



JAPAN MINE ACTION SERVICE

Building an Environment for Better Life and Sustainable Future

Annual Report

Humanitarian UXO Clearance in Xiengkhouang Province, Lao PDR

01 March 2009 – 28 February 2010



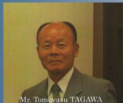
Sansathbenthai Village, Sisattanak District,

Vientiane Capital, Lao PDR

Tel: (856-21) 322203, Fax: (856-21) 264332E-mail: jmasvte@laoatel.com

Lao PDR	: Lao People's Democratic Republic
UNDP	: United Nations for Development Programme
MOFA	: Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MLSW	: Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare
NRA	: National Regulatory Authority
UXO Lao	: Lao Unexploded Ordnance Programme
JMAS	: Japan Mine Action Service
FSD	: Swiss Foundation for Mine Action
HIB	: Handicap International
MAG	: Mine Advisory Group
MILSEARCH	: Milsearch-BPKP EOD Joint-Venture Limited
NP AID	: Norwegian People Aid
PCL	: Phoenix Clearance Limited (Lanxang Bomb Disposal
BACTEC	: Battle Area Clearance and Training Equipment Consultants
JICA	: Japan International Cooperation Agency
TA	: Technical Advisor
SEOD	: Senior for Explosive Ordnance Disposal
EOD	: Explosive Ordnance Disposal
UXO	: Unexploded Ordnance
Bombies	: Terminology used by Lao PDR to describe sub-munitions/bomblets

<i>Acronyms and Abbreviation</i>	<i>Page 1</i>
<i>Contents</i>	<i>Page 2</i>
<i>Foreword by Resident Representative of JMAS</i>	<i>Page 3-4</i>
<i>Foreword by Programme Manager of JMAS</i>	<i>Page 5-6</i>
<i>Foreword by Senior Technical Advisor of JMAS</i>	<i>Page 7-8</i>
I. General Information on Lao PDR	<i>Page 9</i>
II. Introduction	<i>Page 10</i>
1. <i>UXO Problem and impact in Lao PDR</i>	<i>Page 11</i>
- <i>Table 1. Summary Report of UXO Accidents in Lao PDR</i>	<i>Page 12</i>
2. <i>Issued for UXO Problem</i>	<i>Page 13</i>
3. <i>Overview of Xiengkhouang Province</i>	<i>Page 14</i>
- <i>Table 2. UXO Accidents data in Xiengkhouang Province from 1999-2009</i>	<i>Page 15</i>
III. About JMAS	
1 and 2. <i>JMAS Background and JMAS in Lao PDR</i>	<i>Page 16-17</i>
3. <i>Operation</i>	<i>Page 18-25</i>
IV. Achievement	<i>Page 26</i>
- <i>Table 3 (Community Awareness Activity)</i>	<i>Page 27</i>
- <i>Table 4 (Survey Activity)</i>	<i>Page 28</i>
- <i>Table 5 (Roving Activity)</i>	<i>Page 29</i>
- <i>Table 6 (Clearance Activity)</i>	<i>Page 30</i>



Mr. Tomoyasu TAGAWA

JMAS Representative in Lao PDR

The UXO (Unexploded Ordnance) clearance project commenced in 2006, which makes the year 2009 the fourth year of the project.

JMAS has been carrying out the project smoothly and efficiently in cooperation with the UXO Lao. JMAS has steadily transferred the technical skill to the UXO Lao technicians between each of their team leaders who are in charge of disposing the UXOs. As a result of this effort, I am convinced that most of the UXO Lao technicians are now able to dispose the UXOs safely on their own, as they have received the proper training and education at the team leader's level. Furthermore, in order to raise the overall technical level of the technicians working for the UXO Lao - XKH (Xieng Khuang) Project, JMAS has assessed each of their current level of skill-set except for those in the CA (Community Awareness) team. Based on this assessment, we were able to set a goal for the further technical trainings in the future.

This fiscal year's goals with the disposals of the UXOs showed great accomplishments: 11,189 bombies were disposed, 547 hectares of land were made safe, and 11,557 residents in 94 villages received educational trainings through the CA activities. The project's development in XKH was remarkable and it contributed in securing the lives of the people in the region. The JMAS TA (Technical Advisor)'s appropriate advises was a large contributing factor in realizing this.

The high technical skills and the deep knowledge possessed by the JMAS TA were appreciated highly by the UXO Lao, the NRA (National regulatory Authority), and the UNDP through its four years of the UXO clearance activities. We were able to exchange necessary information and conduct disposal activities of the cannons and bombs, as well as the large bombs and chemical bombs, which the UXO Lao previously had difficulties with. These activities carried by JMAS were evaluated highly and solidly relied upon. Such results show the efficiency of the JMAS's activities in the clearance of the UXOs in Laos, and also prove the idea of "visible assistance" that the Japanese

Government advocates.

There are also high expectations for JMAS to conduct UXO clearance activities outside of the XKH Province, and we feel the strong need to continue our activities in Laos. Doing so will contribute in realizing the Japanese Government's motto of the "visible assistance."

We also believe that by cooperating with the media, we were able to provide the information on the current situation of the UXOs in Laos domestically and internationally.

In the fiscal year 2010, we will continue to carry out the UXO clearance project. We also aim to complete the transfer of techniques to the UXO Lao staff through the on-the-job trainings in XKH. We will also be conducting a project in Attapue with the UXO clearance by JAIF (Japan-ASEAN Integration Fund) and create a basis for JMAS' activities in the southern region of the country.

In terms of the technical transfer, JMAS will work on improving the UXO technicians' skill-level by cooperating with the SEOD (Senior Explosive Ordnance Disposal) based on each technician's current skill-level; this will not be applied to the CA (Community Awareness) team members.

Lastly I would like to express our sincere gratitude for the Nippon Foundation and all their personnel, who have continuously supported our projects from the very begging. Without your kind support, our projects could not have been carried out.





Hisayo MORIKAWA
Programme Manager

With a deep consideration for what I can do for the people of Laos and a big excitement for the opportunity to work in the field of Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) clearance, I began working as a JMAS staff on August 3, 2008.

Even though I was born after the Second World War, the last war in which Japan was directly involved, I have always had a great concern in the warfare that was going on in the world, especially among the Asian countries.

I was tremendously concerned about the Vietnam War; I was into reading all the newspaper coverage, movies, and TV programs that described the terrible miseries it was causing to the people. I was praying that it ended quickly so that no more vulnerable civilians would be harmed. The Ho Chi Minh Route, whose name still remains in my heart strongly, was such a symbolic term for the killings of many unknown villagers by numberless bombs. The casualties were not only soldiers, but also elders, children, and babies.

Now I am here in Laos, the country that experienced the enormous hardships from the war, and I have been working for JMAS, the organization that has been assisting the disposal of the UXO for more than 4 years. To me, it is a strange coincidence of life.

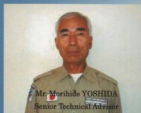
Upon my arrival, I first tried to gather all the relevant information from the JMAS representative and also from the UXO Lao staffs when I had the opportunity to join in the field activities at the Xieng Kuang project site. I felt the urgent need to learn and gain the necessary knowledge on the subject matter because I did not even know the differences between bombs and bombies at first. Day by day, I was able to expand my knowledge on the UXOs. I am very pleased for an opportunity to give a small briefing to Japanese university students.

Whenever I have this kind of opportunities, I feel the importance of letting young people join and learn about the UXO clearance activities in Laos. This is

because they are the ones to make the future of the world. If they know how horrible and dreadful the UXOs are, and how a huge number of people have been affected tremendously by the bombs and landmines to this day, it will help the young students move towards creating more peaceful future.

Through my work at JMAS, I have finally found my own goal, which is to take a role in the publicity work for JMAS' activities, to convey the messages to the younger generations.





Two years have passed by since I started working with UXO Lao-XXH staff members on the disposal of the Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) in Xieng Kuang (XXH), in March, 2008. I would like to describe two things that I was strongly impressed by the staff members. First, it was their ability to flexibly come up with the best solution in the given set of

circumstance and to swiftly execute the needed operations. Here is one episode from the occasion of collecting the UXOs. When we were collecting large UXOs in the mountains, where there were only narrow roads for people to walk on, someone like myself would immediately start thinking: "Is there any way we can obtain heavy-machinery to lift hefty UXOs and carry them? But how would we even bring such machinery into the mountains?" Of course, where we were was nowhere close to having such machineries, and I should not have even thought of such irrational possibilities in the first place.

Instantly, I noticed that the UXO Lao staff members were cutting a tree down, chopping off branches and twigs, and transforming it into a log. Then, using the metal wires and ropes that we had, they hanged the bomb to the log and carried it away. If there were no metal wires or ropes, they would instead utilize stems from the plants to hang the bomb. In instances like this, I feel that even though I have certain knowledge on the disposal of the UXOs as a technical advisor, such flexible ability to adjust to the given environment is something I do not possess.

Secondly, it was their strong perseverance. The Roving Teams search and dispose UXOs in private rice paddy and farms, and other public properties that are allocated to each team. They conduct thorough searches for the UXOs in vast fields, using a metal detector. If the metal detector reacts, they dig the ground manually by hand using shovels, and dig out buried UXOs and any other debris and metal particles.

These remarkable works are done no matter what the condition is; rain or shine, cold or hot, even on days when the temperature go up above 35 degrees Celsius, they work from the morning until evening. During the rainy season, they get covered in mud, but one step by step they make the land safer. In some ways,

8

this is the type of work, which once upon a time in Japan, was classified as "physically demanding, dirty, and dangerous," that many young people wanted to avoid.

Because there are not many job opportunities in Laos for young people could earn genuine compensations, perhaps it is true that some might be undertaking this job for that reason for the time being. However, this alone does not make one to undertake this duty so diligently. This is a job that cannot be pursued without the perseverance and the will power - the hope to create the local living environment safer for the people in the community.

Including the period when the US Army provided temporary technical support and the British NGO, MAG, undertook the project, it has been 14 years since the UXO clearance activities in Laos have begun. However, statistical speaking; only 0.5% of the entire UXOs undermined in Laos have been disposed. It almost seems nearly impossible to dispose every UXO in Laos, let alone disposing enough number of UXOs to ensure everyday life of the local people, which could take another unknown amount of years. However, it is also true that the persistent effort, even little by little, could contribute in making the lives of people in Laos safer. And we are looking forward to the day when the land will be safely used by the local people, and that is the driving force for our everyday effort.

The current skill set that the UXO Lao staff members possess may be not sufficient yet, and the process is long if we want to train them to fully transfer the techniques. Also, the basics are important, but we cannot attain their trust only by explaining the basic rules without actually understanding the reality. We need to provide technical trainings that meet the specific needs of each working site. Furthermore, no matter how great of interpreters we have, we cannot always convey our messages fully; what is important in order to build true communication is not only the verbal exchanges but also our willingness to work together in the field and undertake some risk-taking operations, including removal of fuse from the bombs.

What I just explained are the basis of my intention in participating the project. I would be more than grateful if I could make any contribution to the UXO clearance activities through my trainings at the project site.

I. General Information on Lao PDR



Laos or Lao People's Democratic Republic is the only land-locked country in mainland South-East Asia and is bordered by China to the North, Vietnam to the East, Cambodia to the South, Thailand and Myanmar to the West. The country is divided into 17 provinces and the capital city is Vientiane.

Its total land area is approximately 236,800 square kilometers, much of which is mountainous and densely forested covering about 47% of the country. The Mekong River, almost half the length of which flows through Laos, forms most of the border with Thailand. Large population centers (including Vientiane, Luangprabang, Pakse and Savannakhet) lie on the Mekong.

The population of Laos is approximately 6.8 million people (2009 est), which density is 23 people per square kilometers, one of the lowest in East Asia.

The population is diverse, consisting more than 60 ethnicities of four main ethnic groups such as: Lao Loum covered by 68%, Lao Theung covered by 22%, Lao Sung covered by 9% and another ethnic group covered by 1% in average. The economic of Laos is mainly dominated by subsistence agriculture (on which 80% of the population relies). The agriculture sector contributes more than 50 percents of GDP¹.

¹ http://www.dfat.gov.au/geo/laos/laos_brief.html

II. Introduction



1. UXO Problem and Impact in Lao PDR

Lao PDR is considered as a least developed country, much of land is mountainous and densely forested covering, which poor infrastructure and unexploded ordnance and landmines as well (During the Indochina War between the United State and North Vietnam). Lao PDR experienced the unrest and sorrowful history with suffering intense land battle and extensive bombing (From 1964-1973). This was one story of heaviest bombing campaign. Over this period more than 500,000 bombing missions were delivered dropping about three million tons of explosive ordnance. The bombing concentrated a long the border between Lao PDR and Vietnam from the North and Southeast provinces of the country. The bombardment was the most extensive that Lao people suffered because the war left unexploded ordnance and landmines were causing the effectiveness to fear and death.

Significant land battles, including the war for independence during the French colonial era and between the Pathet Lao and the Royal Lao forces, also contributed vast quantities of unexploded heavy bombs, rockets, grenades, artillery munitions, mortars, anti-personnel landmines, and improvised explosive devices.

It is estimated that up to 30% of all ordnance did not explode. Such unexploded ordnance (UXO) continues to remain in the ground, maiming and killing people, and hindering socio-economic development and food security².



Photo by UXO Lao

² <http://www.uxolao.gov.la/uxo%20problem.html>

Table 1: Summary Report of UXO Accident in Lao PDR
From 1996 – 2009

No	Province	Number of accident	Number of Victim(s)			Injury				Death			
			Injury		Total	Child		Adult		Child		Adult	
			Injury	Death		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Luangprabang	52	84	37	121	38	17	17	10	21	3	10	3
2	Huaphanh	51	74	19	93	23	10	35	6	5	2	11	1
3	Xiengkhuang	273	323	123	446	141	43	118	21	49	11	53	9
4	Khammuane	63	76	51	127	39	7	24	6	16	1	33	1
5	Savannakhet	146	170	71	241	63	15	85	4	34	3	30	3
6	Saravan	50	61	28	89	23	5	23	10	13	2	12	1
7	Sekong	19	23	18	41	6	8	8	1	4	2	11	1
8	Champasack	54	87	40	127	41	7	27	12	12	2	24	2
9	Attapeu	63	58	53	111	14	6	29	9	18	-	31	4
	Total	771	956	440	1,396	388	118	366	79	172	26	215	25

Source: Lao National Unexploded Ordnance Programme

Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) is still a major for Laos, with the government is classifying it as a priority area for poverty reduction and socio-economic development.

To solve the problem the Lao Government made a pact in 1995 with the United Nations Development Programme to set up the trust fund encouraging funding from different international organizations to provide assistance.

In 1996 various organizations worked to address the UXO problem, but could only clear about 0.002 percent of 87,900 square kilometers of land with a bill of more than US\$ 70 million.

Recently the National Regulatory Authority (NRA) for UXO and Mine Action and senior officials from the several government organizations are meeting in Vientiane to discuss an action plan for the future (5-6 November, 2009). This meeting the Lao Government has proposed its long term plan and strategy that

From 2010 to 2020, UXO organizations will try to reduce the number of victims to less than 300 people a year, and to provide better access to medical treatment³.

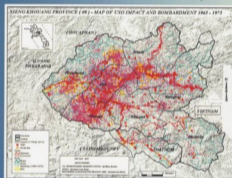


Bombies are gathered to demolish. Photo by: JMAS Technical Advisor

³ Vientiane Times Newspapers dated 06 November 2009, Page 3.

3. Overview of Xiengkhouang Province

Xiengkhouang Province ranks 2nd among the ten provinces severely impacted by UXO⁴. Xiengkhouang Province was always considered a strategically important geographic area. Fighting occurred in the area since the Japanese occupation during the Second World War, continuing after the French return, on to the period when the US replaced the French in supporting the Royalist Government, and the beginning of the Second Indo-China conflict. Unlike other UXO affected provinces, it appears that the war in Xiengkhouang Province involve nearly the whole territory of the province. Intense air and ground battles occurred regularly between Pathet Lao and their Vietnamese allies with the force allies with the Royal Lao Government. The plain of Jar is a central plateau



area overlooked by mountains and hills. Control of this was essential for the control of the province and the northern military theatre. Many of the wartime military activities concentrated around this area, as the opposing forces battled for control of the plain

itself, the surrounding mountains and transit routes⁵.

Xiengkhouang Province has a total land area approximately 16, 850 square kilometers. Xiengkhouang has 8 eight districts, it has approximately 567 Villages, and 36,577 household. The population was estimated at 266,930 people⁶. Of the 498 villages surveyed in 1996 to 1997, two third of villages reported the presence of UXO. Of these, 129 villages are severely contaminated, with only 76 villages reported never having had a problem with UXO⁷.

⁴ UXO Lao Office, Xiengkhouang Province.

⁵ Lao National Unexploded Ordnance Programme. annual report 2008. page 19

⁶ UXO Lao Xiengkhouang Office. (Provincial Coordinator).

⁷ Lao National Unexploded Ordnance Programme. annual report 2008. page 19

Table 2: UXO Accidents data in Xiangkhouang Province from 2005 – 2009

No	District	Number of accidents	Number of victims			Injury				Death			
			Injury	Death	Total	Child		Adult		Child		Adult	
						Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
01	Pek	71	53	18	71	19	7	23	0	13	1	5	3
02	Kham	28	25	3	28	12	2	10	1	2	0	1	0
03	Phaxay	16	11	5	16	4	0	6	2	0	0	4	0
04	Khoun	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
05	Phoukout	7	7	0	7	1	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
06	Nonghet	9	9	0	9	6	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
07	Thaifom	3	3	0	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total		135	109	26	135	44	10	49	3	15	1	10	3

Source: UXO Lao Head Office, Vientiane Capital

1. JMAS Background

Japan Mine Action Service (JMAS) is a Japanese non-profit organization engaged in the international humanitarian activities by removing landmines and UXO in order to improve environment where people could have a better living condition: physical safety, livelihood, and food security, poverty reduction and sustainable environment.

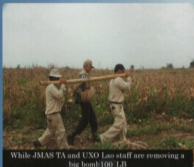


2. JMAS in Lao PDR

JMAS's programme in Lao PDR began in September 2005 which has been received budget from Japanese Government for UXO/Mine clearance programme in Laos. Its project is base in Xiengkhouang Province with a Representative Office of JMAS in Vientiane Capital. JMAS's mission is to provide a financial, technical and administrative support to the clearance operation of UXO Lao in Xiengkhouang Province, on an annual basis that is also subjected to funding availability from the Japanese Government and other

Since the first period of establishment in Lao PDR, JMAS has played its role and function for UXO clearance activity through the collaboration with UXO Lao in Xiengkhouang Province such a support aforementioned made UXO Lao teams achieve 535.29 hectares cleared of high priority agriculture and development land during the period from March 2009 – February 2010 more than 10,605 people benefited from clearance operations⁸.

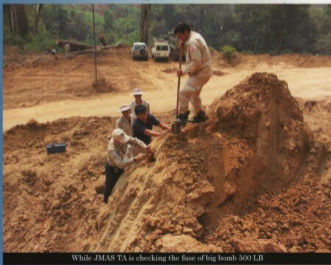
⁸ Source: UXO Lao, Xiengkhouang



While JMAS TA and UXO Lao staff are removing a big bomb 100 LB

For 4 years, JMAS has offered the assistance to UXO Lao in Xiengkhouang Province, especially two Japanese technical advisors has worked closely with UXO Lao staff to ensure the achievement of UXO clearance against the annual plan. JMAS is always aware that the presence of UXO is still a main obstacle to the development in Xiengkhouang Province. Especially the unexploded cluster munitions

are contaminating in a large part of residential area. The area of province is estimated 30% of affection according to UXO Lao recorded⁹.



While JMAS TA is checking the fuse of big bomb 500 LB

⁹ <http://www.uxolao.gov.la/uxo%20problem.html>

3. Operation.

The project consist four activities and one major support to address specific objectives, all of which emphasize:

1). Community Awareness (CA) activities to educate community about the dangers of the UXO as well as on a ways to prevent the accidents;



Mr. Shojo Suzuki, JMAS TA warned the children about the danger of UXO



While CA Team of UXO Lao is demonstrating the danger of UXO

2). Survey activities visit the contaminated areas, recording information about the location and type of UXO/landmines, and define the boundary of sites known to be contaminated. This activity provides pertinent information to accelerate roving clearance activity as well. The survey activities ensure deployment organization's assets in the most effective manner on UXO Contaminated area.



SV Team report the location of the Unexploded Ordnance



SV Team inspect the UXO scrapes

3). Roving activities remove and destroy the UXO in any given area either on the ground or underground. The roving teams respond to reports of UXO found by villagers. The reports have been found various ordnances that need to be destroyed;



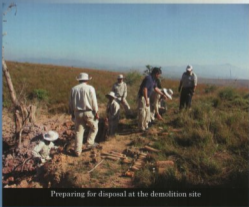
JMAS TAs check the fuse of big bomb



Distinguishing a discovered unexploded ordnance beside of the road



JMAS TAs check the fuse of big bomb



Preparing for disposal at the demolition site

4). Clearance Activities are much slower than the other activities because its need to more effort task to clear the contaminated area;



Mr. Morihide Yoshida, JMAS TA and UXO Lao deminers are clearing an agriculture land.



JMAS TAs inspect the metal scrapes



A woman deminer shows how to use the detector for visitors



Mr. Kohki Kariaya, JMAS TA observe a clearance team

5). *Technical Transfer On the job training.*

Besides the main 4 activities above JMAS TA always aware that the capacity building is the most important matter to keep forward on UXO Clearance activities, within 2009 many training courses are organized for UXO Lao staff. It is provided for removing a fuse from the bomb, so that the found bomb can be removed to demolition site, which provided. Its main purpose of the training course is to avoid any accidents and risky during operation. Moreover it can preserve the environment and infrastructure mutually.



Mr. Suzuki, JMAS TA present the method of unlocking fuse of bigbomb



Showing a pin lock of fuse to the trainees



Demonstrating about fuse and its pin



Trainees learn to unlock the fuse of big bomb for roving activity

V. Achievement

- Community Awareness Activity achieves for 94 Villages with 11,557 people of participants
 - Children = 6,903 Participants
 - Adult = 4,654 Participants

- Survey Activity achieves for data collection and information of UXO in 245 Villages with 2,172 items of found UXO
 - Big bomb = 22 Pcs,
 - Bombies = 1,421 Pcs,
 - Landmine = 4 Pcs,
 - Ammunitions = 725 Pcs

- Roving Activity achieves for demolition and removing the UXO in 234 Villages, with 6,744 items of found UXO.
 - Big bomb = 38 Pcs,
 - Bombies = 2,885 Pcs
 - Landmine = 6 Pcs
 - Ammunitions = 3,815 Pcs

- Clearance Activity achieves for area of 535.29 Ha, Beneficiary about 10,605 People, Found UXO 7,557 items:
 - Big bomb = 2 Pcs,
 - Bombie (Sub-munitions bomb) = 6,062 Pcs,
 - Landmine = 0 Pc,
 - Ammunitions = 1,493 Pcs.

Table 3.

Communities Awareness Activities from March 2009 - February 2010

No	Districts	Village reach		Children	Adults	Total Participations
		reach	Visits			
01	Peik	12	723	659	1,382	
02	Kham	19	1,325	654	1,979	
03	Negaphet	1	45	46	91	
04	Khoune	9	967	518	1,485	
05	Phoukosit	29	2,227	1,289	3,610	
06	Phaxay	20	1,074	1,238	2,312	
07	Mormay	2	262	112	374	
08	Thathom	2	280	138	418	
	Total	94	6,903	4,654	11,651	

Source: UXO Lao, Xiengkhouang.

Table 4.

Survey Activities from March 2009 – February 2010							
No	Districts	Villages reach	UXO found				Other UXO
		Visits	Bombs	Bombies	Mines		
01	Peik	63	8	397	0	278	
02	Kham	59	7	358	0	155	
03	Nogaphet	4	0	1	0	0	
04	Khoune	36	1	39	1	110	
05	Phoukout	49	3	405	2	135	
06	Phaxay	16	3	220	0	46	
07	Mormay	4	0	0	1	1	
08	Thathom	14	0	1	0		
Total		245	22	1,421	4	725	

Source: UXO Lao, Xiengkhouang.

Table 5.

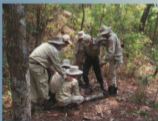
Roving Activities from March 2009 - February 2010						
No	Districts	Villages reach	UXO removed & destroyed			
		Visits	Bombs	Bombies	Mines	Other UXO
1	Peck	70	5	536	3	2,320
2	Kham	55	7	813	1	1,008
3	Negaphet	6	0	49	0	47
4	Khouse	31	6	730	1	152
5	Phoukout	50	15	553	0	157
6	Phaxay	22	5	204	0	131
7	Mormay	0	0	0	0	0
8	Thatthom	0	0	0	0	0
Total		234	38	2,885	6	3,815

Source: UXO Lao, Xeengkhouang

Table 6:

No	Actual						UXO Removed & destroyed				
	Districts	Agric land	Other land	Beneficiaries	Bombs	Bombies	Mines	Other UXO			
1	Pek	1,586,445	102,516	3,931	2	2,733	0	424			
2	Kham	784,393	79,493	2,028	0	1,563	0	345			
3	Nogaphet	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
4	Khoune	180,440	3,584	234	0	190	0	69			
5	Phoukout	1,281,825	255,314	2,664	0	677	0	436			
6	Phaxay	1,070,087	8,900	1,748	0	899	0	219			
7	Mormay	0	0	0	0	0	0	10			
8	Thathom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Total		4,903,190	449,807	10,605	2	6,062	0	1,493			

Source: UXO Lao, Xiengkhouang.





JMAS Representative Office
Saphantongtai Village, Sisattanak District,
Vientiane Capital, Lao PDR
P.O Box: 2681.
Tel: (856-21) 312283
Fax: (856-21) 264332
E-mail: jmasvte@laoctel.com
www.jmasvte.volasite.com

JMAS Project Office
Phonsavan Village, Pek District,
Xiengkhouang Province, Lao PDR
Tel: (856-61) 213232
Fax: (856-61) 213232
E-mail: jmasxkh@yahoo.com

Head Quarter

Japan Mine Action Service (JMAS) in Japan
Emuzu Building 5F, 3-18 Ichigaya honmura-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo.
Tel: 081-3-5228-7820
Fax: 081-3-5228-7821
E-mail: jmas-hq@jmas-nec.jp
www.jmas-nec.jp

Donors:



日本財団
The Nippon Foundation

Official Partner by:
Nippon Foundation



JAPAN

Official Development Assistance

Grant Assistance by:
Government and People of Japan