 2012-March 2013) amounted to 57.6 million USD over 41 projects in 22 countries. This is a 79% increase compared to the previous year. The top recipient of aid were Lao PDR, AFISMA, Afghanistan, Mozambique and Cambodia. The total amount of Japan's assistance accumulated over the years is around 526 million USD in more than 45 countries and regions. The scope of "Mine Action" includes landmines, cluster munitions and other explosive remnants of war.

### **(2) Support to International Organizations**

- Japan has been a strong supporter for the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) since its establishment in 1997 and has worked with UNMAS hand in hand in mine action activities all over the world. In 2012, Japan was the second largest donor after the EU to the UN Voluntary Trust Fund for Assistance in Mine Action (VTF), managed by UNMAS. In 2012, Japan contributed around 8.43M US dollars to the VTF, to Afghanistan, Sudan, Somalia, Republic of Congo and DR Congo. In addition to that contribution, Japan decided to contribute further 18 M US dollars to the VTF, to Afghanistan, South Sudan, Somalia, DR Congo and Libya last month.
- A major addition to the annual assistance to the VTF was a funding of 6 million USD to the AFISMA Trust Fund (African-led International Support Mission to Mali) as an immediate humanitarian response to the Mali crisis.

### **(3) Bilateral support**

- **【Lao PDR】**
- Lao PDR became the top recipient of mine/UXO-action related funds from Japan in FY 2012, and received a total of 15 million USD alone for 6 projects. These projects included grant aid to NGOs, dispatch of an UXO expert, equipment procurement, and a 3-year triangular cooperation project between CMAC and UXO Lao from 2012-2014. Workshops have been and will be held in Japan, Lao PDR and Cambodia— sharing expertise and knowledge on equipment, technology, survey, national standards, mine risk education, victim assistance, data management, training programmes, administration and linking development with mine action. Japan's substantial commitment towards Lao PDR reflects our strong resolve to assist the country most seriously affected by unexploded ordnance.
- Lao PDR is a State Party to the Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM), and has a long way to implement its clearance obligations under the treaty. We hope that a concerted effort for Lao PDR will help accelerate UXO clearance, enhance human security and contribute to the development of the country.

#### **【Colombia】**

Colombia is one of the most impacted countries in terms of the number of casualties, and its annual casualty rate peaked in 2005 and 2006. Japan launched a 6 year victim assistance project in Colombia which began in 2007 and just ended in 2012. Over the years, Japan delivered around 3 million USD to strengthen the integral rehabilitation system for persons with disabilities especially landmine victims.