



MAKING A DIFFERENCE

2001-2002 | REPORT ON THE CANADIAN LANDMINE FUND



Department of Foreign Affairs
and International Trade

Ministère des Affaires étrangères
et du Commerce international

Canada

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2001-2002 | REPORT ON THE CANADIAN LANDMINE FUND

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

“I want every child to be able to wear two shoes. In my country, I asked a shoemaker to just make me one shoe. He said ‘No! To make one shoe brings bad luck.’ I ask all the countries of the world to give the children of the future good luck by banning landmines.”

SONG KOSAL, 18. Cambodian landmine survivor and International Campaign to Ban Landmines Youth Ambassador

AP mines	Anti-personnel mines	MAC	Mines Action Canada
ARF	ASEAN Regional Forum	MAE	Mechanical assistance equipment
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations	MAG	Mines Advisory Group
BHMAC	Bosnia and Herzegovina Mine Action Centre	MAPA	Mine Action Program for Afghanistan
CAW	Canadian Auto Workers	MDD	Mine detection dog
CCMAT	Canadian Centre for Mine Action Technologies	MRE	Mine risk education
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency	MRMs	Mechanical reproduction mines
CIDC	Canadian International Demining Corps	MUACC	Mine and UXO Action Centre Chile
CLF	Canadian Landmine Fund	NAMSA	NATO Maintenance and Supply Agency
COCAMO	Cooperation Canada-Mozambique	NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
CPAR	Canadian Physicians for Aid and Relief	NGO	Non-governmental organization
CRC	Canadian Red Cross Society	OAS	Organization of American States
DFAIT	Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade	OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
DND	Department of National Defence	PAHO	Pan American Health Organization
EAF	Entity Armed Forces	PPE	Personnel protective equipment
EOD	Explosive ordnance disposal	P&O	Prosthetic and orthotic
ERP	Emergency Response Plan for Mine Action	R&D	Research and development
GICHD	Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining	T&E	Test and evaluation
HDE	Humanitarian demining ensemble	TPC	Technology Partnerships Canada
HI	Handicap International	TSGs	Technical Standards and Safety Guidelines
IC	Industry Canada	UN	United Nations
ICBL	International Campaign to Ban Landmines	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
IIPDEP	Indian Institute for Peace, Disarmament and Environmental Protection	UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
ILX	DFAIT’s Mine Action Team	UNMAS	United Nations Mine Action Services
IMAS	International Mine Action Standards	UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
IMSMA	Information Management System for Mine Action	UXO	Unexploded ordnance
IND	National Demining Institute (Mozambique)	VRAU	Vocational Rehabilitation Agriculture Unit
ITEP	International Test and Evaluation Program	VREU	Vocational Rehabilitation Extension Unit
LIS	Landmine impact survey	VRTC	Vocational Rehabilitation Training Centre
LSN	Landmine Survivors Network	WHO	World Health Organization
		WVC	World Vision Canada
		YMAAP	Youth Mine Action Ambassador Program

Minister of Foreign Affairs

Anti-personnel landmines have a horrific impact, usually on innocent civilians. Canada's commitment to addressing this threat takes many forms: mine clearance, assisting landmine survivors, promoting mine risk education and destroying stockpiled landmines.



In all of these areas, our efforts are making a difference. Through the support provided by the Canadian Landmine Fund, we have made significant strides in improving the lives of people threatened by landmines in every region of the world.

The key to making a lasting difference in eradicating the misery caused by anti-personnel mines is in the international treaty banning their use, production, stockpiling and transfer: the Ottawa Convention. The most rapidly ratified disarmament treaty in history, the Convention is a testament to the fact that together we are able to address this major humanitarian challenge.

I am very proud of the global leadership that Canada is providing to support the full implementation of the Ottawa Convention. Our efforts are encouraged by the growing global support for the ban on landmines. The majority of states have

now accepted the obligations of the Ottawa Convention, including most mine-affected countries. Canada continues to encourage all states to ratify or accede to the Convention, and remains fully committed to working in close partnership with civil society to advance our joint aims.

The progress we have made to date in fulfilling the promise of the ban on anti-personnel mines lays the groundwork for solving the landmine problem. With more than 34 million stockpiled landmines destroyed, tens of millions of square metres of mined land cleared and returned to productive use, and increasing rehabilitation programs for landmine survivors, we are on the right track. Our efforts, and those of our partners, are having a measurable impact on people's lives. Looking ahead, Canada will continue to build upon our commitment to make the Ottawa Convention work, for the benefit of mine-affected communities and landmine survivors around the world.

BILL GRAHAM Minister of Foreign Affairs

Minister of Industry

Earlier this year, I launched Canada's Innovation Strategy. Innovation is about tapping into Canadian experience and expertise to develop new products, new processes, and new ways of doing things.



But it is much more than that. Innovation is about improving quality of life. With landmines a daily threat to thousands of civilians in war-ravaged countries, it is critical that we find new and better ways to detect and remove mines, restore land areas to productive use, and rehabilitate persons injured by mines.

Industry Canada is proud that the investments we are making into the research and development of new technologies are helping improve demining efforts. This year, I announced a Technology Partnerships Canada investment in General Dynamics Canada Ltd., which will undertake research in data fusion technology in order to enhance the probability of landmine target detection, and reduce false alarms. Technology

Partnerships Canada has also invested in the innovative work of ProMac Manufacturing Ltd. to develop a machine that will remove foliage as well as destroy antipersonnel landmines. These types of technologies are not only innovative and beneficial to Canada, but hold the potential to improve human security and safety the world over.

Innovation is about looking into the future. Canadian technologies will help to provide a better and safer future not only for Canada, but for many of the world's communities.

ALLAN ROCK Minister of Industry

Minister of National Defence

It is with great pride and pleasure that I sign the fourth annual report of the Canadian Landmines Fund. The Canadian Centre for Mine Action Technologies is an important part of the Government of Canada's ongoing contribution to eliminating landmines worldwide.



Over the last half decade, the Centre has provided high-quality technical support to the demining community, including developers of humanitarian demining technologies in Canada and around the world. It has completed a number of highly successful and innovative projects over this period, including a mechanical mine clearing device now in service with the

Thailand Mine Action Centre; an explosive mine neutralizer that is widely used by the demining community; humanitarian demining protective clothing; and a mechanical surrogate mine being used by Canada's international demining test and evaluation partners.

The Centre has also been very active in the area of victim assistance. The Niagara Foot, for example, a low-cost, high-performance, prosthetic foot designed to overcome the shortcomings

of current commercial products, is being tested in Thailand and shows great promise. A second trial is scheduled to take place in Vietnam in the near future.

As a founding member of the International Test and Evaluation Program, the Centre has been very active in developing universally accepted standards for the testing and evaluation of demining equipment before deployment in the field. A report showing the results of the technical evaluation of 29 commercial off-the-shelf metal detectors is now available on-line.

Canadians everywhere should be proud of the significant contribution made by the men and women of the Canadian Forces and the Department of National Defence to the global humanitarian landmine initiative. Demonstrating great dedication in a noble cause, they are making a difference in the lives of people around the world on a daily basis.

JOHN MCCALLUM Minister of National Defence

Minister for International Cooperation

Earlier this year, I travelled to Afghanistan, where I saw first-hand the devastation caused by anti-personnel landmines and their continuing impact on the recovery and development of that country. At the same time, I was witness to a remarkable mine action program implemented by Afghan organizations with the support of Canada and other donors.



The emergence of programs such as this—intensely practical, well run, and led by nationals—reminds us that all societies, even those devastated by conflict, have the capacity for creativity and initiative so necessary for sustainable development.

Looking back over the nearly five years of programming supported through the Canadian Landmine Fund, I see many examples of how Canada's support has helped build the capacity of organizations in mine-affected countries to plan programs, remove mines, assist those injured by landmine explosions, and raise awareness of mine risks. Canada

has led in delivering comprehensive landmine impact surveys that are helping national authorities plan and implement mine action programs in some of the most severely affected countries. We are providing support to build the capacity of many of these organizations and help them take charge of mine action programming. Our programs for victims of landmine accidents support their rehabilitation and reintegration into society.

Through these and many other initiatives, Canada is making a difference. I am proud of the contribution our country is making through the programs we support, the efforts of Canadian organizations, and the commitment of many talented Canadians—all working to help alleviate the impact of these terrible weapons on the lives of individuals and on communities.

SUSAN WHELAN Minister for International Cooperation

For millions of people around the world, the threat of landmines is a daily reality, as children walk to school, farmers tend their fields, and other innocent civilians face the risk that their next step may be their last.

“...Determined to put an end to the suffering and casualties caused by anti-personnel mines, that kill or maim hundreds of people every week, mostly innocent and defenceless civilians and especially children, obstruct economic development and reconstruction, inhibit the repatriation of refugees and internally displaced persons, and have other severe consequences for years after emplacement...” - Ottawa Convention: Preamble



Making a Difference

Canada's role in addressing the impact of landmine use has been well documented, from its key diplomatic role in fast-tracking the successful negotiation of the Ottawa Convention banning anti-personnel mines in 1996 and 1997, to its ongoing commitment and leadership in universalization of the Convention and in global mine action. Three years after the Ottawa Convention entered into force, the efforts of Canada in this field are making a difference to the lives of people living in mine-affected regions around the world.

The Impact of Anti-Personnel Mines

Anti-personnel (AP) mines are intended to be weapons of war and end up being weapons of intimidation for communities that have to endure the threat of their presence long after the conflict has ended. AP mines are designed to be exploded by the presence, proximity or contact of a person, and thereby kill or injure those within range of the blast. Such mines are indiscriminate—most of their victims are civilians and many are children.

AP mines are cheap to produce and became, particularly in the latter half of the 20th century, a convenient weapon for poorer countries with limited resources. AP mines are easy to deploy in significant numbers. They are planted, often at random, in or on the ground—e.g. on roads, in fields, in areas where local populations need to go in order to pursue their lives and livelihoods. In many mine-affected countries where basic needs like health care, educational opportunities and ways of making a living are often limited, the presence of AP mines adds a significant burden to individual and community development.

Many victims of AP mines are killed outright or die before receiving medical attention. Landmine survivors face a period of extensive rehabilitation and, in the long term, a lifetime of adjustment—to being limited by the loss of a limb, to being a financial burden on their families or, if prosthetic care is available, to using an artificial limb that requires regular maintenance and occasional replacement.

Any military utility that AP mines might have is far outweighed by their cost in human suffering and long-term negative impact upon civilians. The real or possible presence of mines hinders the safe and productive use of land, roads, schools, clinics, water sources and other infrastructure. In emergency situations caused by conflict or natural disasters, they pose a serious obstacle to the delivery of humanitarian aid, and to the safe return of refugees to their homelands or internally displaced people to their communities. Over the longer term, they hinder post-conflict rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts, and lessen the chance of communities attaining sustainable levels of development.

What Canada has done to lessen this impact

Canada recognized and acted on the problem

The problem caused by AP mines received international attention in the early 1990s by the non-governmental sector involved in development work and humanitarian assistance at the community level overseas. The legacy of landmines in many countries—a legacy of human suffering for the victims and their families, and of impediments to productive land use for whole communities—made it extremely difficult to engage in effective development efforts. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) began focusing their attention on an achievable solution. In 1992, a coalition of NGOs from around the world, including many Canadian organizations, formed the International Campaign to Ban Landmines (ICBL), and launched a coordinated movement to ban AP mines, to clear mined land and to assist landmine victims.

The Government of Canada, building on its foreign policy agenda of promoting human security and alleviating global poverty, recognized the need for and the value of this concerted effort and, along with other states, joined the international movement for a global ban on landmines. Canada became a leading player in this state-civil society partnership, initiating in 1996 an unique form of fast-track diplomacy. Referred to as the "Ottawa Process", this culminated in the fall of 1997 with the successful negotiation and signing of the *Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction*—known around the world as the Ottawa Convention.

Canada committed to a framework for action

The framework for addressing the global landmine problem is the Ottawa Convention. Canada has led by example in ensuring the successful adoption and implementation of this framework:

- Canada completed the destruction of its AP mine stockpiles one month before the Convention was signed in December 1997.
- Canada became the first country to ratify the Convention.
- Canada passed legislation making it a criminal offence for any

Canadian to produce, use, transfer or possess AP mines.

- Canada established the five-year, \$100 million Canadian Landmine Fund (CLF), which is designed to facilitate universalizing the ban and achieving the Convention's objectives.

The Canadian Landmine Fund

The Canadian Landmine Fund is governed by an innovative collaboration of four government departments—the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT), the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), the Department of National Defence (DND) and Industry Canada (IC).

DFAIT takes the lead on initiatives involving Convention universalization, international coordination and policy leadership, monitoring compliance, educational outreach to Canadians, and small-scale mine action initiatives designed to build and reinforce Convention support. A special unit within DFAIT, the Mine Action Team (ILX), was created to focus on the landmine issue and the Convention. DFAIT also leads in a program that helps other states to destroy their stockpiles.

CIDA leads in the funding of capacity building for mine clearance, mine awareness and victim assistance through Canadian and international NGOs, the private sector, multilateral organizations such as UN agencies, and national level partners. CIDA's Mine Action Unit contributes to humanitarian demining training, landmine impact surveys, mine risk education (MRE) programming, rehabilitation and economic reintegration support to landmine survivors, and post-demining development planning.

DND, jointly with IC, established the Canadian Centre for Mine Action Technologies (CCMAT). The Centre provides an essential focal point for the development of new demining technology in Canada, and for linking Canadian industry and the

demining community. CCMAT serves as an assessment agency to ensure that only the most effective and appropriate technologies are deployed to the field. DND also supports stockpile destruction and provides technical advisors to mine action centres in affected regions.

A Special Ambassador for Mine Action

To coordinate this effort and signal the priority it is given, Canada appointed a special ambassador to deal with all matters pertaining to Convention universalization and implementation. Jill Sinclair first held this position, followed by Daniel Livermore, who served as ambassador from 1999 to mid-2002. Ross Hynes is Canada's current Ambassador for Mine Action. Within DFAIT, ILX supports the work of the ambassador.

Making a Difference: A few words about this report

The information presented in the subsequent sections of this report focuses on funding and activities that have taken place between April 1, 2001 and March 31, 2002. However, due to the cumulative nature of mine action work, there will be some reference to results that have occurred beyond this 12-month period (e.g. the most up-to-date figures will be given on Convention ratification). The emphasis in this report is on how Canada's direct support and diplomatic efforts are making a difference in the fight to rid the world of the threat presented by AP mines.

Canada's continued leadership is important to realizing the Convention's objectives. Together with other states and civil society partners at home and abroad, Canada's efforts in mine action are helping communities around the world gain ground against the scourge of landmines.



The Ottawa Convention In Brief

The Ottawa Convention is unique in that it sets out both a comprehensive ban on a weapon that has been in common use for generations, and a set of steps that must be undertaken to address the human suffering it causes. A state that agrees to be bound by the Convention commits to:

- immediately ending the use, production and transfer of anti-personnel mines;
- destroying existing stockpiles of AP mines within four years of the entry-into-force of the Convention for that state;
- clearing mined land within 10 years;
- providing assistance for the care and rehabilitation of mine victims; and
- cooperating to ensure full compliance with the Convention.

In December 1997, 122 states signed the Convention in Ottawa. By March 1, 1999, the Convention had been ratified by 40 states, triggering its entry-into-force. Both steps—the negotiation process and the entry-into-force—were accomplished with unprecedented speed for an international treaty. As of November 2002, 130 states had ratified the Convention.

Photo: Till Mayer/ICRC

The Ottawa Convention, a complete ban on the production, use, stockpiling and transfer of anti-personnel landmines, has been signed and ratified at a faster rate than any other disarmament treaty in history.

“Each State Party undertakes never under any circumstances to use anti-personnel mines; to develop, produce, otherwise acquire, stockpile, retain or transfer to anyone, directly or indirectly, anti-personnel mines; to assist, encourage or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any activity prohibited to a State Party under this Convention” - Ottawa Convention: Article 1.1



Ending the Use, Production, Export and Stockpiling of AP Mines

Progress toward universalization of the Convention continues at a steady pace. By November 2002, 130 states had formally joined the Convention. Some encouraging additions during the year included the severely mine-affected countries of Angola and Afghanistan.

Other noteworthy progress, as reported in the *Landmine Monitor 2002* (for the period May 2001 through July 2002):

- Six more countries have completed their stockpile destruction—Albania, Czech Republic, Ecuador, Peru, Sweden and Yemen—bringing the total number of countries to 33.
- While there are still 14 countries that have not formally declared a halt to production, there are indications that three of these—Egypt, South Korea and the United States—no longer produce AP mines. Overall, country producers have dropped from 55 to 14 as a result of the Convention.
- There is no evidence of AP mine imports or exports by states parties or signatories.

The Value in Partnership Civil Society

Non-governmental organizations have played an essential role in addressing the problem of AP mines. International organizations, such as the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), were among the first to draw international attention to the plight of mine-affected populations around the world. In 1992, many civil society groups came together to form an international NGO coalition, the ICBL, thereby launching a coordinated movement to ban AP mines, to clear mined land and to assist landmine victims.

States, including Canada, responded by joining this movement, which evolved into a state-civil society partnership focused on the successful negotiation of a global ban on AP mines. Since the signing of the Ottawa Convention, the ICBL has played an instrumental role in encouraging universalization of the Convention, and in supporting mine action programs in the field. Canada continues to promote civil society's participation in this process through this coalition.

DFAIT, through its Mine Action Partnership and Mine Monitoring Programs, provided \$484,744 in 2001-2002 to support the ICBL's ongoing work toward the universalization and implementation of the treaty. This includes \$210,000 for the research, production and distribution of the annual *Landmine Monitor*, which tracks and reports on individual nations' implementation of and compliance with the 1997 Convention. The *Landmine Monitor* involves a global network of non-governmental, independent researchers whose efforts produce a key monitoring tool on states' policies and practices with respect to AP mines.

The Canadian member of the ICBL is Mines Action Canada (MAC), a coalition of more than 40 Canadian NGOs that delivers domestic and international mine action education and outreach activities, and works to universalize the Convention and to increase Canadian capacity in humanitarian mine clearance and victim rehabilitation. MAC is a member of the ICBL Coordinating Committee and the international Core Group of the *Landmine Monitor*, and the Canadian-based Youth Mine Action Ambassador Program (YMAAP) Steering Committee. MAC also coordinates the Americas region input to the *Landmine Monitor*. DFAIT provided \$317,400 to support MAC's programming in 2001-2002.

Regional Conferences

Canada continues to use a strategy of regional/joint conferences as a catalyst for regional and country-specific partnerships around mine action:

- *Warsaw, Poland, June 14-15, 2001*: DFAIT provided \$40,803 for a seminar, cohosted by Poland and Canada, on the challenges facing Eastern European countries and the Baltic states in implementing the Ottawa Convention. Working sessions focused on

technical aspects, including legal obligations and reporting requirements of the Convention; military utility/ alternatives; and how to receive assistance in destroying stockpiles and clearing mined land. Invitees included Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Belarus, Ukraine, Russia, Finland, United Nations Mine Action Services (UNMAS), the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the European Commission.

- *Ulaan Baatar, Mongolia, June 27-28, 2001*: Co-hosted by Mongolia and Canada, and coordinated by the *Landmine Monitor* research team in Mongolia, DFAIT contributed \$27,281 to an information-sharing meeting designed to demonstrate to the Mongolian government the value of joining the Ottawa Convention. Although there are no minefields in Mongolia, there are unexploded ordnance (UXO) contamination areas and an unspecified stockpile of mines purchased in the 1970s. Technical expertise to this meeting was provided by participants from Thailand, Japan, Bulgaria, Canada, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD). This meeting was assessed as a first step in the process of Mongolian accession to the Convention, and the Mongolian delegation indicated a willingness to support the humanitarian norm established by the Convention.

- *Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, August 8-9, 2001*: Canada, in cooperation with the Government of Malaysia, co-hosted the two-day *Regional Seminar on Stockpile Destruction of Anti-Personnel Mines and other Munitions*. The meeting was significant in that it represented the first meeting aimed specifically at ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) states. Notably, virtually all Asian members of the ARF attended the meeting, including non-signatories to the

Ottawa Convention, such as India, China, Vietnam and the Republic of Korea. The level of interest exhibited suggests the potential for including this type of meeting within the more formal structure of the ARF in future. DFAIT contributed \$58,570 to this initiative.

- *Tunis, Tunisia, January 15-16, 2002*: A North African regional seminar on the Ottawa Convention—organized by the governments of Tunisia and Canada, and funded by DFAIT [\$50,489]—brought together participants from Algeria, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco and Tunisia, as well as UN and international NGO representatives. The two main results of the meeting were the adoption of a final report outlining the elements necessary to significantly advance the Ottawa Convention and mine action programming in the region; and the establishment of a partnership between Canada and Tunisia for the promotion of the Convention in the Maghreb region and the Arab world in general.

The Reay Group

An important element of building support for the Convention has been to incorporate mine action into the work of regional and multilateral organizations. The Reay Group on Mine Action of the Stability Pact for Southeast Europe is an example of such coordinated efforts. Previously known as the Forum for Cooperation on Mine Action in Southeast Europe, the group was renamed in honour of the late Canadian Lieutenant General (Retired) Gordon Reay, who had been serving as Special Advisor to Canada's Ambassador for Mine Action and Chair of the forum at the time of his death.

Built on existing structures in an effort to avoid duplication, the Reay Group provides a strong regional framework that assists in identifying and filling gaps in activities taking place at a regional

An Update on Universalization

ACCESSIONS AND RATIFICATIONS SINCE APRIL 2001

Accessions: Afghanistan, Comoros, Congo Brazzaville, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eritrea, Nigeria.

Ratifications: Algeria, Angola, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chile, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Malta, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Sierra Leone, Suriname, Uruguay.

Many of these states are significantly mine affected. In joining the Convention, these states have formally signalled their intention to be bound by its obligations and principles, and their commitment to removing the scourge of AP mines from their countries.

Photo: Roland Sidler/ICRC



level. Since a number of organizations are already well established in operational mine clearance in southeastern Europe, the Stability Pact initiative does not focus on demining, but on other equally important aspects of mine action that can effectively promote regional peace and security (e.g. stockpile destruction, test, and evaluation, and training).

Funding from DFAIT in 2001-2002 in support of the Reay Group's objectives from resources outside of the CLF, included:

- \$120,000 to the Danube Commission to support the clearance of three bridges in Novi Sad, Yugoslavia;
- \$88,974 to the Canadian International Demining Corps (CIDC) for the purchase of Canadian-manufactured demining suits and related training for mine clearance in Macedonia; and
- \$100,000 to the UNDP for the provision of a chief technical advisor for the Bosnia and Herzegovina Mine Action Centre (BHMIC).

Engaging countries that have not adopted the Convention

Canada actively encourages a dialogue with countries that have not yet ratified or acceded to the Convention for reasons of national security. Prominent members of the Canadian military, including former Chief of the Defence Staff, General (Retired) Maurice Baril, have given added authority to Canadian delegations and enabled interaction with high-level military personnel in other countries. This has proved invaluable in discussions that can cover a range of technical issues, including alternatives to AP mine use and revising current military strategies. Countries that have participated in this dialogue process include Finland, Morocco, Poland, Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia.

DFAIT contributed \$125,302 in 2001-2002 to continue supporting the work of Massachusetts-based Mine Action Scholar-in-Residence, Dr. Christopher Kirkey, which is intended to integrate mine action courses and lectures into the programs of U.S. post-secondary institutions. During the reporting period, Dr. Kirkey continued his lecture and discussion tour and faculty development workshops at universities and colleges across the United States; attended conferences, delivering papers on the Ottawa Convention and the elimination of landmines; and designed a Web site aimed at professors [<http://www.professorlandmine.com>], to assist in the development of a curriculum on the Ottawa Convention.

Destroying Stockpiles

Destruction of stockpiled mines is key to preventing the spread of mines, but is a technically complex task. Canada offers technical support to help signatories to the Ottawa Convention meet their obligations to destroy stockpiled mines.

DFAIT contributed \$152,430 to the NATO Maintenance and Supply Agency (NAMSA) for continuing the destruction of stockpiles in Albania. Canada was the lead country in this eight-year project, which began in the previous fiscal year. The project was completed in April 2002, without incident and under budget, a full two years ahead of Albania's stockpile destruction deadline.

Building on last year's planning phase, NAMSA was given \$375,396 by DFAIT as part of Canada's commitment to assist

Ukraine with its first destruction project. Canada is the lead country for this initiative, in partnership with the Netherlands, Poland and Hungary. Destruction of 400,000 PMN-type AP mines is projected by early 2003. Canada is also working with Ukraine, the UNDP and interested donors in developing a project to destroy Ukraine's remaining 5.9 million PFM-type mines.

DFAIT provided \$79,964 to NAMSA for Moldova AP mine disposal. The mines are being destroyed in conjunction with the destruction of other types of munitions and rocket fuel. The destruction of these mines will allow Moldova to meet its obligations as a state party to the Convention.

GICHD was provided with \$5,287 by DFAIT to send a technical expert to Yemen in September 2001 to assess the technological feasibility and determine the methodology required for the destruction of the remaining AP mine stockpiles in that country. Subsequently, DFAIT provided \$33,600 to Yemen to complete the destruction of its stockpiles.

GICHD also received a further \$14,349 from DFAIT for a stockpile destruction site assessment mission in Ukraine.

DFAIT contributed \$476,048 in 2001-2002 for the Managua Challenge Fund to accelerate stockpile destruction in the Americas region prior to the Third Meeting of States Parties in Nicaragua. The fund was administered by the Organization of American States (OAS). The financial and technical assistance provided by Canada enhanced the ability of Peru, Ecuador and Honduras to meet the challenge and destroy their entire stockpiles before the September 2001 meeting. Nicaragua completed the destruction of its stockpiles—133,435 in total—in August 2002.

Ensuring the Effective Operation of the Ottawa Convention Third Meeting of States Parties, Managua, September 2001

The Third Meeting of States Parties in Nicaragua in September 2001 provided a special opportunity to focus on mine action in the Americas region. The "Managua Challenge" was issued in the fall of 2000 to encourage all states parties and signatories who had not yet destroyed their stockpiles or finished their ratification process to complete both before the Nicaragua meeting. Canada provided both financial and technical support to help meet the goals of the Managua Challenge.

The Managua Challenge proved an effective inducement. In terms of Convention ratification, of the six signatory countries in the Americas that had not ratified when the challenge was launched: Uruguay ratified in June 2001; St. Vincent and the Grenadines in August 2001; Chile in September 2001; and Suriname in May 2002. Guyana and Haiti have begun their ratification process.

Timely completion of the annual transparency reports to comply with the Ottawa Convention's Article 7 was another component of the Managua Challenge. To help clarify this requirement, in May 2001, Canada hosted a special session in Washington on preparing these reports for OAS member states.

DFAIT also contributed \$15,000 in 2001-2002 to the Government of Nicaragua to support the hosting of the Meeting of States Parties in Managua.

As part of its commitment to the intersessional work program that supports these annual gatherings, Canada acted as the Co-Chair (with Honduras) of the Standing Committee on Victim Assistance and Socio-Economic Reintegration in a term completed at the end of the Fourth Meeting of States Parties in September 2002.

Support for other Convention processes

DFAIT continued its financial support for work that facilitates and increases participation at the Meetings of States Parties and Ottawa Convention Standing Committees. This included:

- \$75,000 to the Delegate Sponsorship Program, administered by GICHD, to support state representatives—particularly from mine-affected and less-developed states parties—requiring financial assistance to attend meetings related to the Convention; and

- \$50,000 to the Voluntary Trust Fund, established by GICHD, for the Implementation Support Unit, which was initiated after the Convention's third annual meeting in September 2001.



Making a Difference in the Americas

THE MANAGUA CHALLENGE PROMOTES STOCKPILE DESTRUCTION Canada was active in the Managua Challenge, working closely with the OAS and other nations to support the efforts of countries in the Americas region to destroy their stockpiles before the Third Meeting of States Parties in September 2001. Canada's financial contribution of \$692,177 over a two-year period helped Peru, Ecuador, Honduras and Nicaragua in their destruction of AP mines. To illustrate, in 2001: Peru destroyed 322,892; Ecuador, 260,302; Nicaragua, 50,000; and Honduras, 9,000. With support from other nations, Chile and Brazil also responded to the challenge, destroying 106,000 and 13,649 mines respectively.

Photo: John Rodsted

The first step in avoiding a landmine incident is knowing where not to step. Educating people about the risk of mines and about how to avoid danger saves lives.



“Each State Party in a position to do so shall provide assistance for...mine awareness programs.” – Ottawa Convention: Article 6.3

Reducing Mine Casualties and Delivering Mine Risk Education

Canada supports mine risk education programs that help people living in affected areas change dangerous behaviour leading to mine accidents. These programs engage people in learning about the dangers of mines, using educational techniques appropriate to culture, age, literacy levels and other factors. Mine risk education programs also help people identify where mines are laid, aiding mine clearance efforts.

Mine risk education (MRE) programs are considered an integral part of mine action work, since the key to reducing casualties within civilian populations is creating awareness of the risks of mines and promoting behaviour modification, so that people can safely go about their daily lives.

Mine risk education programs are participatory. Affected populations receive education on the threat of mines and on how to avoid danger, and local communities share specific information with demining authorities on the extent of mine and UXO contamination in their area. In this way, community needs and priorities are known, and activities such as surveys, marking and fencing are made easier. Developed in the mid-1990s by some mine action NGOs, MRE is now becoming part of UN standards and policy. Two trends were noted in 2001 and the first half of 2002: more standardization of MRE; and increased integration of MRE with other humanitarian mine action initiatives.

Providing assistance for mine awareness programming is an obligation for states parties under Article 6 of the Convention. Canada continues to do its part by supporting the programs of NGOs, international and multilateral organizations in this area.

Afghanistan

In 2001-2002, CIDA contributed \$4.4 million—\$400,000 from the CLF—to the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), to support the Mine Action Program for Afghanistan (MAPA). MAPA is part of an interagency emergency humanitarian assistance plan whose immediate goals are the prevention of mine/UXO victims, and clearing roads and essential urban areas to allow humanitarian activities to resume.

MAPA has been working closely with United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) repatriation programs in both Pakistan and Iran, disseminating MRE materials in refugee camps, voluntary repatriation centres, at border crossing points and UNHCR centres in Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iran. All returning refugees receive MRE training. As well, MAPA's Mine Action Centre for Afghanistan has been working toward integrating MRE in the regular school curriculum by briefing Ministry of Education officials, heads of schools and provincial education representatives.

Cambodia

World Vision Canada (WVC) received \$185,000 from CIDA as part of a two-year mine awareness program, targeting "at risk" populations—i.e. primary school-aged children, women and ex-combatants—in villages in Battambang province. WVC's component is part of an integrated mine action response for clearance, community development and victim assistance, involving the Government of Cambodia, World Vision Cambodia and international NGOs like the Mines Advisory Group (MAG).

This year, World Vision Cambodia's mine action team delivered mine awareness training to 116 resettlement populations, 2,599 children and 1,858 women, as well as 501 mine safety training sessions to vulnerable groups in three target districts. As well, the team identified 18 minefields for clearance and for community development purposes, plus 32 mines, 30 fuses and 107 UXOs, which were reported to partner agency MAG for later destruction. A total of 743 families benefited from risk reduction activities, which included the construction of latrines and bridges that allow safe access to water and sanitation. A recent and major achievement of this project has been the facilitation of temporary land titles for 185 families who had resettled on mine fields because they had no other choice. These families are now owners of mine-cleared land that they can begin to develop.

Colombia

UNICEF is working in Colombia, with the support of DFAIT [\$75,000], on phase two of a project educating the population concerning the dangers of AP mines. Civilian populations are considered at high risk of mine-related injuries due to the ongoing civil war. With the cooperation of the Colombian government, UNICEF has been able to reach the majority of mine-affected communities. This year, the work focused specifically on MRE for affected communities, as well as on continuing support to the Scouts of Colombia's general awareness-raising program.

Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)

Handicap International (HI) Belgium received \$43,100 from DFAIT in 2001-2002 for demining work in the city of Kisangani in the DRC. Part of an integrated mine/UXO clearance and MRE

program, 88 mine awareness sessions were organized, reaching more than 26,000 people. From February 2001 to February 2002, no new mine-related injuries were reported in Kisangani.

India

DFAIT contributed \$20,000 to the Indian Institute for Peace, Disarmament and Environmental Protection (IIPDEP) to hold eight seminars (with a photo exhibition) in northeast India. This initiative was intended to educate people regarding the identification and impact of landmines, and to create links between NGOs, landmine survivors and relevant government departments for mine action.

IIPDEP also received \$5,000 from DFAIT for 3,000 posters printed in Hindi, Kashmiri and Ladakhi. These posters illustrated common examples of AP mines found in India's frontier region, with appropriate instructions for action, such as "Inform your village chief." They were distributed in the northern and northeast states, including Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan and Punjab.

Laos

UXO LAO, the national agency responsible for unexploded ordnance clearance and education in Lao PDR, implements its mine awareness work through field-based teams. In 2001-2002, roving clearance teams conducted 2,107 village visits and community awareness teams visited 753 villages. CIDA provided \$150,000 to support the work of this agency through the UXO LAO – UNDP Trust Fund.

Namibia

CIDA disbursed \$85,940 to the Canadian Red Cross Society (CRCS) in support of a mine awareness and victim assistance project in Mozambique and Namibia. In Namibia, a new mine awareness program was initiated in January in Kavango province on the Angola/Namibia border. Fifteen volunteers received ICRC mine awareness training, with three of these chosen to receive community needs assessment training. A needs assessment was subsequently carried out in four villages, and the collected information was used to develop a mine awareness program for the region.

Sudan

The Sudan Campaign to Ban Landmines (SCBL) received \$55,380 from DFAIT to implement its mine awareness raising strategy. SCBL's idea is to focus civil society efforts on encouraging the Government of Sudan to ratify the Ottawa Convention, while raising awareness about AP mines among the general public through the schools, media and community outreach efforts. Results in 2001-2002 included: producing a 15-minute video on the social, economic and health impacts of landmines in Sudan; broadcasting six landmine radio messages; and conducting three training workshops for the 10 SCBL Advisory Council members.



Making a Difference in Africa and the Americas

CANADA PROVIDES MINE RISK EDUCATION MATERIALS TO PROMOTE MINE AWARENESS
DFAIT has created thousands of MRE materials for the Americas and Africa. The most important resource has been the "DANGER/Keep Out" signs, produced in local languages in keeping with international standards regarding size, message and materials used. For the Americas, DFAIT has also produced notebooks, rulers, bags and pencils for school campaigns. MRE is often a component of integrated programs including clearance and landmine survivor assistance. For example, a portion of the funds contributed to the OAS for mine clearance work in Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala, Peru and Ecuador goes to MRE.

Photo: Giovanni Diffidenti

Clearing Mined Land

Inch by inch, deminers scan the ground to ensure that every single landmine is detected and safely cleared. Every day, more schoolyards, farmland, roads and other valued areas are being reclaimed for productive use.

“Each State Party undertakes to destroy or ensure the destruction of all anti-personnel mines in mined areas under its jurisdiction or control, as soon as possible but not later than 10 years after the entry into force of this Convention for that State Party.” - Ottawa Convention: Article 5.1



Clearing Mined Land

Clearing mined land and returning it to safe and productive use are fundamental to addressing the humanitarian needs of people living in the vicinity of minefields. Community-oriented, impact-based models of mine clearance are supported by Canada in efforts to build the capacity of local partners to clear priority land.

The Ottawa Convention set a goal of 10 years for states to complete clearance of AP mines in their countries. This is still considered an ambitious but realistic objective, particularly as the technical expertise of national (i.e. local) deminers improves. Canada is investing significantly in building the capacity of national deminers and demining authorities in mine-affected countries.

Of the 90 countries affected by mines or UXO, and 11 mine-affected areas (i.e. not internationally recognized states), 74 countries and 10 areas reported some kind of mine clearance activity in 2001 and the first half of 2002, according to the ICBL. A significant benchmark was achieved during the year when it was announced that as of December 15, 2001, all known minefields and cluster bomb sites in Kosovo had been cleared.

Afghanistan

As previously noted, in 2001-2002 CIDA contributed \$4.4 million—\$400,000 from the CLF—to the OCHA to support MAPA's efforts to prevent mine/UXO victims and to clear roads and urban areas. Some positive results reported during the period for the southern region include:

- a return to close to 100% of pre-September clearance capacity;
- an increase from one to five manual teams, and the addition of four specially trained dogs, thereby expanding the Mine Clearance Planning Agency's capacity for survey tasks;
- an increase from one to 11 operational teams of the Demining Agency for Afghanistan, the main provider of manual clearance teams in the South; and
- the establishment of four Kandahar-based mine dog groups by the Mine Dog Centre.

In addition, the DFAIT Ban Initiatives Program provided \$300,000 to Med-Eng Systems for the purchase of helmets and visors to equip deminers in Afghanistan.

Belarus

DFAIT provided the CIDC with \$76,465 to purchase 20 Minelab F1A4CMAC mine detectors, which the Belarus Ministry of Defence will use to build their capacity to respond to explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) threats, and to clear mines and UXO. Project activities also included training supervisory personnel.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

As part of the CIDA Integrated Country Program for Bosnia and Herzegovina, \$100,000 went to Norwegian Peoples' Aid to support a 29-member manual mine clearance team in Sarajevo Canton. Results included clearance of 73,450m² of land, access to 34 family houses, and areas for electrical installation. The cleared lands have since returned to productive agricultural use.

CIDA also provided \$155,000 in support of Entity Armed Forces (EAF) deminers' insurance costs, permitting the deployment of 420 deminers. This represents 60% of national (i.e. local) deminers, and 38% of the demining forces operating in Bosnia and Herzegovina. EAF demining teams cleared 911,140m² in 2001—a 35% increase in productivity since 1999. The improvement in clearance rates by EAF deminers is due in large part to the use of "integrated" mine clearance methods.

For more than four years, CIDA has supported a national mine detection dog training centre in Bosnia. During this period, the skills and experience of the Bosnian personnel attached to this centre—managerial, technical and administrative—have developed to the point whereby the need for in-country participation by international experts has been reduced from six to eight individuals to one.

Mine detection dog (MDD) teams can clear mines up to 12 times faster than manual deminers. In 2001-2002, \$100,000 was disbursed to support the training and deployment of MDD teams, and to develop indigenous mine clearance capacity. During the reporting period, 17 MDD teams were accredited.

CIDA contributed \$422,000 to HI in support of mine clearance operations in northwest Bosnia by local NGO Akcija Protiv Mina (APM). This NGO has developed into an effective humanitarian mine clearance organization with an impressive safety record and strong roots in the community. APM successfully completed all tasks assigned by the BHMAL, clearing a total of 110,000m², including villages, roads, agricultural land, 22 houses, power lines and water supply systems. APM's work enabled refugees to return to the Una Sana Canton and Mostar areas in 2001.

Cambodia

DFAIT contributed \$70,678 to Mines Advisory Group – Cambodia to purchase the Canadian-developed FIXOR explosive to support its mine disposal activities. MAG mine clearance teams receive full training in the use of this explosive before deploying to target sites around the country.

Democratic Republic of Congo

HI Belgium received \$43,100 from DFAIT for demining work in the city of Kisangani and the surrounding area. Part of the strategy employed by this program is identifying priority zones for demining. During 2001-2002, for example, Mutumbi school was demined and made safe for use by the local population.

Guatemala

The OAS received \$83,000 from DFAIT for mine clearance in Guatemala, coordinated by the OAS Assistance Program for Demining in Central America. During Module VIII (a six-month period ending September 2001), operations were completed in all eight municipalities in Quiché Department. This effort included a mine risk education campaign in 165 separate communities. In September 2001, an extensive preventive education campaign and detailed impact survey were initiated in the Department of

San Marcos—designated by the National Demining Plan as the next highest priority area in the country. By March 2002, 132 villages in this department had been surveyed and provided with risk awareness materials. In conjunction with these activities, 29 UXO were located and destroyed. According to Guatemalan authorities, this program is expected to reach a successful conclusion by 2005.

Honduras

DFAIT provided \$332,718 to the OAS for Phase II of demining operations in Honduras. Honduras was the first country in the Americas to complete its stockpile destruction, and aimed to become the first mine-free nation in the region by 2001. During 2001-2002, the final phase of mine clearance was taking place in the Department of Choluteca, where the Honduras military authorities estimated that fewer than 1,000 mines remained. Results through May 2001 included 2,242 mines or UXO destroyed, 53,062 metallic objects detected, and 371,619m² of land cleared. Equipment problems caused some setbacks during the year, but the program still achieved a 98% completion rate. Mine clearance work is now expected to be finished in Honduras by December 2002.

Horn of Africa

DFAIT contributed \$69,626 [through DND] to provide explosives to the HALO Trust—an NGO based in Scotland that undertakes humanitarian mine action work in Africa and Asia—to continue its demining work along the Eritrea/Ethiopia border.

Jordan

Support was once again provided by DFAIT [\$165,024] to the Royal Corps of Engineers for its mine clearance work in the Jordan Valley. The 2001-2002 contribution was for the procurement of ambulances, needed in case of injuries incurred during demining operations.



Making a Difference in Cambodia

VILLAGE MINE CLEARANCE WORK FIRST STEP TO RENEWING PRODUCTIVITY

Over a four-month period in early 2002, a MAG mine clearance team made the villages of O Deurm Chek and Svay Chom in Battambang province safer for productive activity, benefiting 133 families (582 people) directly and 268 families (1,256 people) indirectly. The next step, involving World Vision, will be to redig the canal/water gate. Then the villagers, who will take part in a food-for-work program, will build a road. Better (and secure) access to their farms and enough water for crop cultivation will substantially improve these villagers' lives.

Photo: Tim Page/ICRC

Laos

UXO LAO cleared 874 hectares of land and destroyed 82,024 UXO, in 2001-2002, thereby increasing the amount of land available for agriculture and development purposes. As previously noted, CIDA provided \$150,000 to support the work of this agency through the UXO LAO – UNDP Trust Fund.

Mozambique

An NGO partnership involving the Canadian Auto Workers (CAW) Social Justice Fund, Cooperation Canada-Mozambique (COCAMO) and HI received \$410,000 from CIDA in 2001-2002 as part of a five-year program to reduce landmine accidents, and return cleared lands and infrastructure to productive community use. The approach focuses on supporting provincial-level capacity for mine clearance, mine awareness and post-clearance community development. Phase I has been working in Inhambane and Nampula provinces, while Phase II will continue with a focus on Inhambane province.

Project activities in Phase II involve proximity demining (i.e. clearing mined areas near key economic and public facilities in and around communities). Statistics collected by the local partner, Inhambane Province Mine Clearance Program (IMCP), from November 2001 to February 2002 indicated successful clearance around 11 sites, including schools, commercial centres,

water sources, a health centre and a cattle treatment tank. The IMCP combines manual, canine and mechanical methods in its demining work.

Nicaragua

CIDA disbursed \$500,000 in 2001-2002 to the OAS as part of a multiyear commitment to support mine clearance in Nicaragua. Canada and Norway have been funding a demining support program for the Front IV region (the district of Nuevo Segovia in northern Nicaragua on the border with Honduras). This district contains prime agricultural areas, and mine removal will help the local population regain safe access to productive lands. Canadian financing covers operational expenses in the field, including protective clothing, food for the soldiers, vehicle maintenance and insurance.

Thailand

Through the CIDC, DFAIT provided \$399,288 for the purchase of the Canadian-developed PRO MAC Brush-Deminer 48 (BDM48) for use by the Thailand Mine Action Centre in its demining operations. A further \$59,000 was contributed to provide training for equipment operators in Thailand and to develop monitoring procedures for the BDM48.

Making a Difference in Bosnia and Herzegovina

CREATING THE IDEAL DEMINERS' TOOLBOX

Support to mine/UXO clearance operations in Bosnia and Herzegovina has been enhanced by the addition of mine detector dogs. This addition completes the acquisition of the required elements for the ideal deminers' toolbox (i.e. manual deminers, MDD teams and mechanical systems). The use of all three tools—known as integrated demining—contributes to reaching levels of maximum efficiency and optimal cost effectiveness in demining operations.



Photo: John Rodsted

Photo: John Rodsted



Innovative and sustainable approaches to clearing landmines are making a difference in the minefield. Research and development is improving mine action technologies to help clear more mines, faster, and providing tools that will improve the lives of landmine survivors.

“Each State Party undertakes to facilitate and shall have the right to participate in the fullest possible exchange of equipment, material and scientific and technological information concerning the implementation of this Convention.” - Ottawa Convention: Article 6.2



The Canadian Centre for Mine Action Technologies

Jointly established in 1998 by DND and IC, the Canadian Centre for Mine Action Technologies (CCMAT) works with Canadian industry to develop and deliver technology to the minefield that meets the needs of the deminer.

The basic characteristics of a CCMAT-supported technology are that they can or will be low cost; proven in the field; and sustainable. Spending in fiscal year 2001-2002 from the CLF for CCMAT's operations totalled approximately \$3.6 million.

How CCMAT makes a difference

CCMAT has contributed to a successful collaboration of research and industry through:

- working visits to mine-affected countries that provide expert advice and identify the technology needs of the deminer;
- research and development (R&D) that creates solutions to technical problems and provides guidance to Canadian industry;
- development of state-of-the-art test methods that generate reliable, reproducible and statistically significant results;
- rigorous test and evaluation (T&E) at CCMAT, which allows industry to refine and improve equipment design, and to screen out items of equipment that do not perform; and
- field trials in mine-affected countries that serve to improve equipment design and demonstrate the new technology to users and potential donor organizations (i.e. those who may provide funds for purchasing equipment).

Technologies that meet the needs of the user

The following technologies, delivered to the minefield with help from CCMAT, have made a difference because they make the demining process safer and more efficient, and—in at least two instances—are significantly cheaper than existing products.

The PRO MAC Brush-Deminer 48 (BDM48)

After preliminary T&E at CCMAT using mechanical reproduction mines (MRMs), the BDM48—developed by PRO MAC Manufacturing of Duncan, British Columbia—underwent field trials in Thailand using MRMs and live mines. In Thailand, the machine demonstrated exceptional ability as a device for clearing vegetation and tripwires to make the ground available for manual clearance. It was very effective in heavy bamboo and extremely wet conditions, which is normally a problem for brush cutters with less power. The trials at CCMAT and in Thailand also demonstrated an added safety feature, in that the BDM48 can be used to destroy mines *in situ*.

The results of this fieldwork were reviewed by an Assessment Committee, which recommended that the equipment remain in Thailand. This recommendation was accomplished through funding support from DFAIT [\$399,288]. The BDM48 has successfully completed its post-deployment phase and is now an integral part of demining operations in Thailand.

Testing protection for the deminer

In collaboration with the U.S. and Australia, CCMAT has developed a state-of-the-art methodology for studying the effects of mine blast on the human body. This test methodology was used to exhaustively evaluate the Humanitarian Demining Ensemble (HDE) and foot protection system (the "Spider Boot"), manufactured by Med-Eng Systems of Ottawa, Ontario. The HDE is a lightweight suit that provides flexibility and balanced protection against anti-personnel blast mines. The modular design enables deminers to configure the ensemble quickly and easily to their particular requirements. This equipment is now in the marketplace and available to the deminer.

The Niagara Foot™

Developed by Niagara Prosthetics and Orthotics of St. Catharines, Ontario, this improved prosthetic foot overcomes the shortcomings of current commercial designs, such as poor performance on rough ground. Susceptibility to fatigue failure is reduced by the use of advanced engineering materials, and the cost is greatly decreased by modern manufacturing methods. Fatigue testing was carried out by Queen's University of Kingston, Ontario. CCMAT, the Thailand Mine Action Centre and Queen's University are currently collaborating on a clinical trial in Thailand. Mine victims are assessing the Niagara Foot and a mail-in campaign is being used to collect their comments. Thus far, the response has been very positive. A second clinical trial in Vietnam is planned, and development work by the manufacturer will incorporate improvements suggested by this field data.

Helping Canadian industry bring their products to market

Within CCMAT, Industry Canada has been helping to commercialize technologies and innovations for humanitarian demining and victim assistance. Through the involvement of IC's Technology Partnerships Canada (TPC), Canadian companies

with promising technologies that wished to contribute to the mine action effort could obtain assistance to bring their products to market. The PRO MAC BDM48 is one such example.

IC and DFAIT jointly undertook a marketing study to ascertain the commercial market for demining technologies. The study concluded that the market for humanitarian demining equipment and technology was not a traditional one, and that the lack of a normal commercial market severely limited the role IC and TPC, in particular, could play in the demining area. Since no new initiatives were being undertaken with TPC funding during 2001-2002, it was decided that IC's continued involvement in the CLF would be in an advisory capacity. The remaining funds earmarked for IC for CLF initiatives were reallocated to the other departments in support of their demining efforts (e.g. the DFAIT money used to allow the BDM48 to remain in Thailand).

For its part, CCMAT has tried to overcome the difficulties that arise in trying to introduce new and improved equipment into mine clearance activities around the world by helping Canadian companies identify the needs of the user, and, through rigorous test and evaluation, produce a product that meets these needs and is acceptable to the user. In June 2001, CCMAT—with funding support from DFAIT's Mine Ban Initiatives Program [\$41,287]—organized a two-day information exchange workshop in Vancouver for the developers and users of demining technology. Field trials and technology demonstrations organized by CCMAT in mine-affected countries have proven to be particularly effective ways of bringing successful technology to the attention of both the user and potential donor. In competing for international business, Canadian companies consider the published results of trials at CCMAT to be an important marketing tool.

International collaboration for test and evaluation

When CCMAT was established in 1998, there were no generally agreed methods for T&E of demining equipment. In the interim, CCMAT has collaborated with the U.S. and Australia to develop state-of-the-art test protocols for evaluating mechanical assistance

equipment (MAE), personnel protective equipment (PPE) and metal detectors. In trials at CCMAT and elsewhere, these protocols have generated reliable, reproducible and statistically significant results. Canadian work in this area is also contributing to the development of internationally agreed test protocols under the International Test and Evaluation Program (ITEP). ITEP members are now conducting workshops for the development of universally accepted test protocols for MAE and metal detectors, and in future will conduct the same for PPE.

Providing practical help to the deminer

With a comprehensive program of R&D and T&E, CCMAT is well placed to help the deminer in practical ways. For example, commercial off-the-shelf metal detectors are evaluated to provide the demining community with impartial advice on new developments. In 2002, trials were carried out at CCMAT in support of a United Nations purchase of metal detectors for Afghanistan. In the same year, CCMAT personnel visited Colombia to help the local demining community set up trials to select the metal detector best suited for their particular operating conditions. The role of the CCMAT team was to advise on test methodology and the interpretation of data, drawing on their long experience with test and evaluation of metal detectors.

Visits to mine-affected countries have also given CCMAT a large amount of data on soil conditions and on how these affect the performance of metal detectors and other types of mine detection equipment. This information will be contributed to a proposed world soil database, which will help deminers choose the detector that best suits their operating conditions.

This kind of practical help is available through personal contact with staff and in reports published on the CCMAT Web site [www.ccmat.gc.ca]. It is a contribution to mine action that makes a difference, and is one that CCMAT intends to continue and expand. New strategies for closer interaction with the deminers are being considered to achieve this goal.



Photo: CCMAT

Making a Difference to landmine survivors in Thailand

THE NIAGARA FOOT™. Feedback from the Thailand clinical trials of this Canadian-developed prosthetic foot indicate "dramatic improvements" in "ease of use, minimization of muscular effort and improvement to the opposite leg" (from Mid-term Report of Queen's University). Comments gathered from recipients after six months of use were positive regarding stability and comfort, and about how quickly they adjusted to the foot.

Making a Difference to demining operations around the world

FIXOR™. Cheaper to buy and safer to ship and store than conventional explosives, the binary explosive FIXOR—developed by MREL Specialty Explosive Products Limited of Kingston, Ontario, and tested by CCMAT—is now widely accepted by the demining community. FIXOR is currently being used by demining organizations in Armenia, Cambodia, Congo, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Rwanda, Somalia, Thailand and Zimbabwe.

Landmines have indiscriminately shattered the lives and limbs of hundreds of thousands of people in mine-affected communities around the world. As support for the Ottawa Convention grows worldwide, the number of people injured by mines continues to decrease and more and more landmine survivors are receiving care.

“Each State Party in a position to do so shall provide assistance for the care and rehabilitation, and social and economic reintegration, of mine victims and for mine awareness programs.”

— Ottawa Convention: Article 6.3



Assisting Landmine Survivors and their Communities

Victim assistance programs encompass the immediate and long-term needs of landmine victims, from initial emergency treatment to social and economic rehabilitation. Canada's contributions to these programs help landmine survivors rebuild their lives and communities.

Although the number of annual landmine casualties has been significantly reduced from the mid-1990s estimate of 26,000 to the current estimate of 15,000-20,000, it is important to keep in mind the cumulative number of people requiring long-term assistance due to their injuries. The ICBL reports that 121 countries—almost two thirds of the countries in the world—are faced with the need to provide care to resident landmine survivors. Further, statistics indicate that at least 234,000 landmine survivors worldwide require continuous physical and/or psychological follow-up and support.

Canada remains active internationally within the Convention in the area of survivor assistance, serving in two key capacities on the Standing Committee on Victim Assistance and Socio-Economic Reintegration—first as co-rapporteur from September 2000 to 2001, then as co-chair from September 2001 to 2002. As the co-chair, Canada hosted a workshop in October 2001, bringing together key participants (i.e. both states representatives and technical experts) to identify the unique ways in which the Standing Committee could assist in implementing the Convention's collective obligation to landmine survivors. Giving a voice to landmine survivors' concerns and suggestions was a key priority for committee co-chairs, Canada and Honduras, during 2001-2002.

Canada also provides financial support to organizations supplying the full range of assistance required by those who have fallen victim to landmines, including: surgery and hospital care; orthopaedics; peer counselling initiatives; vocational training, community-based rehabilitation; upgrading care facilities; building medical expertise; and improving coordination of assistance and assistance-related information systems.

Afghanistan

As part of a three-year contribution to Guardians Institute of Orthopaedics in Kandahar, the CIDA Afghanistan Country Program provided \$202,000 for orthopaedic, physiotherapy and

prosthetic services for landmine victims and other disabled people in six southwestern provinces of Afghanistan. Results in 2001-2002 included: 5,598 physiotherapy sessions; 1,930 gait training sessions; 93 above-knee prostheses produced and 219 repaired; and 278 below-knee prostheses produced and 429 repaired.

Americas Region

DFAIT provided \$221,260 to a new initiative by the Landmine Survivors Network (LSN) designed to support "survivor advocates" in mine-affected countries. Operating under the auspices of the ICBL Working Group on Victim Assistance, the Raising the Voices program was launched in May 2001 at the Convention intersessional meetings in Geneva. Eight landmine survivors from Nicaragua, El Salvador, Colombia, Ecuador and Chile attended these meetings, as part of the first cycle of training, which focused on Central and South America. The 2002 cycle will involve participants from sub-Saharan Africa.

Cycle one trainees learned about the processes of the Ottawa Convention and the international human rights framework, and designed projects to implement in their home countries. For example, Raising the Voices participants and LSN trainers helped sponsor a train-the-trainer workshop to educate 30 additional survivors in Colombia on human rights for people with disabilities. These projects, initiated after the training, were then presented at the Third Meeting of State Parties in Nicaragua in September 2001.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Through the CIDA Country Program, \$173,000 was disbursed to support the national expansion of the Peer Counselling Program (implemented originally by Queen's University), which provides peer support groups to assist landmine victims and people with disabilities. The project includes a small business/entrepreneurship training component to encourage job creation, revenue generation and reintegration of landmine survivors into society.

In a separate project, CIDA contributed \$300,000 to the International Children's Institute for its Support to the Children Victims of Landmines project in Bosnia, which is designed to develop best practice tools for improving the physical and psychological care of children in Sarajevo Canton who have undergone major medical interventions. The focus is on developing children's storybooks and guidebooks on techniques for health-care professionals and parents, to facilitate the building of coping skills among children and allow them to successfully reintegrate into schools and communities.

Cambodia

The 10-year World Vision Vocational Rehabilitation of the Disabled (Landmine Survivors) project, operating in five provinces in Cambodia, assists the reintegration of the disabled population in society through promoting economic self-sufficiency. The Vocational Rehabilitation Training Centre (VRTC) and Vocational Rehabilitation Extension Unit (VREU) offer a range of services to support business or employable skills development (i.e. technical training, job placement, provision of tools, business loans). The Vocational Rehabilitation Agriculture Unit (VRAU) supports community-based agriculture training and loans for those disabled who cannot attend the VRTC. The latter is a particularly important option for disabled women. Results for 2001-2002 included:

- 143 students (i.e. two cycles graduated) received training—including upgrades—in radio, TV and motorcycle repair;
- market surveys and interviews with the disabled in three provinces, 20 districts, 113 communes and 231 villages to assess appropriate marketable skills and candidates for training; and
- 792 disabled or vulnerable families received loans (i.e. chickens, ducks, pigs or cash).

Central America

In 2001-2002, \$750,000 was disbursed by CIDA Multilateral to the five-year Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) program to assist landmine survivors in Nicaragua, Honduras and El Salvador. The joint Canada-Mexico-PAHO program is working to promote economic reintegration of survivors, integration of community-based rehabilitation in primary health-care services, improved prosthetic and orthotic (P&O) services, and the development of health and disability information systems. Technical assistance from Canada is provided by the Queen's University International Centre for Community-Based Rehabilitation.

Professional upgrading and capacity building is an important component of this program. For example: Honduras has established training agreements with several NGOs (e.g. the Rehabilitation Foundation of Disabled Persons) to help people with disabilities develop professional skills; Mexico has provided



Making a Difference in Cambodia

HELPING LANDMINE SURVIVORS TO REINTEGRATE INTO THE WORK FORCE
As part of CIDA Bilateral's Landmine Development Program for Cambodia, Oxfam-Quebec supports skills development in traditional and non-traditional occupations for women and men at the Pursat Vocational Training Centre. During 2001-2002, 277 landmine victims graduated from training programs.

Photo: Darren Whiteside/ICRC

training in occupational rehabilitation and patient evaluation for 15 professionals from the three Central American countries; and 30 health-care professionals have been trained to improve the quality of continuing education in P&O. As well, through the project, workshops have been delivered in the three countries to build awareness and skills in community-based rehabilitation methodologies.

Chile

As an extension of the Raising the Voices program, DFAIT contributed \$4,500 for the Mine and UXO Action Centre Chile (MUACC) to create a Web site for survivors to access for information about the Convention and the global campaign, and about resources and services available to enhance their rehabilitation and reintegration (including peer support linkages). The project includes plans for a database of mine victims in Chile.

Jordan

The LSN in Jordan received \$39,420 from DFAIT to strengthen its peer support network. The 10-member staff are all from Jordan, and over half are themselves landmine survivors or people

who have suffered the loss of a limb. LSN-Jordan is active in the mine-affected regions of Amman, Zarqa, Maferq, Irbid and Ramtha.

Laos

The National Rehabilitation Centre in Vientiane, the Governor's Office in Xieng Khouang province, Garneau International and physical rehabilitation professionals from the Collège François-Xavier-Garneau (Quebec City) are working jointly to assist victims of UXO in Lao PDR. Garneau International received \$204,000 to support this three-year, community-based rehabilitation program to improve the physical, social and economic conditions of UXO survivors.

Working with families and communities, this program is investing in improving local government institutional capacity to identify and monitor victims' situations; to improve the quality of physical rehabilitation care; and to improve the delivery of services. Results this year included 274 victims' names entered and maintained in a database system, and 22 government officials trained in village-level baseline survey techniques. Workshops were also offered on delivering community-based rehabilitation, and rehabilitation specific to the needs of disabled people with paralysis.

Making a Difference in Mozambique

SUPPORT FOR DISABLED PEOPLE'S INCOME-GENERATING INITIATIVES

Large numbers of disabled people are a legacy of countries that have been heavily mined. As part of a five-year, joint NGO integrated mine clearance and community development program in Mozambique—undertaken by CAW, COCAMO and HI, and supported by CIDA—proposals were received from seven self-help organizations of the disabled in Nampula province to promote income-generating, cooperative micro-businesses. In total, 353 members of these organizations have benefited from business skills training, organizational development support and a revolving loan fund.



Photo: Susan Kennedy/LENSMEN

Mozambique

CIDA contributed \$85,940 to the CRCS in support of a mine awareness and victim assistance project in Mozambique and Namibia. In Mozambique, after incurring delays due to the 2000 floods, the Mozambique Red Cross began its program, delivering victim assistance training to 117 volunteers from three provinces. An initial 137 beneficiaries were then identified for assessment and treatment. These treatments included the provision of new prosthetics, the repair of walking sticks and physiotherapy.

Uganda

Canadian Physicians for Aid and Relief (CPAR) is the lead agency in a two-year project to improve the quality of life of landmine-affected communities in northern Uganda (Gulu, Kasese, Kitgum and Pader districts), by increasing local mine awareness and providing support to landmine survivors and their families. This integrated program, launched in November 2001, involves awareness promotion; community-based psychological and social support; sustainable livelihood opportunities; improved access to sanitation facilities; and strengthening local health-care services. CIDA provided \$180,000 to this NGO project in 2001-2002. In spite of

ongoing conflict and insecurity in the region, CPAR-Uganda was able to welcome the Honourable Lloyd Axworthy, a prominent international advocate for the banning of landmines, for a four-day visit to Gulu in February 2002.

International Committee of the Red Cross

CIDA provided a grant of \$217,000 to the ICRC Mine Action Appeal 1998-2003, which operates in more than 30 countries. Donor support helps to cover the cost of preventive action (MRE) and victim assistance (evacuation, surgical, medical and hospital assistance, and physical rehabilitation) in communities most affected by landmines. Countries include both state and non-state parties to the Convention. For 2001-2002, ICRC reported that training and seminars were given by surgical teams in 12 countries, focusing on the treatment of mine/UXO injuries; and 23 first aid posts in 11 countries and 134 hospitals in 22 countries treated 18,189 war wounded, including 1,500 injured by mines/UXO.

Making a Difference in Jordan

PEER SUPPORT NETWORK HELPS LANDMINE SURVIVORS

With the support of DFAIT, LSN-Jordan is demonstrating the value of using a peer support network to help landmine survivors and their families to cope. Results in 2001-2002 indicated that LSN-Jordan:

- is providing continuous peer support and care to more than 540 landmine survivors and amputees, including 200 new survivors;
- is meeting local needs by providing more than 400 links between survivors and service providers;
- has extended activities to Zarqa and Maferq regions;
- has provided more than 120 survivors with direct assistance; and
- has distributed educational materials to more than 200 survivors and their families.

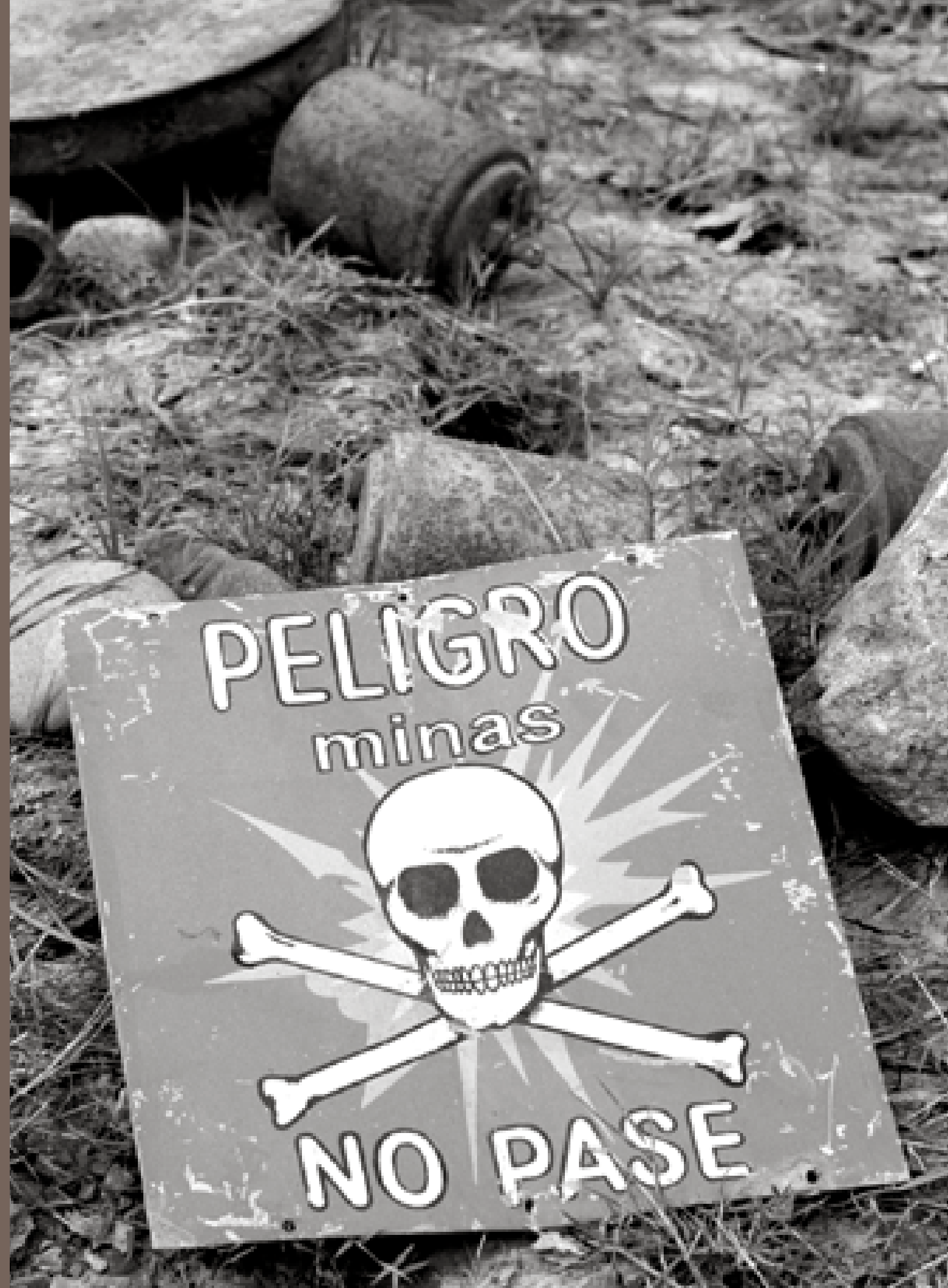
LSN-Jordan also provides training in disability rights advocacy, small business development and mine awareness, and promotes sports teams and competition for people with disabilities.



Photo: S.Eitel/Landmine Survivor Network

Understanding the landmine problem, using surveys and other information-gathering tools, is essential to taking effective steps to address the impact of mines. The Ottawa Convention supports the efforts of countries to work together in mine action.

“Each State Party shall make every effort to identify all areas under its jurisdiction or control in which anti-personnel mines are known or suspected to be emplaced and shall ensure as soon as possible that all anti-personnel mines in mined areas under its jurisdiction or control are perimeter-marked, monitored and protected by fencing or other means, to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians, until all anti-personnel mines contained therein have been destroyed.” - Ottawa Convention: Article 5.2



Improving Mine Action Information and Coordination

Effective humanitarian mine action requires coordination at all levels. UN entities and Convention structures like the intersessional meetings work at the international level. Over the past decade, increased coordination has taken place at the national levels.

The creation and development of national mine action centres, for example, is seen as a key tool for sustaining commitment and involvement in the landmine issue, and is an area in which Canada has made a noteworthy contribution. Significant national government action to promote greater mine action coordination was evident in Bosnia and Herzegovina during 2001-2002—a country that Canada has been actively supporting through bilateral programming. The Demining Law, which passed in February 2002, mandated centralization of responsibility for mine action with the BHMALC—i.e. bringing an end to competition for areas of responsibility between the BHMALC and local mine action centres.

UNDP's Resident Representative in Bosnia and Herzegovina cited Canada's long-standing support as key to the successful evolution of this country's mine action work. This was considered instrumental both in leveraging contributions from other donors, and in bringing the demining institutions to the point whereby UNDP has a plan in place to transfer control and funding support for the BHMALC and the Demining Commission to the Bosnian government.

Efficient mine clearance also requires coordination and provision of accurate information about mined areas and about priority areas within communities for mine clearance. The *Landmine Monitor Report 2002* noted survey or assessment activity in 34 countries in 2001 and the first half of 2002. Landmine impact surveys (LISs), completed with help from Canada since 2000, include the heavily mined countries of Cambodia, Chad, Mozambique and Yemen.

Global Coordination

Core funding is provided by CIDA Multilateral (\$2.35 million over five years) to facilitate the role of UNMAS as the focal point for overall UN coordination of mine action activities. UNMAS results for the reporting period include:

- An overall UN Mine Action strategy and the sectoral policy on information management was submitted to the General Assembly and noted with appreciation.
- In 2001, UNMAS technical missions were deployed to eight countries.
- E-MINE—Electronic Mine Information Network—was launched by UNMAS in September 2001.
- Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) field modules—a database providing up-to-date information for field managers on mined areas, clearance sites and reported casualties—were operational in 22 countries.
- UNMAS is coordinating the development of an Emergency Response Plan for Mine Action (ERP), a Mine Action Programming Handbook and the expansion of the Landmine and UXO Safety Project.
- Under a collaborative arrangement between UNMAS and the GICHD, the first 22 International Mine Action Standards (IMASs) were finalized.
- UNMAS is continuing to promote the ban of landmines through workshops, visual advocacy tools and now a comprehensive CD-ROM.

Mine Action Centres

Through the CIDA Integrated Country Program for Bosnia and Herzegovina, \$570,000 was disbursed via the UNDP for institutional support to mine action centres. During the reporting period, improvements were noted in the overall capacity to prioritize and coordinate work, in the certification of cleared lands, and in the definition of quality control and standard operating procedures.

CIDA contributed \$150,000 to the UNDP in support of mine action work in Chad. Activities to date include supporting the Haut Commissariat National de Déminage (HCND), the national mine action management structure; completion of an

LIS in June 2001; strengthening clearance capacity; and the submission of a National Mine Action Plan for implementation. The third phase, currently under way, consists of the operational deployment of resources to those areas identified as national priorities by the Government of Chad.

UXO LAO, established with UNDP assistance in 1996, is the national agency responsible for unexploded ordnance clearance and education, and now employs 1,200 deminers, surveyors, community outreach staff and trainers. An important component of UNDP-supported mine action program in this country is strengthening the national coordinating capacity of this agency, which is key given the field-based nature of its programming. In 2001-2002, achievements included setting up and putting in place operating standards; conducting 21 training courses for senior EOD technicians; and running skills upgrading courses for team leaders, surveyors, medics and support staff. CIDA Multilateral provided \$150,000 to support the work of this agency.

Mozambique's National Demining Institute (IND), with help from the CIDA Integrated Country Program for Mozambique [\$1.156 million in 2001-2002], is improving its ability to coordinate and generate pertinent information. For example, an improved IND Web site is providing demining organizations with up-to-date information on suspected minefields and clearance work in progress; and, for the first time, the IND wrote its own report on Article 7 of the Ottawa Convention (i.e. without outside technical assistance).

No further disbursements were made by CIDA to support the UNMAS Mine Action Coordination Program in Southern Lebanon in 2001-2002, but significant progress has been reported:

- Formal agreement was reached in October 2001 to establish a Mine Action Coordination Centre for Southern Lebanon, based in Tyre, in partnership between the United Arab Emirates, the UN and the Government of Lebanon.
- Technical Standards and Safety Guidelines (TSGs) were reviewed and submitted to the UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS), and have been used to help the National Demining Office to develop national TSGs, in accordance with IMASs.
- IMSMA has been set up as the main information system facilitating coordination and information sharing between government, NGO and UN bodies involved in mine clearance and mine awareness.

CIDA provided \$90,600 the UNDP for the second year of a project to develop a strategic mine action plan for Yemen. This project follows on the Level One Socio-Economic Survey, which was completed in 2000 with Canada's support, and aims to build Yemen's capacity in mine awareness, mine marking, mine clearance and victim assistance work in affected communities. More than 592 communities in this country have been identified as suffering from the effects of landmines.

Surveys

By March 31, 2002, almost all of Cambodia's 13,910 villages had been surveyed by Burlington, Ontario's GeoSpatial International Inc. Level 1 survey results indicate that 6,422 villages have a mine/UXO contamination problem. To date, 2,947 mined/UXO areas have been mapped. The CLF supports this work through CIDA Bilateral's Landmine Development Program for Cambodia [\$1.926 million in 2001-2002].

With the help of the UNDP and financial support from CIDA, an LIS was completed in Chad in June 2001. Its results are being used to set clear priorities for mine action in that country.

With support from the CIDA Integrated Country Program [\$1.156 million in 2001-2002], the national Mozambique landmine impact survey was completed to international standards, and certified by UNMAS. The data were then successfully integrated with the country's IND database (i.e. IMSMA). The next step is the design and development of a toponymic database to be established at DINAGECA—Mozambique's mapping institute—which will help produce quality digital maps and accurate toponomy to facilitate mine action across the country.

In May 2001, CIDA contributed \$200,000 to the UNDP in support of a mine database in Angola. Accurate mine-related information, compiled through Level 1, 2 and 3 surveys, will help to set priorities for clearance in this heavily mined country.

Assessment Missions

DFAIT contributed \$29,300 to MAG for a two-week assessment mission in Mauritania. MAG investigated and evaluated existing humanitarian mine action structures and capacity in the context of the current mine and UXO threat in that country. The mission assessed the feasibility and resources required for MAG to help develop Mauritania's mine action capacity in partnership with relevant authorities and agencies.

Victim Assistance Information

No disbursements were required this year by CIDA for the three-year World Health Organization (WHO) landmine injury surveillance initiative in Africa, but activities continued. The project aims at improving state capacity for the better assessment of the effects of AP mine injuries on people's health through the establishment or reinforcement of surveillance systems, or appropriate means for data collection. In 2001-2002:

- A regional training initiative on violence and injury surveillance was conducted in Egypt for health professionals from 11 African countries.
- Ethiopia and Mozambique worked toward a national strategy for injury prevention and control, which included injury surveillance.
- Uganda, which already had an injury surveillance system overseen by Injury Control Centre Uganda, began an evaluation with the aim of increasing its capacity in this field.

Sustaining the Effort

The Ottawa Convention marked a new beginning in the global effort to eradicate landmines. In the years ahead, there is much work to be done to clear mined land, destroy stockpiled mines, and provide support to landmine survivors.

“...Stressing the role of public conscience in furthering the principles of humanity as evidenced by the call for a total ban of anti-personnel mines and recognizing the efforts to that end undertaken by the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, the International Campaign to Ban Landmines and numerous other non-governmental organizations around the world...” - Ottawa Convention: Preamble



Sustaining the Effort

As the struggle shifts from the achievement of a comprehensive ban of anti-personnel mines to implementing the Ottawa Convention, maintaining public support remains crucial. Canada supports efforts to universalize the Convention and raise awareness at home and abroad of its importance in the process of eliminating landmines.

The devastation caused by landmines around the world and the steps being taken to address this problem continue to interest and mobilize Canadians. To promote public awareness of the landmine issue and further engage Canadians in the process of eradicating landmines, DFAIT implements an Outreach and Sustainability Program in partnership with NGOs across Canada.

Canada works with national and community organizations to promote the sustainability of mine action efforts, with a focus on engaging Canadian youth. In partnership with MAC and the CRC, DFAIT has initiated the Youth Mine Action Ambassador Program (YMAAP), which sees young university graduates placed in host NGOs across Canada to develop and deliver landmine education programs in their regions. This annual internship includes a field visit to a mine-affected country.

In 2001-2002, seven youth ambassadors worked in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Calgary and Vancouver. Field visits in August 2001 to either Bosnia and Herzegovina or Cambodia gave each youth ambassador an opportunity to learn first-hand about the landmine problem and mine action programs. The host organizations that supported these ambassadors included the CRC, MAC, Oxfam Canada, UNICEF and the Canadian Landmine Foundation. DFAIT provided \$443,213 to support YMAAP activities during this reporting period.

DFAIT provided \$7,014 to the Canadian Red Cross Society to mount an interactive exhibit on landmines during the

Canadian National Exhibition (CNE) in Toronto in the summer of 2001. This exhibit was facilitated by YMAAP youth ambassadors who communicated to thousands of CNE visitors about how they could become involved in the global movement to ban landmines.

In addition to community-based NGO programming, Canada continues to support the need for sustainable funding for mine action by contributing to the work of the Canadian Landmine Foundation. The foundation was launched in 1999 as a charitable organization with the aim of mobilizing private-sector resources for mine action in an effort to promote the long-term sustainability of this work.

DFAIT contributed \$385,000 to the Foundation in 2001-2002, \$250,000 of which was in support of the *Night of a Thousand Dinners* fundraising initiative. This initiative, seen by many as a new method of increasing resources devoted to mine action through public-private partnership, encouraged individuals around the world to host dinners or events in support of mine action on or around November 30, 2001. Funds raised through this effort went directly to support the United Nations Association-USA Adopt-A-Minefield® program in Bosnia, Croatia, Mozambique, Cambodia, Afghanistan and Vietnam.

CIDA also contributed \$901,000 to support the work of the Foundation from resources outside of the CLF.

Making a Difference in Canada

YOUTH SPEAKING TO YOUTH THROUGH THE YOUTH MINE ACTION AMBASSADOR PROGRAM Since its inception in 1998/1999, tens of thousands of young Canadians have learned about the landmine issue through school and community presentations given by the YMAAP youth ambassadors. Key focal points for YMAAP activities are the commemoration of the December 3 anniversary of the Ottawa Convention signing and the March 1 anniversary of its entry-into-force. During Canadian Landmine Awareness Week 2002, which took place from February 25 to March 3, the youth ambassadors worked in cooperation with Mines Action Canada to facilitate a cross-Canada speaking tour featuring landmine survivors and activists from the mine-affected countries of Peru, Colombia, Pakistan, Kosovo and Cambodia.

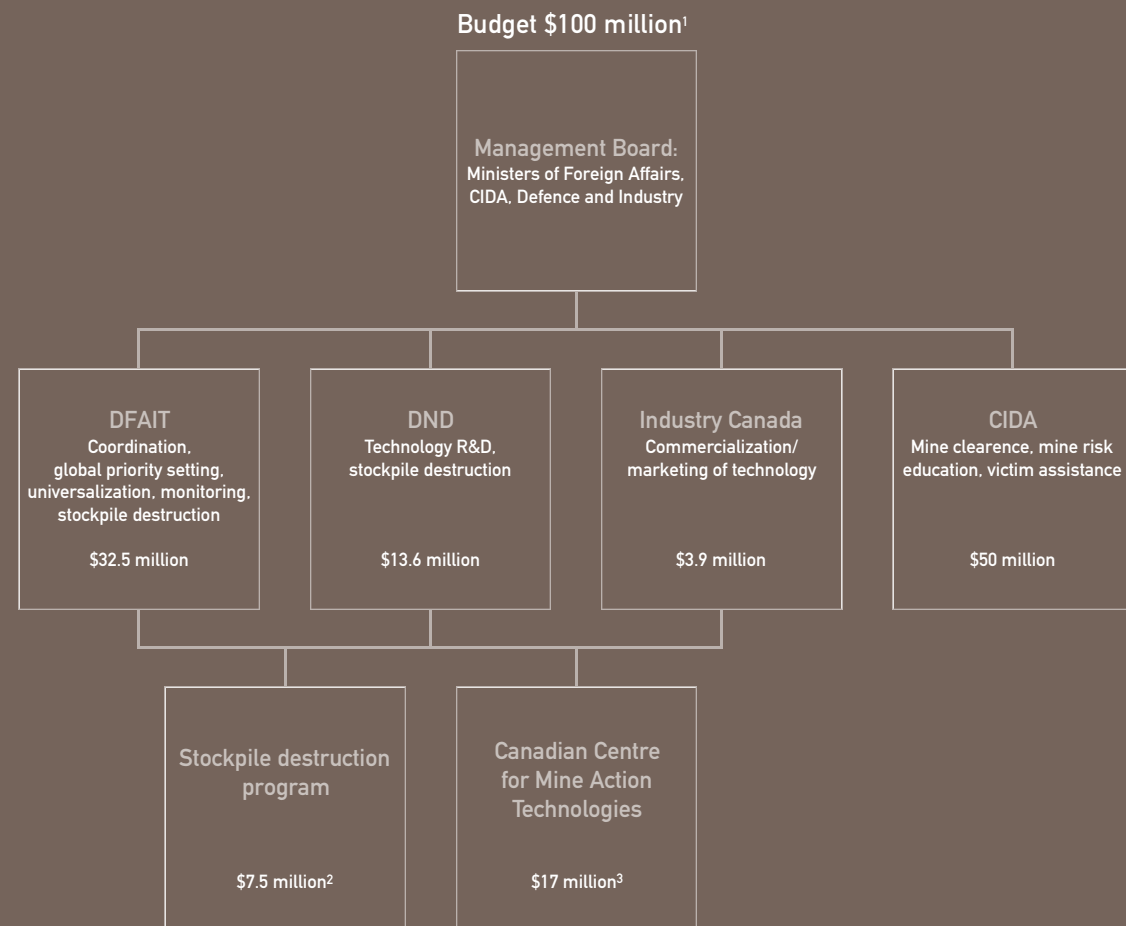


Photo: Mélanie Gagnon/YMAAP

Photo: John Rodstler



The Canadian Landmine Fund



1. All dollar figures shown are five year totals
2. \$7 million from DFAIT; \$0.5 million from DND
3. \$13 million from DND; \$4 million from IC

2001-2002 Canadian Landmine Fund Spending Summaries

Departmental expenditures by program

DFAIT
Spent fiscal year 2001-2002

Mine Action Partnership	\$622,144
Mine Ban Initiatives	2,448,472
Mine Monitoring	210,000
Mine Action Research and Policy Development	635,300
Outreach and Sustainability	1,091,134
Stockpile Destruction	1,599,388
Policy Support Unit	1,018,450
Total DFAIT	\$7,624,888

CIDA

Integrated Country Program - Mozambique	\$1,155,697
Integrated Country Program - Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,708,643
Tapping Canadian Creativity	1,265,217
Country Initiative- Asia	2,128,719
Integrated Country Program- Americas	1,250,000
Multilateral Institutions Program	1,207,238
Special Programming and Project Fund	79,456
Support Unit	300,000
Total CIDA	\$9,094,970

DND

Canadian Centre for Mine Action Technologies	\$3,589,600
Total DND	\$3,589,600

IC

Canadian Centre for Mine Action Technologies	\$83,000
Total IC	\$83,000

TOTAL **\$20,392,458**

Investments in banning landmines

This table details 2001-2002 Canadian Landmine Fund expenditures in support of universalization of the global ban on anti-personnel mines, monitoring compliance with the ban, and the destruction of stockpiled mines.

A – Investments in support of international advocacy and prevention

Africa	\$55,380
North America	125,302

B – Investments in support of global efforts to ban landmines

International Campaign to Ban Landmines	\$274,744
Mines Action Canada	347,400

C – Investments in support of Convention implementation and universalization conferences

Africa	\$57,573
Europe	50,299
Asia	20,710

D – Investment in support of monitoring compliance

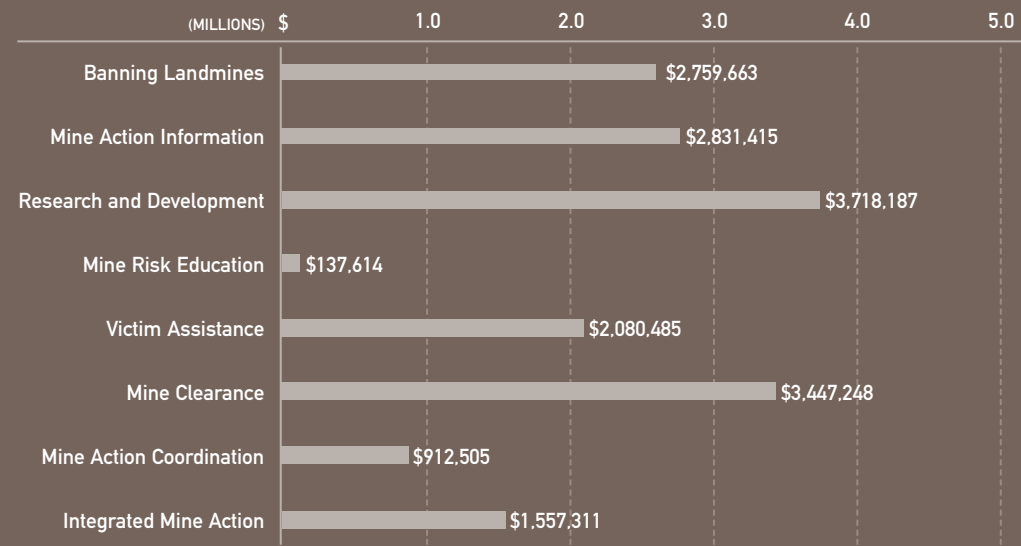
Landmine Monitor 2002	\$210,000
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E – Investments in support of stockpile destruction

.....	\$1,618,255
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TOTAL **\$2,759,663**

2001-2002 Investments by thematic area of mine action



Banning Landmines

refers to investments in promoting the universalization and effective implementation of the global ban on anti-personnel mines, including stockpile destruction.

Mine Action Information

refers to investments in more and better information on the landmine problem for the purpose of more effectively targeting other mine action efforts. Mine action information includes assessment missions, surveys, information tools and research into building capacity and developing best practices.

Research and Development

refers to investments in scientific research and subsequent development of new or improved technologies and processes for addressing the landmine problem.

Mine Risk Education

refers to investments in education and programs that will reduce high-risk, mine-related activities and therefore prevent casualties.

Victim Assistance

refers to investments in providing services to victims of mine incidents, including medical services; prosthetics, orthotics and other aids; and physical, vocational, social and psychological rehabilitation.

Mine Clearance

refers to investments in the full spectrum of activities related to clearing mined land, including mapping and marking minefields, training, supporting mine dog detection teams, providing equipment and protective clothing, demining and quality assurance.

Mine Action Coordination

refers to investments in structures and organizations that will support greater coherence in, and progress toward, addressing the landmine problem.

Integrated Mine Action

refers to investments in programs that incorporate more than one core mine action activity into a single program.

2001-02 Mine action spending by country



This map shows 2001-2002 Canadian Landmine Fund country-specific total expenditures on mine action information, mine risk education, mine clearance, victim assistance and integrated programming.

CENTRAL AMERICA		Moldova 79,964	ASIA
Guatemala		Poland 40,803	Afghanistan 602,424
Honduras	} \$ 2,156,766	Ukraine 532,657	Cambodia 2,181,579
Nicaragua			India 25,000
SOUTH AMERICA		AFRICA	Laos 354,000
Chile	..... 4,500	Angola 200,000	Malaysia 62,384
Colombia	..... 75,000	Chad 150,000	Mongolia 47,991
		Ethiopia & Eritrea 119,626	Thailand 458,288
		Mali 7,084	
		Mauritania 29,300	MIDDLE-EAST
EUROPE		Mozambique 1,652,308	Jordan 340,332
Albania	..... 198,575	Sudan 55,380	Lebanon 200,000
Belarus	..... 76,465	Tunisia 50,489	Yemen 95,758
Bosnia and Herzegovina	..... 1,095,543	Uganda 182,454	
Croatia	..... 9,496	DRC 43,100	
Cyprus	..... 828		

