

# Reclaiming Land, Rebuilding Lives

2002-2003 | REPORT ON THE CANADIAN LANDMINE FUND



PERIGO MINAS!



Department of Foreign Affairs  
and International Trade

Ministère des Affaires étrangères  
et du Commerce international

Canada



A black and white photograph of a group of children standing in a field. In the background, there are several animals, possibly cows or sheep, grazing. The children are dressed in simple clothing, and the overall scene is rural and peaceful.

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## Acronyms and Abbreviations

ADIHAC	<i>Agence de diffusion du droit international humanitaire en Afrique Centrale</i>	IMASS	International Mine Action Standards
ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency	IMSMA	Information Management System for Mine Action
ANRLM	Syria's Arab Network of Researchers on Landmines	IND	National Demining Institute (Mozambique)
AP mines	Anti-personnel mines	ISG	International Support Group
ARF	ASEAN Regional Forum	ITEP	International Test and Evaluation Program
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations	ITF	International Trust Fund
BHMAC	Bosnia and Herzegovina Mine Action Centre	LIS	Landmine impact survey
CAW	Canadian Auto Workers	LMRC	Landmine Resource Centre
CCMAT	Canadian Centre for Mine Action Technologies	LSN	Landmine Survivors Network
CHA	Cambodian Handicraft Association for Landmines & Polio Disabled	MAC	Mines Action Canada
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency	MAG	Mines Advisory Group
CIDC	Canadian International Demining Corps	MAPA	Mine Action Program for Afghanistan
CLF	Canadian Landmine Fund	MDD	Mine detection dog
CMAA	Cambodian Mine Action Authority	MRE	Mine risk education
COCAMO	Cooperation Canada-Mozambique	MUACC	Mine and UXO Action Centre Chile
CPA	Canadian Paraplegic Association	NAMSA	NATO Maintenance and Supply Agency
CPAR	Canadian Physicians for Aid and Relief	NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
CPU	Civil protection unit	NDO	Lebanese National Demining Office
CRC	Canadian Red Cross	NGO	Non-governmental organization
CROMAC	Croatian Mine Action Centre	NRCan	National Resources Canada
DINAGECA	Government of Mozambique Mapping Agency	OAS	Organization of American States
DFAIT	Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade	PAHO	Pan American Health Organization
DND	Department of National Defence	PPE	Personal protective equipment
DTIF	Demining Technical Information Forum	P&O	Prosthetic and orthotic
EAF	Entity Armed Forces	R&D	Research and development
EOD	Explosive ordnance disposal	RCE	Royal Corps of Engineers
ERW	Explosive remnants of war	SRRP	Srebrenica Regional Recovery Programme
GICHD	Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining	T&E	Test and evaluation
GSMMA	Group of Landmines and Unexploded Ordnance Survivors of the Americas	TMAC	Thai Mine Action Centre
HCND	<i>Haut Commissariat National de Déminage</i>	UN	United Nations
HI	Handicap International	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
IC	Industry Canada	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
ICBL	International Campaign to Ban Landmines	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross	UNMAS	United Nations Mine Action Service
IIPDEP	Indian Institute for Peace, Disarmament and Environmental Protection	UXO	Unexploded ordnance
ILX	DFAIT's Mine Action Team	VRAU	Vocational Rehabilitation Agriculture Unit
		VREU	Vocational Rehabilitation Extension Unit
		VRTC	Vocational Rehabilitation Training Centre
		WVC	World Vision Canada
		YMAAP	Youth Mine Action Ambassador Program

## Minister of Foreign Affairs



In November 2002, I had the great pleasure of announcing with my colleagues that the Government of Canada would renew the Canadian Landmine Fund. An additional \$72 million will be provided over the next five years to aid global mine action efforts. The support provided through this Fund will be combined with other resources Canada has committed to the work

of clearing mines, assisting landmine survivors, delivering mine-risk education and destroying stockpiles of mines. Canadians are proud to continue their leading role in this international effort.

In the past five years, we have seen incredible progress in improving the lives of people threatened by landmines in every region of the world. At the same time, we recognize that the effort to eradicate landmines and protect future generations from the scourge of these weapons must be ongoing. It will require a significant mobilization of resources and a sustained commitment from the international community, including states and partners in civil society. It will also require us to improve coordination and priority setting in mine action, and to integrate mine action better into development programming.

The Ottawa Convention, now ratified by most countries, promotes an international norm condemning the use of anti-personnel mines. Full implementation of the Convention is essential to eradicate the misery caused by these mines. Canada will continue to lead in efforts to make the Convention work, and will encourage other countries to commit formally to the ban on the use, stockpiling, production and transfer of anti-personnel mines.

The progress we have made since the Ottawa Convention was opened for signature inspires confidence and hope. Over 30 million stockpiled landmines have been destroyed, international trade in these weapons is effectively dead, vast tracts of mined land have been cleared and returned to productive use, and rehabilitation programs for landmine survivors are growing.

Together, we are restoring land to safe and productive use in some of the world's most severely mined areas. Together, we are helping countless individuals affected by landmines rebuild their lives and communities.

**BILL GRAHAM** Minister of Foreign Affairs

## Minister for International Cooperation



It is a tragic fact that the vast majority of antipersonnel landmines have been laid in developing countries, where they kill and maim people who are already among the most vulnerable on earth.

I salute the dedication and courage of so many individuals who put themselves in harm's way to remove these terrible, indiscriminate weapons. Many people, from

Canada and elsewhere, strive to meet the needs of landmine survivors—from physical and psychological rehabilitation to social and economic reintegration into their communities.

The landmine problem is now recognized as both a humanitarian issue and a development issue. In many circumstances, their removal is a precondition for sustainable development, and increasingly, mine action is being identified as a priority in the national strategies and relevant sector strategies of developing nations severely affected by landmines.

The Canadian International Development Agency has mainstreamed mine action into its normal operations, enabling CIDA to better respond to calls for assistance in this critically important area. I encourage other official development agencies, multilateral organiza-

tions, international and non-government development organizations to do the same.

Our long-term shared goal is the eradication of antipersonnel mines. Although Canadians and the international community can take great pride in our collective achievements to date, reaching our goal will require even greater resolve, broader partnership and participation, and resources strategically dedicated to mine action.

A unique global commitment has been forged to eliminate the impact of landmines on the poor and marginalized, those who suffer the most from this lingering threat to human security. I congratulate each and all who have contributed to this noble effort, and I look forward to an active and successful year ahead.

**M. AILEEN CARROLL** Minister for International Cooperation

## Minister of Industry and Minister responsible for the Economic Development Agency of Canada for the Regions of Quebec



Technology is an important factor in increasing the rate at which landmine-affected areas can be declared mine-free. The goals are clear: to increase the resettlement of people in previously mine-affected areas, and to reduce the number of civilians killed and maimed every year by anti-personnel landmines.

Through Technology Partnerships Canada, Industry Canada invests in innovative Canadian ideas that help save human lives. PRO MAC Manufacturing Ltd., of Duncan, British Columbia, has developed the Brush-Deminer 48 (BDM48). The project modified and tested PRO

MAC's existing brushcutter product to perform as a ruggedized, safe and efficient demining tool. The BDM48 successfully demonstrated its capabilities in a test range in Canada and in a mine-affected area in Thailand. The BDM48 is now an important component of the Thailand Mine Action Centre demining program.

We are pleased to have contributed to the success of the BDM48, which has proven to be both a humanitarian and a technology success story.

**LUCIENNE ROBILLARD** Minister of Industry and Minister responsible for the Economic Development Agency of Canada for the Regions of Quebec

## Minister of National Defence



I am proud of the role that DND, and in particular, the Canadian Centre for Mine Action Technologies (CCMAT) is playing to get better, safer and cheaper technology to the mine action community.

Improved technology is being recognized more and more as a key element in the struggle to clear mines and assist victims of mine injuries. Without new methods and equipment, mine-affected countries will be faced with the daunting task of decades of hazardous manual clearance and the rudimentary victim assistance aids such as outdated artificial limbs.

The past five years of CCMAT efforts have identified certain areas in which Canadian technology can and does make a difference. This includes introducing several items of equipment into demining operations such as mechanical demining machines, explosive neutralization techniques to destroy mines, and personal protective equipment. These new technologies have made demining operations more productive, more cost-effective, and safer wherever they have been introduced. Victim assistance has been aided by the completion of a year-long clinical trial for a greatly improved and more durable prosthetic foot. CCMAT has provided technical advice and assistance to Canadian industry and other organizations and individuals who want to develop technological advances for the demining community.

CCMAT is addressing the need for the provision of credible and accurate test and evaluation data and reports for demining equipment. Over the past year, comprehensive trials have been conducted on flails, rollers, metal detectors, and blast-resistant footwear. In order to conduct realistic and useful trials, CCMAT is continually upgrading

its test facilities and developing improved test methods and equipment. On the international scene, as part of the International Test and Evaluation Program, CCMAT has participated in a number of collaborative trials, and has accelerated development in test and evaluation standards for several classes of demining equipment.

CCMAT also devotes a portion of its effort toward research that will benefit those in mine-affected countries. Research into the effects of soil type on detection equipment, numerical modelling of mine effects on protective equipment, and the application of robotic technologies to demining tasks are but three of the areas being investigated.

The past five years have seen significant gains in improving the quality and quantity of technologies deployed in humanitarian demining operations. CCMAT has played a leading role and will continue to do so during the extended mandate of the Canadian Landmine Fund. The Department of National Defence will also continue to support all of the efforts that it can toward ridding the world of the threat of antipersonnel landmines.

**DAVID PRATT** Minister of National Defence



## Introduction: Reclaiming Land, Rebuilding Lives

Alleviating the global humanitarian devastation caused by anti-personnel landmines is an important aspect of Canadian foreign policy and international development efforts. Canada supports the Ottawa Convention as the comprehensive framework to address the landmine problem and the key to effectively reclaiming land and rebuilding lives in mine-affected communities around the world.

“...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





Photo: John Rodsted

## Introduction: Reclaiming Land, Rebuilding Lives

It is estimated that since 1975, there have been more than one million landmine casualties worldwide—most of them civilians, many of them children. Where they do not kill immediately, landmines severely maim their victims, causing trauma, lifelong pain and often, social stigma. Worldwide, there are more than 250,000 landmine survivors, who must overcome terrible physical, psychological and socio-economic difficulties. The widespread use of anti-personnel (AP) mines has created a humanitarian crisis of global proportions.

### Anti-personnel landmines: A threat to human security and a barrier to reconstruction and development

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 randomly, 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. 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 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, and hinder post-conflict rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts.

Landmines present significant barriers to social and economic development in some of the world's

poorest countries. Countries in which the landmine problem is most severe are also the ones that face other significant development challenges, such as Afghanistan, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Croatia, Iraq, Mozambique, Somalia, Sudan, Tajikistan and Vietnam.

Landmines perpetuate poverty and are a major obstacle to sustainable development. Beyond the direct costs of mine clearance and victim assistance are the wider economic and social costs. Poor, rural, post-conflict societies can be quickly overwhelmed by the challenges of repairing infrastructure and replacing lost agricultural production. Landmines also disrupt commerce and trade, producing shortages and inflation and preventing economic stabilization in post-conflict societies.

### What Canada has done to lessen this impact

#### *Canada recognized and acted on the problem*

The world became focused on the humanitarian problem caused by AP mines in the early 1990s, due in large part to the efforts of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) involved in development work who were trying to provide humanitarian assistance within the context of widespread global mine contamination. 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. 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 a 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 a 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 humanitarian objectives. In November 2002, Canada announced the renewal of this Fund, with an additional \$72 million to be provided over the next five years, as Canada continues to mainstream mine action into diplomatic and development efforts.

#### *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).

## 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. States that agree to be bound by the Convention commit to:

- immediately ending the use, production and transfer of anti-personnel mines;
- destroying existing stockpiles of AP mines within four years;
- 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. The Ottawa Convention has become the most rapidly ratified disarmament treaty in history, with 140 states having formally accepted its obligations through ratification or accession, as of October 2003.

Since the Convention was established, the global use and production of AP mines has dropped significantly, and the transferring of AP mines has virtually ceased; more than 30 million stockpiled mines have been destroyed; victim assistance programs and mine risk education (MRE) have been improved; and global resources for mine action have dramatically increased.

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 (i.e. country) level partners. CIDA's Mine Action Unit contributes to humanitarian demining training, landmine impact surveys (LISs), 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. Ross Hynes is Canada's current Ambassador for Mine Action.

"I stepped on a landmine when I was 10 years old, outside playing with my friends. The explosion took off my right foot. I now wear an artificial leg. When it happened to me I felt that I had to keep strong. I was the oldest boy in my family and my father was missing. My mother and two younger brothers needed me to grow up fast. So I keep a smile and positive attitude that helps me and helps others around me."

Zjalko Peric, Bosnia and Herzegovina



Photo: John Rodsted



## CANADA RENEWS CANADIAN LANDMINE FUND ON OTTAWA CONVENTION'S FIFTH ANNIVERSARY

### Reclaiming Land, Rebuilding Lives: Five years of mine action makes a difference

The humanitarian problem caused by AP mines continues to affect more than 70 countries worldwide. Globally, support for the Ottawa Convention banning AP mines continues to build steadily, and Canada is playing a leading role in the effort to alleviate the impact of landmines, working closely with other countries and civil society partners. Canada is supporting mine action projects in every region of the world, and in particular is building on commitments included in the G8 Africa Action Plan to support mine action in Africa, the most mine-affected continent.

The ban on AP landmines is having a significant impact, and Canada's continued leadership is important to realizing the Convention's objectives. Together

with other states, international organizations and civil society partners at home and abroad, Canada's efforts in mine action are helping communities around the world to gain ground against the scourge of landmines. Over the past five years, Canada has made considerable contributions to addressing the landmine problem through the framework of the Ottawa Convention. Canada has directly supported mine action programs in more than 35 countries, and is helping countries in every region of the world to meet their Convention obligations to end the use, production, stockpiling and transfer of AP mines, and to provide assistance to victims of mines.

In 2002-2003, Canada provided funding for more than 100 mine action projects in many of the world's most heavily mined countries. This past year also saw 16 additional countries formally join the Convention, including severely mine-affected countries such as Afghanistan and Angola.

From November 29 to December 1, 2002, Canada hosted an international mine action symposium, organized by Mines Action Canada (MAC), in commemoration of the fifth anniversary of the Ottawa Convention opening for signature. During the symposium, Foreign Affairs Minister Bill Graham announced, on behalf of International Cooperation Minister Susan Whelan and National Defence Minister John McCallum, that the Government of Canada will provide an additional \$72 million over the next five years for the Canadian Landmine Fund, to support mine action activities around the world.



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

Canada supports the Ottawa Convention as the comprehensive framework for addressing the global humanitarian problem caused by anti-personnel landmines. The Convention, banning the production, use, stockpiling and transfer of AP mines, is the most rapidly ratified disarmament treaty in history, and is also a unique humanitarian instrument, promoting mine action and supporting civil society - state cooperation.

“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

The impact of the Ottawa Convention extends beyond those states that have formally accepted its terms. A powerful, moral norm against the use of anti-personnel mines has been established and is now an influence on the behaviour of all countries, even states that have not yet formally joined the Convention. For example, the once-flourishing trade in mines has all but vanished.

Although 34 countries are known to have exported AP mines in the past, all but one of those nations have made formal statements acknowledging that they no longer export these weapons. The production and use of mines have also dramatically decreased, and more than 30 million stockpiled mines have been destroyed since the Convention was established. As a result, there are fewer landmine incidents occurring each year as fewer people fall victim to this indiscriminate weapon.

### AN UPDATE ON UNIVERSALIZATION OF THE OTTAWA CONVENTION

Countries that formally joined the Ottawa Convention, by ratification/accession, during the period of April 2002 to September 2003 include Afghanistan, Angola, Belarus, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Comoros, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gambia, Lithuania, Sao Tomé and Príncipe, Suriname and Timor Leste.

Many of these states are significantly mine affected. In joining the Convention, they 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.

#### The value of partnership

##### *Civil society*

DFAIT, through its Mine Action Partnership and Mine Monitoring Programs, provided \$245,000 in 2002-2003 to support the ongoing work of the ICBL toward the universalization and implementation of the Convention. An additional \$327,000 was provided to the ICBL for the research, production and distribution of the annual *Landmine Monitor*, which tracks and reports on individual nations' implemen-

tation 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 \$182,080 in core funding to support MAC's programming in 2002-2003.

To commemorate the fifth anniversary of the international signing ceremony of the Ottawa Convention, MAC organized an international mine action symposium, *Without Reservation – Addressing the Challenges of Achieving a Landmine Free World* held from November 29 to December 1, 2002 and hosted by DFAIT in the Lester B. Pearson Building in Ottawa. Taking stock of progress to date, the symposium participants analyzed the challenges remaining with the aim of establishing dynamic, multilateral strategies for the future. The symposium brought together many of the current and historical actors involved in the campaign representing governments, NGOs and the private sector. DFAIT provided \$17,450 to MAC to support the organization of the symposium. CIDA contributed \$45,000 to support the event itself and an additional \$30,000 for follow-up.

### *Regional conferences, workshops and events*

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

#### Armenia

Together with the Government of Armenia and supported by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), Canada organized and chaired a seminar in Yerevan entitled Banning Anti-Personnel Landmines: Cooperation and Capacity Building, held in October 2002. The seminar was aimed at improving the understanding of the Ottawa Convention in the South Caucasus, a region in which many countries feel they face a difficult security environment. Most countries have suffered the impact of landmines and explosive remnants of war from conflicts in the last century and some possess large stockpiles of AP mines that will be difficult to destroy. A total of 91 representatives attended the seminar, including military and diplomatic representatives from the countries of the South Caucasus and Europe, together with donor countries, the United Nations (UN), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the ICBL, and various local embassy officials. DFAIT contributed \$39,390 toward the direct costs of the seminar.

#### Cambodia

The regional seminar, *Building a Cooperative Future for Mine Action in Southeast Asia*, was held in Phnom Penh, March 26–28, 2003. The purpose of the seminar was to further enhance mine action cooperation and coordination among governments, operators and donors in Southeast Asia. The seminar was organized by the Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority and was supported by Australia, Canada, Japan, Norway and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Representatives from Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Laos, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Timor Leste, Sri Lanka, Mozambique, Australia, Canada, Japan, Norway, Austria, Belgium, China, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, New Zealand, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United States and the European Commission participated in the seminar; as did representatives from numerous international and non-governmental organizations. DFAIT provided \$16,296 in support of this initiative.

#### Democratic Republic of the Congo

In May 2002, Canada cohosted *Atelier de travail sur la Convention d'Ottawa et l'action contre les mines en RDC*, a regional mine action seminar in Kinshasa, which shared information about the Ottawa Convention and identified needs for mine action in the DRC. During the seminar, on May 2, the DRC acceded to the Ottawa Convention. DFAIT provided \$34,925 in funding to that seminar. DFAIT also funded \$4,640 toward *La lutte antimine en RDC: Une urgence et une nécessité*, an event in Kinshasa to celebrate the fifth anniversary of the Ottawa Convention in December 2002, organized by the Congolese NGO *Agence de diffusion du droit international humanitaire en Afrique Centrale* (ADIHAC). The event promoted greater awareness of the landmine issue in and around Kinshasa, and included songs led by a local choir of youth against mines; a presentation by a local theatre group that outlined the dangers of mines; a march through the city that drew attention to the landmine cause; and the distribution of pamphlets about landmines to the public.

#### Europe

DFAIT contributed \$8,392 for seminars organized by the ICBL in Warsaw, Riga and Stockholm, promoting universalization of the Ottawa Convention.

#### Guyana

DFAIT contributed \$5,924 for a mine action seminar in Georgetown, Guyana in May 2002, organized by Canada and the Netherlands, in partnership with the ICRC. The seminar encouraged Suriname to join the Convention, and increased understanding of the Ottawa Convention among participant countries from throughout the Americas.

#### Pakistan

DFAIT contributed \$10,586 for mine action and awareness conferences in Peshawar, Islamabad, Karachi and Quetta, organized by the Pakistan Campaign to Ban Landmines. Two mine action conferences and exhibitions were held, in December 2002 and January 2003.

#### Poland

DFAIT contributed \$11,775 to the Polish Red Cross to conduct a photo exhibition in Warsaw with an aim of increasing awareness of the Ottawa Convention and

encouraging Polish ratification. Participants included the Polish First Lady, the Canadian Ambassador to Poland and officials from the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Polish Ministry of Defence.

#### Sri Lanka

DFAIT provided \$31,739 in support of mine action activities and workshops designed to encourage support of the Ottawa Convention in Colombo, Sri Lanka, organized by Landmine Action UK.

#### Syria

Canada provided a \$15,068 contribution to Syria's Arab Network of Researchers on Landmines (ANRLM), to organize a regional seminar on landmines in Damascus, to which government officials and experts from that country as well as neighbouring countries were invited. This event was the first of its kind in Syria. It contributed to increasing local civil-society advocacy capacity in Syria, and provided much-needed mine awareness and advocacy in a heavily mine-affected region where support for the Ottawa Convention is scarce. Following the workshop, 1,000 copies of the workshop proceedings were distributed to individuals involved in mine action and members of other community organizations throughout the region.

#### Thailand

DFAIT contributed \$12,912 for a seminar on landmines in Southeast Asia, held in Bangkok, Thailand, which was hosted with the support of Canada in collaboration with Australia and Japan.

#### Global

In support of the effort to effectively address the humanitarian impact of explosive remnants of war (ERW), Canada provided \$29,003 to support an ERW conference organized by Pax Christi, held in Dublin, Ireland in April 2003. The conference brought together governments, including Canada, and NGOs involved in the effort to limit the effects of unexploded ordnance (UXO).

#### 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 organi-

zations. The Reay Group on Mine Action of the Stability Pact for Southeast Europe is named 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 upon 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 level. The Stability Pact initiative has been particularly involved in stockpile destruction, testing and evaluation, and training. Funding from DFAIT in 2002-2003 in support of The Reay Group's objectives included \$7,800 to fund a support staff to the Chair of the Reay Group.

#### Engaging countries that have not adopted the Convention

Canada actively encourages dialogue with countries that have not yet ratified or acceded to the Convention on the basis of national security concerns. Prominent serving members of the Canadian military, as well as 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 on a bilateral basis include Finland, Morocco, Poland, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Sri Lanka, and Serbia and Montenegro. Engagement of senior military officials also occurs regularly at a host of conferences and seminars.

#### Destroying stockpiles of AP mines

Article 4 of the Ottawa Convention obliges those states in a position to do so to provide assistance in the destruction of anti-personnel mines. To meet this obligation, Canada has established a stockpile destruction program and has actively assisted states in Europe, Africa and the Americas with the destruction of anti-personnel mines.

Globally, significant progress is being made in the destruction of stockpiled AP mines. As of June 2003, 48 countries, including Canada, have destroyed

their entire landmine stockpiles and globally, more than 30 million stockpiled mines have been destroyed by Ottawa Convention States Parties. Canada's support helped Mozambique, Chad, Yemen and Nicaragua to become stockpile free in the past year.

DFAIT contributed \$404,721 to the NATO Maintenance and Supply Agency (NAMSA) 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. Canada also provided \$119,530 to the UNDP to assist in developing a project to destroy Ukraine's remaining 5.9 million PFM-type mines. DFAIT spent \$24,330 to undertake an assessment of a proposed pilot project for stockpile destruction in Ukraine and also in Belarus.

DFAIT provided \$88,177 to the Canadian International Demining Corps (CIDC), which provided technical assistance and project monitoring in Mozambique's stockpile destruction program. Mozambique completed its destruction of stockpiled mines in February 2003. CIDC also received \$187,000 to support the stockpile destruction program in Romania, providing computers and shelters for stockpile destruction sites.

In Chad, DFAIT provided \$31,461 to the UNDP to assist its stockpile destruction program.

The Government of Yemen was provided with \$29,820 by DFAIT to finalize the destruction of its stockpile, which was successfully completed in 2002 and work is ongoing to design and install a memorial to land mine victims made from the metal mine bodies.

### Ensuring the effective operation of the Ottawa Convention

Canada was an active participant in the Fourth Meeting of States Parties to the Ottawa Convention in Geneva in September 2002. This meeting provided an opportunity to review the progress made by the international community in mine action and to advance coordination among states parties to the Ottawa Convention and countries engaged in mine action.

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:

- \$76,800 to the Delegate Sponsorship Program, administered by the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (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 the GICHD, for the Implementation Support Unit, which supports states in the operation and implementation of the Convention.

DFAIT also provided \$50,550 to support legal commentary research on the Ottawa Convention, engaging a consultant to undertake a review of legal issues pertaining to the Convention.

DFAIT provided \$2,322 to support the research and drafting of Philippine legislation implementing the Ottawa Convention. The bill, drafted by the Philippine Campaign to Ban Landmines, offers a clear policy expression of the Philippines' compliance with its international obligations under the Ottawa Convention.

## Reducing Mine Casualties and Delivering Mine Risk Education

"Mine Risk Education is a process that promotes the adoption of safer behaviours by at-risk groups, and which provides the links between affected communities, other mine action components and other sectors. It comprises two related and mutually reinforcing components: a) community liaison; and b) public education."

*International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) 04.10,*  
Second Edition, January 1, 2003, Standard 3.126.

"Each State Party in a position to do so shall provide assistance for...mine awareness programs."

– Ottawa Convention: Article 6.3



Photo: Tim Grant

## 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 incidents. These programs engage people in learning about the dangers of mines, using educational tools appropriate to culture, age, literacy levels and other factors. Mine risk education programs also help people to identify where mines are laid, aiding mine-clearance efforts.

Providing assistance for mine risk reduction 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. MRE is an important component of humanitarian mine action initiatives.

### Afghanistan

In 2002-2003, CIDA contributed \$7 million to the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) to support the Mine Action Program for Afghanistan (MAPA). MAPA is part of an interagency emergency humanitarian assistance plan, the immediate goals of which are to prevent mine/UXO victims and to clear 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 at 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 \$95,000 from CIDA as part of a two-year MRE 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 such as the Mines Advisory Group (MAG).

### Chile

The Canadian Embassy in Santiago contributed \$4,880 from its Public Diplomacy Fund toward the production of a comic-style book produced by the Group of Landmines and Unexploded Ordnance Survivors of the Americas (GSMMA). This publication is designed to raise the awareness of children living in landmine affected areas. With a landmine survivor named Max as the main character, the principal objectives of the book will be to alert schoolchildren to the dangers of landmines and UXO, and to make them aware of the challenges faced by survivors. With additional funding coming from the Norwegian and Swiss embassies, the Spanish-language book will be used first in Chile, with potential to disseminate it in other areas of the hemisphere.

### Colombia

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) is working in Colombia, with a contribution from DFAIT of \$24,609 in 2002-2003, on the final phase of a project designed to educate the population about 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.

#### Eritrea

CIDA provided \$101,000 to UNICEF-Canada to incorporate MRE in national school curricula and to establish community-based MRE programs. The establishment of school-based mine awareness will be supported in collaboration with the Ministry of Education. At the community level, parents and children will be sensitized on issues related to landmines. Community resource people will target village committees with specialized information on the types of mines in Eritrea, the danger signs and the importance of reporting mine incidents.

#### India

DFAIT contributed \$21,000 to the Indian Institute for Peace, Disarmament and Environmental Protection (IIPDEP) to hold eight seminars in northeast India, in Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab and Rajasthan. This initiative educated people about the identification and impact of landmines, and succeeded in creating links between NGOs, landmine victims and relevant government departments for mine action.

#### Lebanon

Canada provided \$16,000 to the Landmine Resource Centre (LMRC), which is part of the Faculty of Health Sciences at the University of Balamand in Beirut. The LMRC required funding to cover the transportation

component of an MRE program in South Lebanon. The LMRC's MRE program was being carried out in various communities where mine clearance operations were under way to alleviate any potential dangers that communities face under these circumstances.

#### Mozambique and Namibia

CIDA provided \$83,560 to the Canadian Red Cross, to support MRE in Mozambique, with a focus on promoting rehabilitation and equality of opportunity for mine victims.

#### Palestine

CIDA provided \$50,000 to Defence for Children International – Palestine Section, for training workshops, the production of MRE materials and the establishment of a landmine victim database. More than 500 MRE sessions were conducted in schools and community centres, 125 teachers received training, and more than 14,000 children received critical mine and UXO information. Children played a pivotal role in raising risk awareness of their peers, with the aim of reducing child casualties.

#### Sudan

UNICEF received \$385,000 from CIDA to help provide MRE in order to decrease the number of landmine incidents among displaced populations returning to their communities. The project established national MRE coordination mechanisms, and improved technical standards, capacity building and MRE delivery.

## Clearing Mined Land

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

“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



Photo: John Rodsted

## Clearing Mined Land

Clearing mined land and returning it to safe and productive use is fundamental to social and economic development of mine-affected areas. The 10-year time frame written into the Ottawa Convention is ambitious and sets a target that requires mass mobilization of resources, ingenuity and political will. One of the first challenges is the establishment of credible baseline data on existing mine contamination, and setting priorities for clearance on the basis of greatest humanitarian need.

Mine clearance has undergone a revolution in both theory and practice over the past few years. There has been a shift from a numbers-based model of mine clearance to a more community-oriented, impact-based model. Success in mine clearance programs is now evaluated by the amount of productive land cleared and social and economic benefits to mine-affected communities rather than by the number of mines detected and destroyed. Canada is investing significantly in building the capacity of national deminers and demining authorities in mine-affected countries to ensure the long-term sustainability of mine-clearance capacity.

### Afghanistan

DFAIT contributed \$300,000 to Med Eng for the supply of protective helmets and visors for deminers required by the Mine Action Program in Afghanistan.

### Bosnia and Herzegovina

DFAIT provided \$200,000 to UNDP's Srebrenica Regional Recovery Programme (SRRP) in Bosnia and Herzegovina to support surveys and mine clearance. The SRRP is designed to provide an integrated and comprehensive development framework targeted at three municipalities through four core components: local economic development and employment; municipal administration; housing reconstruction and infrastructure rehabilitation; and civil society, social protection and reconciliation. In the long term, the SRRP aims to enable the highest level of population return, reconciliation, stability and socio-economic development. Activities included in the mine action segment of this project relate to survey

activities, prioritization of the demining capacity of civil protection units (CPUs) and local NGOs, and Entity Army demining capacity in this region, and case-by-case survey associated with specific activities, as needed.

CIDA also provided \$222,500 to support the efforts of Entity Armed Forces (EAF) demining, including insurance costs, which enabled the deployment of 470 deminers. EAF demining teams make up 23% of the total demining capacity in Bosnia and Herzegovina. EAF's demining productivity continues to improve, by as much as a 33% to 35% yearly.

Support to mine/UXO clearance operations in Bosnia and Herzegovina has been enhanced by the addition of mine detection dogs (MDDs). MDD teams can clear mines up to 12 times faster than manual deminers. For more than four years, CIDA has supported a national MDD 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 significantly; there is currently only one international staff member at the centre. In 2002-2003, \$409,560 was provided to the Sydney, Nova Scotia-based CIDC to support the training and deployment of MDD teams and develop indigenous mine clearance capacity.

### Croatia

DFAIT provided \$50,000 to support CIDC's MDD program in Croatia. DFAIT's contribution was part of a program of support to Croatian mine action that

encompassed the development of a MDD training program for dogs and handlers to be deployed by the Croatian Mine Action Centre (CROMAC). DFAIT funding was targeted at the development of training facilities and standard operating procedures, and the preparation and maintenance of training manuals.

#### Jordan

As part of a multiyear program, DFAIT provided \$59,600 in 2002-2003 to Jordan's Royal Corps of Engineers (RCE) for its mine clearance work in the Jordan Valley. This contribution was for the procurement of computers and technical equipment to support demining operations. This equipment has helped the RCE to perfect the training sessions it conducts for its deminers, and to enlarge its training operations, enabling it to increase the number of students it can train each year. This equipment permitted the RCE's demining students to acquire new skills, including how to electronically map minefields and how to improve the RCE's existing database.

#### Lebanon

CIDA provided a \$100,000 grant to the UNDP to contribute to the capacity building of the Lebanese National Demining Office (NDO), enabling it to become better equipped to facilitate, coordinate and sustain all mine action activities in an integrated manner. The project is strengthening the NDO capacity to meet International Mine Action Standards (IMASs), to develop a mine information system for decision making, prioritization and accurate mapping of contaminated and cleared areas, to effectively plan and manage donor coordination through the International Support Group (ISG), and to mobilize resources. CIDA's funding will support the costs of a senior technical advisor who will provide support and training on all technical issues, who will be located at the NDO.

#### Mozambique

In two provinces of Mozambique, Nampula and Inhambane, CIDA and the Canadian Auto Workers (CAW)



Photo: John Rodsted

"A mine destroyed is a life saved."

Jerry White  
Co-Founder and Executive Director  
of Landmine Survivors Network



Photo: John Rodsted

union have supported Handicap International's (HI) Integrated Mine Action Program, which combines proximity clearance of mines with follow-up reconstruction of community facilities and services, such as schools and water points. Phase I of the program received \$1,043,138 from CIDA and was matched by the CAW Social Justice Fund. This year's Phase II invested \$550,000 from CIDA and \$450,000 from CAW to continue demining and development work in Inhambane. Children can now walk in safety to reconstructed schools, and other roads leading to re-established water wells have been cleared and restored for community use.

#### Nicaragua and Honduras

DFAIT disbursed \$855,000 in 2002-2003 to the Organization of American States (OAS) as part of a multiyear commitment to support mine clearance in Nicaragua. Canada and Norway have been funding a demining support program 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.

Building on the commitment of the leaders of our hemisphere in making the Americas "a mine-free zone", CIDA contributed \$2,830,000 over the past five years of the CLF including \$125,000 in 2002-2003, to the OAS. The Comprehensive Mine Action Program operating under the OAS Unit for the Promotion of Democracy since 1995 works in Honduras, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Ecuador and Peru to strengthen humanitarian demining capacities in the region. Costa Rica is the first country in the world to become mine free since the Ottawa Convention was established, and the Americas are poised to become the first mine-free hemisphere, with a target of achieving this by 2005.

Funding was also provided by CIDA to the Canada-Mexico-PAHO (Pan American Health Organization) landmine victim assistance program

of community-based rehabilitation (totalling \$3.1 million over the past five years, including \$350,000 in 2002-2003) to complement the work of the OAS. Working in El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua and implemented by Queen's University, this program provided coordinated victim assistance beginning in October 1996 with an assessment of landmine-related injuries in Central America. Two years later, a Memorandum of Understanding among Canada, Mexico and PAHO implemented a strategy for the Tripartite Initiative to support the improvement of rehabilitation services for landmine survivors and people with disabilities in Central America. Successful components of this program have been the integration of community-based rehabilitation into primary health programs and the improvement of prosthetics and orthotics services. Queen's University also produced an Educators' Guide on Community Development and the Integration of People with Disabilities.

#### Tajikistan

Tajikistan is heavily affected by mines and UXO left over from the Tajik civil war and along border areas with Uzbekistan. The Government of the Republic has recently developed and authorized a state demining program, which UNDP is helping to coordinate. Given its role in Central Asia, the OSCE Centre in Dushanbe has provided funds directly to support mine action in Tajikistan, and is working to track bilateral donations to avoid duplication of efforts. Canada's delegation to the OSCE in Vienna has been instrumental in engaging actors in an informal working group on mine action within the OSCE. Canada's support for mine action in Tajikistan—specifically in aid of building capacity within the army for demining teams through the purchase of 25 mine detectors and 25 demining ensembles—is consistent with the Government of Canada's overall mine action and humanitarian objectives. OSCE's role is important vis-à-vis engaging larger organizations in mine action to bolster sustainability efforts.



## The Canadian Centre for Mine Action Technologies

The Canadian Centre for Mine Action Technologies develops low cost, sustainable technologies for mine action and works toward their effective use in mine-affected communities. With a comprehensive program of research and development, test and evaluation and support to the mine action community, the Centre is an international focal point for mine action technology excellence.

“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



Photo: John Rodsted

## The Canadian Centre for Mine Action Technologies

Humanitarian demining is carried out by methods that have changed little in the last two decades and, with the large number of mines remaining in the ground, the introduction of new, more effective technology is the only way to improve productivity and complete the task in a reasonable time. The Canadian Centre for Mine Action Technologies (CCMAT) was established in 1998 to develop low cost, sustainable technologies for mine action and to work toward their successful deployment in the field. This goal is accomplished through a comprehensive program of research and development (R&D), test and evaluation (T&E) and active communication with the demining community.

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 2002-2003 from the CLF for CCMAT's operations totalled approximately \$1.8 million.

### How CCMAT makes a difference

CCMAT has contributed to successful collaboration or R&D with both mine action agencies and industry through:

- working visits to mine-affected countries that provide expert advice and identify the technology needs of the deminer;
- R&D that creates solutions to technical problems and provides guidance to Canadian industry;
- development of state-of-the-art methods that generate reliable, reproducible and statistically significant results;
- rigorous T&E at CCMAT, which allows developers 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 capabilities of new technology to users and potential donor organizations.

### Technologies that meet the needs of the user

The personnel at CCMAT take particular care in finding out what the user needs and the conditions encountered during demining operations. This is done through literature reviews and attendance at conferences, symposiums and workshops. More important, CCMAT personnel are encouraged to visit

mine-affected countries, to be proactive in providing assistance to Mine Action Centres, and to encourage experienced deminers to visit CCMAT, where they can express their concerns and pass on their practical experience. This has permitted CCMAT to provide valuable assistance in the fielding of numerous technologies that have improved the efficiency, cost-effectiveness, and safety of demining operations. These new technologies include the following:

Brush-Deminer 48 (BDM 48) is a piece of mechanical demining equipment developed by PRO MAC of Duncan, BC, which clears vegetation and destroys a high percentage of anti-personnel mines in the process. This equipment was introduced to the Thai Mine Action Centre (TMAC) in 2001, where it was demonstrated and field tested by the user. This equipment was procured by DFAIT and is operated by the CIDC. The CIDC reports that the BDM 48 significantly increases productivity when used in demining operations in heavily vegetated areas.

The Niagara Foot™, developed by Niagara Prosthetics and Orthotics of St. Catharines, Ontario, is an improved prosthetic foot that provides better performance, comfort and durability over other prostheses, all at a low cost. A year-long clinical trial recently concluded in Thailand demonstrated the improved biomechanical aspects of the foot, and confirmed that it had the enthusiastic acceptance of the 15 amputees who took part in the trial.

FIXOR™ is a novel explosive developed by MREL of Kingston, Ontario. This product offers significant advantages over conventional explosives such as TNT or plastic explosives. It is much easier and safer to transport, is relatively inexpensive, simple to use,

and possesses numerous characteristics that reduce concerns about security or having it fall into the wrong hands.

#### Test and evaluation of demining equipment

A major part of CCMAT's work involves T&E of demining equipment. This work includes the development of T&E standards, producing new test equipment and methods, and the actual conduct of T&E trials. Most of the T&E conducted by CCMAT is in the fields of mine detection, personal protective equipment (PPE), and mechanical demining equipment. Accomplishments in this area include:

- development of standards for the T&E of PPE, metallic mine detectors and mechanical demining equipment;
- development of equipment that will improve the quality, reproducibility and reliability of trial data in a cost-effective way. Two such developments are the use of mechanical devices to replicate the response of a human leg to a mine blast, and surrogate mines, which provide high fidelity replacements for use of live AP mines in the T&E of mechanical demining equipment; and
- T&E of a wide variety of equipment, including flails, rollers, soil mills and processors, metallic mine detectors, infrared detectors, hyper-spectral imagers, and PPE such as visors, body armour and mine-resistant footwear.

In addition, CCMAT is a founding member and active participant in the International Test and Evaluation Program (ITEP) for demining equipment. The objective of ITEP is to produce credible, comparative data on a wide range of demining equipment to assist users in the selection of the most practical and suitable equipment for use in demining operations.

#### Research into demining problems

Many of the problems facing the demining community today are not well understood, and their magnitude and parameters have not been sufficiently defined. For example, certain soils will greatly degrade the performance of metallic mine detectors.

The problem is one of determining which soil characteristics will adversely affect detector performance and by how much. With this information, more knowledgeable decisions could be made as to which detectors should be used in certain geographical regions. Another problem is quantifying the nature of and the forces generated by a blast from an AP mine. When these values are known, it would then be possible to design PPE to withstand such forces, and to develop a computer simulation model that would eliminate a great deal of trial and error testing of PPE.

#### Outreach and communication

CCMAT has developed a network that includes industry, deminers, donors and R&D agencies on the national and international level. Forming such a network offers a number of benefits, and a great deal of synergy is developed by being able to talk to all stakeholders. CCMAT is a cosponsor of the Demining Technical Information Forum (DTIF), whose objective is to inform all interested parties about technical issues and developments pertaining to demining. Several workshops have been held, and the proceedings are made available through publication of the electronic DTIF Journal at the Mine Action Information Center of James Madison University Web site ([www.hdic.jmu.edu](http://www.hdic.jmu.edu)). CCMAT also issues periodic electronic newsletters on CCMAT activities, and maintains its own Web site ([www.ccmat.gc.ca](http://www.ccmat.gc.ca)).

#### Future of CCMAT

With the recent decision to renew the Canadian Landmine Fund, CCMAT looks forward to continuing to provide technical support to the demining community. CCMAT will place emphasis on the fielding and promotion of new technology that will result in safer and more efficient demining operations in mine-affected countries. Ridding the world of the millions of emplaced landmines is a formidable task, and the provision of new and improved technology is a major factor in achieving that goal.

## Assisting Landmine Survivors and their Communities

Victim assistance programs address 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.

"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



Photo: John Rodsted

## Assisting Landmine Survivors and their Communities

Article 6 of the Ottawa Convention requires those states in a position to do so to provide assistance for the care and rehabilitation, and social and economic reintegration, of mine victims. Assisting landmine victims means going beyond providing landmine survivors with acute care and fitting them with prostheses. The psychological, social and employment needs of landmine survivors, their families and mine-affected communities must be addressed.

Canada recognizes that victim assistance must encompass all aspects, from initial emergency treatment to long-term social and economic rehabilitation. It also entails providing financial support to organizations that supply assistance to victims of 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, CIDA provided \$260,000 for orthopaedic, physiotherapy and prosthetic services for landmine victims and other disabled people in six southwestern provinces of Afghanistan. CIDA also provided \$1,240,000 to the UNDP Comprehensive Disabled Afghans Program for all aspects of rehabilitation and advocacy for landmine survivors and other disabled Afghans.

### Bosnia and Herzegovina

CIDA provided \$270,000 to support the national expansion of the Peer Counselling Program (implemented by Queen's University), which went toward establishing peer support groups to assist landmine victims and people with disabilities. In addition, the project includes a small business/entrepreneurship training component to encourage job creation, revenue generation and reintegration of landmine survivors into society.

CIDA also contributed \$422,691 to the International Children's Institute for its support to the Children Victims of Landmines project in Bosnia and Herzegovina, which was 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 project focused on developing children's story-books 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. In addition, CIDA contributed \$44,920 to the same organization through a local initiatives program to establish playrooms in health-care facilities for children who have undergone major medical interventions. This initiative was an outgrowth of the Children Victims of Landmines project, involving the same health-care facilities and health-care and education professionals, and would not have been possible without the original program.

### Cambodia

CIDA provided \$125,000 in 2002-2003 toward the 10-year World Vision Vocational Rehabilitation of the Disabled (Landmine Survivors) project, operating in five provinces in Cambodia, which assists the reintegration of the disabled population in society by 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, including technical training, job



placement, provision of tools and business loans. The Vocational Rehabilitation Agriculture Unit (VRAU) supports community-based agriculture training and loans for those disabled who cannot attend the VRTC, particularly women.

CIDA provided \$144,385 to Oxfam-Québec for assistance to vocational training for mine victims, providing skills development in traditional and non-traditional occupations for women and men at the Pursat Vocational Training Centre. During 2002-2003, more than 100 landmine victims graduated from training programs.

CIDA also provided \$8,000 to the Cambodian Handicraft Association for Landmines & Polio Disabled (CHA) to attend the Garment and Textile Trade Show sponsored by the Apparel Sourcing Association Pavilion. This was an opportunity for the CHA—an indigenous NGO founded in 2000—to expand the marketing of its products to attain sustainable levels of revenues for their ongoing costs in assisting the disabled. The CHA mission is to improve the quality of life for disabled people in Cambodia through skill training in weaving, handicrafts or leatherwork. Income generated through the

sale of these products goes to provide accommodation and meals to 35 people (mostly women and their young children) who train for two years at the CHA workshops.

#### Chile

As an extension of the Raising the Voices program, DFAIT has contributed \$5,000—including \$500 in 2002-2003—for the Mine and UXO Awareness Centre Chile (MUACC) to create a Web site, which will allow survivors to find information about the Convention and the global campaign, and about resources and services available to enhance their rehabilitation and reintegration.

#### Lao, PDR

As a result of extensive bombings during the war in Indochina, Laos became affected by a vast amount of UXO and, to a lesser extent, landmines. CIDA has provided \$500,000, including \$107,259 in 2002-2003, to Garneau International, to work in collaboration with Laotian partners, to improve the physical, social and economic livelihoods of UXO and mine victims in Laos. Working with families and communities, this

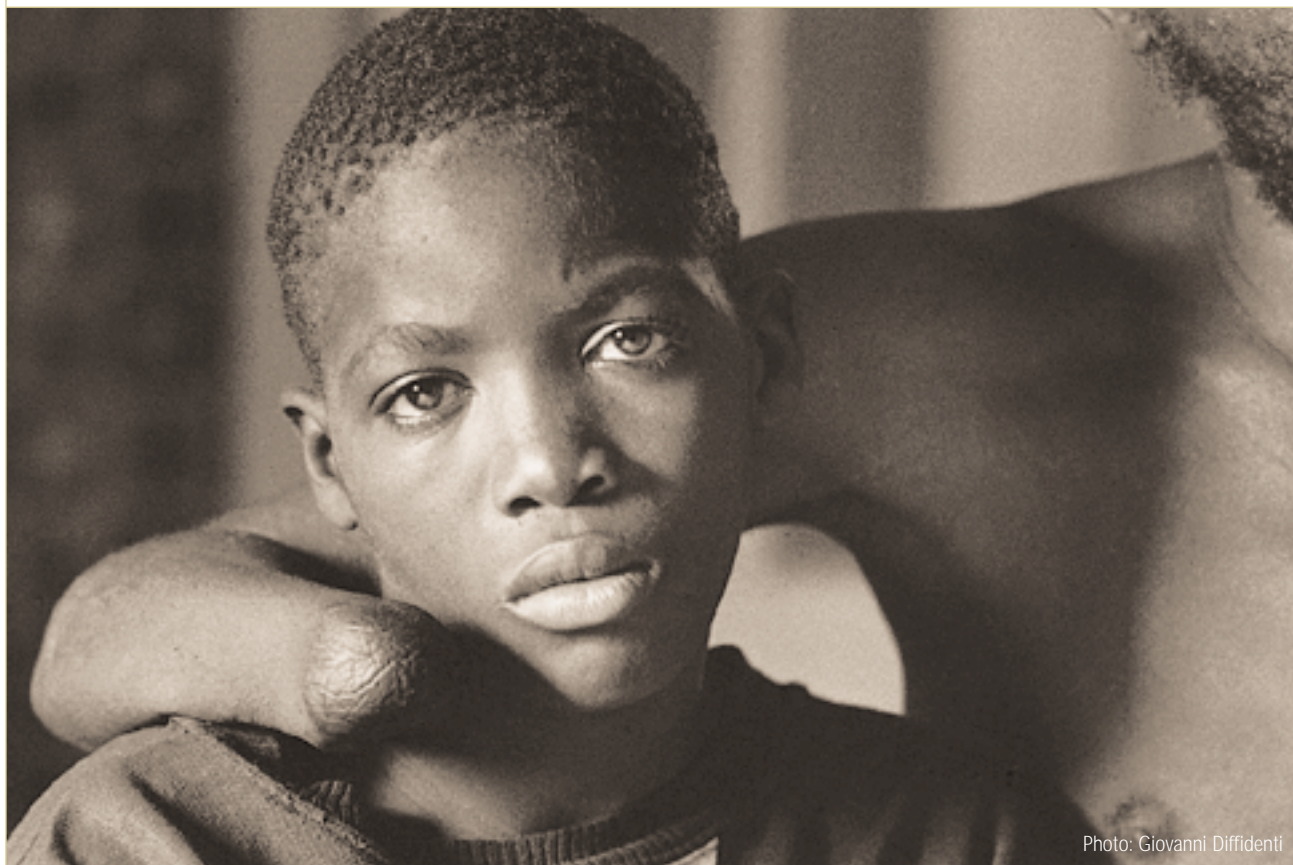


Photo: Giovanni Diffidenti

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. Workshops were also offered on delivering community-based rehabilitation, and rehabilitation specific to the needs of disabled people with paralysis. Garneau International is working in partnership with the National Rehabilitation Centre in Vientiane, the Governor's Office in Xieng Khouang province, and physical rehabilitation professionals from the Collège François-Xavier-Garneau in Quebec City in this three-year, community-based rehabilitation program.

#### Lebanon

CIDA provided \$475,000 to UNICEF Canada for victim assistance programming in Lebanon, providing medical services, orthotics/prosthetics, drugs, and assisted capacity building of NGO centres.

#### Mozambique & Namibia

As part of a multiyear program of the Canadian Red Cross (CRC), CIDA provided \$83,560 in 2002-2003 to strengthen the capacity of Red Cross Societies in Mozambique and Namibia to provide assistance to

mine accident victims as auxiliary to the Ministry of Health. Project activities implemented by Cruz Vermelha de Moçambique in Gaza, Inhambane, Manica, Zambezia and Tete assist landmine victims by facilitating their transport to provincial orthopaedic centres and supporting their efforts to reintegrate into society. The Namibian program has delivered MRE in 45 vulnerable villages in the mine-affected Kavango region, and has helped to ensure that landmine incidents are reported and referred appropriately to medical or socio-economic services.

#### 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 the Gulu, Kasese, Kitgun and Pader districts of northern Uganda by increasing local mine awareness and providing support to landmine survivors and their families. This integrated program involves awareness promotion; community-based psychological and social support; sustainable livelihood opportunities; improved access to sanitation facilities; and strengthening local health-care services. Of a total contribution of \$360,000, CIDA disbursed \$175,000 toward



Photo: Tim Grant

this project in 2002-2003. The level of insecurity during this period has remained a continuous challenge for the program. Activities in all components have been affected, but to the extent possible, training of landmine awareness educators continued, radio talk shows and drama groups were performed, and resource people and vocational trainers applied their skills and provided services to the communities.

#### Yemen

CIDA provided \$90,486 in 2002-2003, as part of a total three-year contribution of \$340,000, to the Canadian-based Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) for its work with ADRA Yemen to integrate the adult survivors of landmine explosions and other severely accident-disabled adults into their communities using a community-based rehabilitation approach along with small enterprise development and vocational training. Through this project, landmine survivors are identified, registered, and an initial needs assessment is conducted. Victims are then referred to physical restoration and therapy sessions, and survivors and their families are offered opportunities to support their productive reintegration into their communities.

### REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL INITIATIVES

#### Central America

In 2002-2003, \$350,000 was disbursed by CIDA to the five-year PAHO program to assist landmine survivors in Nicaragua, Honduras and El Salvador. The joint Canada-Mexico-PAHO program worked 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. As part of the larger initiative, Queen's University International Centre provided technical assistance from Canada for community-based rehabilitation.

#### Africa and Asia

Raising the Voices is a leadership training program coordinated by the Landmine Survivors Network (LSN), which builds the capacity of landmine survivors

to represent, organize and advocate—within meetings and processes related to the Ottawa Convention—on behalf of other survivors and persons with disabilities in mine-affected countries. Survivors trained through this initiative will provide much-needed, constructive input into the structure and functioning of victim assistance programming. DFAIT provided \$125,000 to LSN for the 2002-2003 Raising the Voices program cycle, which involved mine survivors from countries in sub-Saharan Africa and Asia. Supported by the ICBL Working Group on Victim Assistance, the Raising the Voices program was active in the Fourth Meeting of States Parties to the Ottawa Convention in Geneva in 2002, and in the Convention 2002-2003 Intersessional Meetings in Geneva.

#### Southeast Asia

CIDA provided \$9,500 to the Canadian Paraplegic Association (CPA) to develop a highly graphic assembly/maintenance manual for an adapted and serviceable wheelchair model specific to the needs of individuals. The manual, available in English, French and Spanish, has been reviewed by health workers in Canada and in developing countries such as Laos, Cambodia and Trinidad and Tobago. CPA's unique program of sharing vital information, knowledge and skills is helping people with disabilities around the world to live independently. Along with peer support programs, mobility aids can transform a life from unemployment and isolation to gaining a higher level of independence in the community. The CBC Gemini Award-winning television program *Moving On* featured a story in 2002 on CPA's international development work.

#### Southeast Europe

DFAIT provided \$14,972 to the Landmine Monitor to conduct a needs assessment survey in Southeast Europe, under the auspices of the Reay Group on Mine Action. Funding for the study was matched via the International Trust Fund (ITF). Specific attention will be paid to regional competencies and to identifying gaps in programs and resources for landmine survivors in the region; this information will assist Canada and other donors in mine action program planning and delivery.

## Improving Mine Action Information and Coordination

Canada supports efforts to better understand the landmine problem, and to determine where resources are most needed in mine-affected regions. Using surveys and other information-gathering tools, Canada is helping to increase the effectiveness of global mine action efforts in alleviating the impact of mines.

“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





Photo: John Roasted

## Improving Mine Action Information and Coordination

Acquiring more and better information on the global landmine problem is essential to developing a better understanding of the magnitude of the problem and developing coherent priorities for delivering resources. Until recently, the landmine problem was defined according to a rough estimate of the number of mines in the ground. However, vast approximations of the number of landmines and landmine victims worldwide provide little guidance on the impact of mines and the areas of greatest humanitarian need.

Effective coordination mechanisms are essential to translating more and better landmine information into a coherent set of priorities for mine action. In recent years, major advances have been made in establishing mine action centres and other coordination bodies. Today bodies responsible for the coordination and implementation of mine action exist in mine-affected countries in all regions of the world.

Canada understands that mine action information and coordination initiatives are important components of our global efforts to address the landmine problem. To this end, Canada supported a variety of these projects in 2002-2003.

### Coordination and Capacity Building

As part of ongoing core funding provided by CIDA (\$2.35 million over five years), \$500,000 was disbursed in 2002-2003 to facilitate the role of UNMAS as the focal point for overall UN coordination of mine action activities. DFAIT provided \$69,877 to UNDP to support the development of a strategy to increase capacity building of mine-affected countries and the effective handover of mine action programs to national authorities. CIDA also provided \$29,890 to the Slovenian International Trust Fund for Demining and Victim Assistance, for donor coordination for regional activities.

### Mine Action Centres

Through the CIDA Integrated Country Program for Bosnia and Herzegovina, \$290,000 was disbursed via the UNDP for institutional support to mine action centres. During the reporting period, improvements

were made in implementation of quality control measures; and consistency of management decision making, staff selection and appointment procedures. Measures such as these will help to ensure that the Bosnia and Herzegovina Mine Action Centre (BHMIC) is properly integrated within the Bosnian government. Institutional strengthening, supported by CIDA, has led to marked improvements in the operational capacity of the country's mine action centre to support the 10-year strategy—supported by the government and the donor community—aiming for a country free from the effect of mines by 2010.

CIDA has provided \$1.7 million of programming since November 2000 to improve the capacity of the Croatia Mine Action Centre (CROMAC) through multiyear institutional support projects managed by the UNDP. Support has been provided to a variety of initiatives, including those related to the UN/CROMAC transition program; the development and delivery of training to managers; automation and office equipment; support to survey/quality assurance departments; survey and verification projects; and provision and operational costs of demining equipment. A recent review of CIDA's landmine programming in the Balkans found that a great deal of progress has been made in the development of CROMAC and that through CIDA programming, the capabilities of national managers have been enhanced and a broad range of other tools and equipment has been introduced to significantly improve the planning, management effectiveness and operational capabilities of CROMAC.

DFAIT provided \$120,000 to the Consortium of Humanitarian Agencies to develop the Mine Action Resource Centre in Colombo, Sri Lanka.

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; completing an LIS in June 2001; strengthening clearance capacity; and submitting 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 UXO clearance and education, and now employs 1,200 deminers, surveyors, community outreach staff and trainers. An important component of the 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. Recent achievements include setting up and putting in place operating standards; conducting 21 training courses for senior explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) technicians; and running skills upgrading courses for team leaders, surveyors, medics and support staff. CIDA provided \$150,000 to support the work of this agency in 2002-2003.

CIDA provided \$160,000 in 2002-2003 to UNDP to assist the Ethiopia National Mine Action Programme in strengthening institutional management mechanisms, which will allow the Government of Ethiopia to effectively manage, coordinate, oversee all components of the program and advance the National Mine Action Strategy and priority setting. CIDA provided an additional \$100,000 for an advisor to national capacity building in Ethiopia.

In 2002-2003, CIDA made a contribution in the amount of \$738,583 to Geomatics Canada, part of the Earth Sciences Sector of Natural Resources Canada (NRCan). Maps at scale of 1:50,000 were digitized by the Government of Mozambique Mapping Agency (DINAGECA) following training and provision of equipment by Geomatics Canada. A toponomy database was also created. The digitized maps and database were integrated into the National Demining Institute (IND) database. With a contribution from the CIDA Integrated Country Program for

Mozambique of \$490,000 in 2002-2003 through UNDP, IND is improving its ability to coordinate and generate pertinent information. As a result of the provision of technical assistance and equipment, a landmines database unit is operational at IND. With a functional and reliable landmine database in place (IMSMA), IND has a historical record of the location of minefields. This enables it to coordinate and prioritize demining work throughout the country, providing guidance and direction to the numerous demining organizations working in Mozambique as well as to other stakeholders.

CIDA provided \$90,600 to 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 Yemen have been identified as suffering from the effects of landmines.

#### Surveys

Canada supports efforts to obtain the data and information needed to gain a better understanding of the global landmine problem. The Global Landmine Survey initiative was launched in 1998 to produce high quality data on the socio-economic impact of landmines. Under the direction of a working group that includes the UN, the GICHD, the Vietnam Veterans of America Foundation and other NGOs, level one socio-economic impact surveys are being done or planned in several mine-affected countries and areas. In addition to these surveys, UN inter-agency assessment missions and technical missions are important tools for acquiring more and better information on the global landmine problem.

CIDA provided \$471,799 in 2002-2003 of a total contribution of \$800,000, for a Level 1 Survey in Angola, which was conducted by the Survey Action Centre in partnership with the Government of Angola, UNMAS and a range of international NGOs. The survey will provide the Government of Angola and international partners with data on the extent and nature of the landmine threat in all areas of Angola, a critical first step in addressing the landmine problem.



In Cambodia, CIDA provided \$313,363 through GeoSpatial International Inc., to assist in capacity building for the CMAA (or Government's Mine Action) Database Unit, following the completion of the Level 1 Survey in 2002. Of a total \$3,947,633 that CIDA contributed to the Cambodia Survey, \$332,782 was disbursed in 2002-2003.

CIDA also provided \$110,000 to UNMAS to conduct a global LIS evaluation in 2002-2003, which assessed the strengths and weaknesses of LISs by evaluating the surveys conducted in Yemen, Chad, Mozambique, Thailand and Cambodia. The results and recommendations of the evaluation are being applied to 10 global LISs planned for 2003. The evaluation results and lessons learned will assist Canada's strategic mine action planning.

CIDA contributed \$100,000 to the UNDP in support of resource mobilization, the establishment of mine action programming and planning in Angola.

Since the signature of a ceasefire pact in April 2002 between Angola's armed forces and the UNITA rebel movement, UNDP has indicated its intention to improve the effectiveness of Angola's existing mine action institutions. CIDA support to this UNDP initiative will contribute to:

- mobilizing necessary resources to sustain operations required immediately through strengthened coordination mechanisms, concurrent with support to national structures;
- deploying a UNDP mine action program assisted by field advisors, which is required immediately to identify gaps in operational capacity and to coordinate humanitarian requirements;
- developing a draft strategy and work plan through analysis and consultations by UN agencies, government and mine action NGOs, which are required to expand and reorient current activities;



Photo: John Rodsted

- initiating a long-term planning process, including assessment of the utility of an LIS and the introduction of an Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA).

#### Assessment missions

DFAIT contributed \$25,500 for an assessment mission to Tunisia that was carried out by the MAG. This project investigated the scope, scale and location of the mine and UXO problem in Tunisia, and provide recommendations as to how existing resources could be used most effectively. This project assisted in providing more complete information to the Tunisian government in the area of mine action. DFAIT also provided \$3,299 as a final payment to the MAG for a two-week assessment mission to Mauritania carried out in 2002.

DFAIT also provided \$23,153 for an assessment mission by an independent consultant in Angola, which assessed opportunities and key issues for funding of mine action programs in Angola, informing

Canada's long-term strategic mine action plan in the country.

#### Research and information sharing

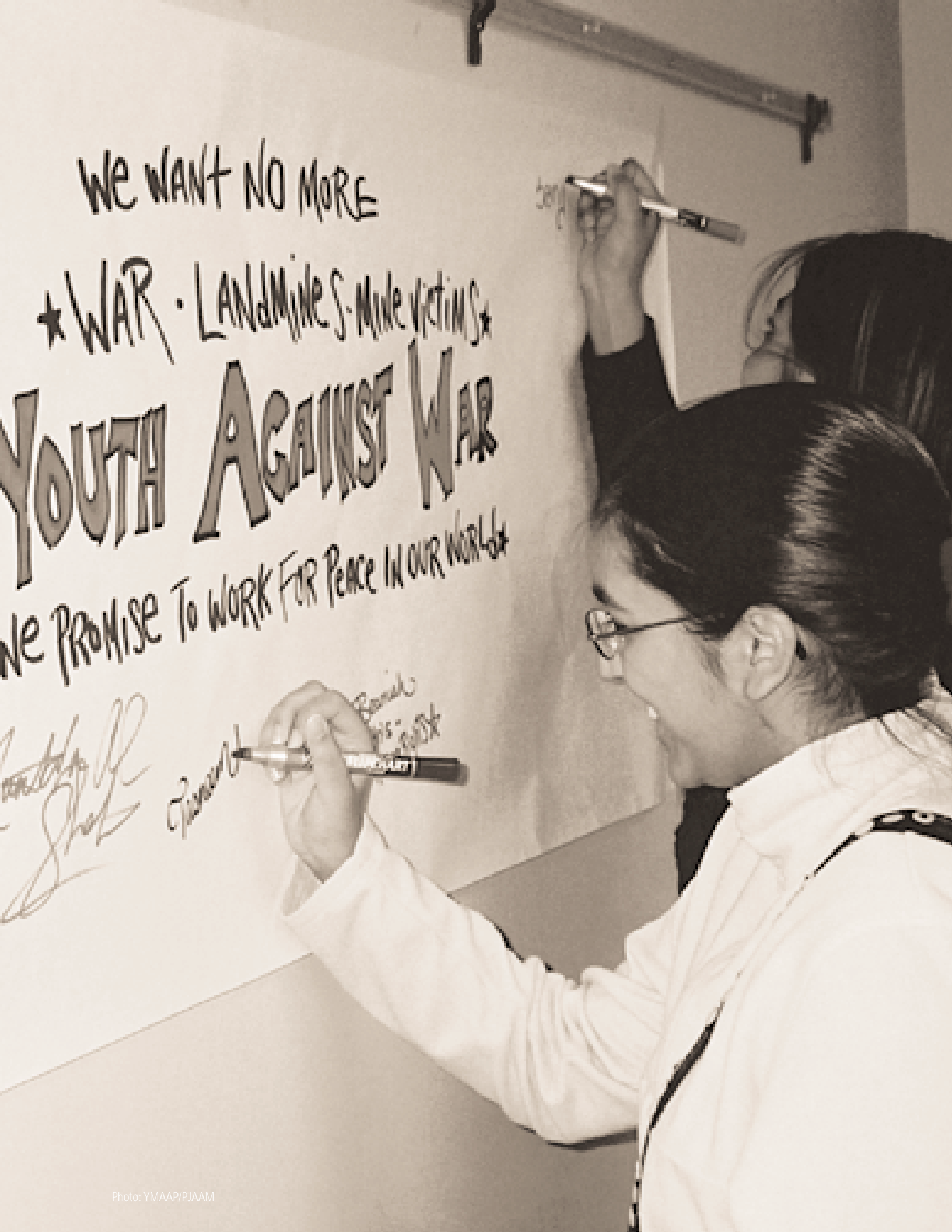
CIDA provided \$1,200 to the Inter Agency Coalition on Aids and Development to research and report on the impact of HIV/AIDs on deminers and the implications in mine clearance operations. A paper was presented in a global forum and directly influenced another aid agency in incorporating this issue in their mine action policies and programming. It garnered support within the NGO mine action community in Canada, serving as an example of mainstreaming mine action with other development issues.

The Mine Action Investments Database was originally designed and developed by Canada as an in-kind contribution to UNMAS to assist in providing more complete global picture of donor spending on mine action. In 2002-2003, DFAIT contributed \$3,500 toward the development of the database.

## Sustaining the Effort

As the struggle shifts from the achievement of a comprehensive ban on 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.

“...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



WE WANT NO MORE

\*WAR · LANDMINE S · MINE VICTIMS\*

# YOUTH AGAINST WAR

WE PROMISE TO WORK FOR PEACE IN OUR WORLD

*Sincerely*  
*Shah*

*Sincerely*  
*Shah*

*Sincerely*

## Sustaining the Effort

The signature of the Ottawa Convention in December 1997 did not signal the end of the movement to ban anti-personnel mines. Canadians and concerned citizens around the world are now working to ensure that the Convention is fully implemented—that stockpiles of mines are destroyed, mined land is cleared, and assistance is provided to mine victims. Canadians have played a leading role in advocating for the global ban on landmines, and supporting the effort to raise awareness and funds for mine action. 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 an exposure trip to a mine-affected country. DFAIT provided \$446,912 to support YMAAP activities during this reporting period.

In 2002-2003, 10 Youth Ambassadors worked in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Quebec City, Ottawa,

Toronto, Regina, Winnipeg, Calgary and Vancouver. Field visits in August 2002 to Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia gave each Youth Ambassador an opportunity to learn first-hand about the landmine problem and mine action programs. The organizations that hosted these Ambassadors included the CRC, MAC, Oxfam Canada, UNICEF and the Canadian Landmine Foundation.

In addition to community-based NGO programming, Canada continues to support efforts to secure sustainable funding for mine action, such as by contributing to the work of the Canadian Landmine Foundation, a charitable organization launched in

"There are still too many landmine survivors with the attendant stigmatization, poverty and loss of productivity."

Margaret Arach Orech, Co-Chair of the ICBL Working Group on Victim Assistance

Foreign Affairs Minister Bill Graham speaks with Ugandan landmine survivor Margaret Arach Orech at the Fifth Anniversary celebration in Ottawa.



Photo: DFAIT-MAECI / Denis Dreer

1999 with the aim of mobilizing private-sector resources for mine action.

DFAIT contributed \$130,000 in core funding support to the Foundation in 2002-2003, and \$345,000 in support of the second annual Night of 1,000 Dinners fundraising initiative. This fundraiser involved participants in more than 35 countries around the world hosting dinners or events in support of mine action on or around November 30, 2002. 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 \$645,597 to support the work of the Foundation from resources outside of the Canadian Landmine Fund.

#### Canadian Landmine Awareness Week 2003

Bells rang out throughout Ottawa and across Canada marking Canadian Landmine Awareness Week (February 24 - March 2). In Ottawa, students presented a banner with signatures of support for Canada's role in the mine ban movement to Canada's Ambassador for Mine Action, Ross Hynes. In every

region of the country, Canadians participated in events marking the fourth anniversary of the entry into force of the Ottawa Convention banning landmines, which became international law on March 1, 1999. Activities organized by MAC included organizing a speakers' tour featuring Canadians working in the field of mine action, and profiling the substantial contribution of Canadian NGOs and other groups and individuals to mine action in advocacy, mine clearance, MRE, victim assistance and fundraising.

In addition to the speaking tour, MAC launched a "Turning Words into Action" butterfly ribbon campaign, encouraging Canadians to purchase a butterfly ribbon to wear in a show of support for Canadian efforts in achieving a mine-free world.

"Canadians still care tremendously about the landmine issue and are actively working toward a world free from landmines," affirmed Andrée Germain, Ottawa's Youth Mine Action Ambassador. "This can be demonstrated by the more than 100 public events that are happening in 16 cities across Canada in celebration of the day the Ottawa Convention banning landmines became international law."

"Landmines must be regarded both as a development priority unto itself and a cross-cutting issue...in health, agriculture, education, human rights and other appropriate sector strategies."

Earl Turcotte, Chief, Mine Action Unit,  
Canadian International Development Agency



# The Canadian Landmine Fund



1. All dollar figures are the maximum budget for the Canadian Landmine Fund for a five year period.
2. \$7 million from DFAIT; \$0.5 million from DND
3. \$13 million from DND; \$4 million from IC
4. CIDA contributed an additional \$22 million, for a total contribution of \$72 million over five years.



## 2002–2003 Canadian Landmine Fund Spending Summaries

### Departmental expenditures by program

### Investments in banning landmines

This table details 2002-03 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.

#### DFAIT

Spent fiscal year 2002-2003

Mine Action Partnership . . . . .	\$426,843
Mine Ban Initiatives . . . . .	2,077,010
Mine Monitoring . . . . .	266,479
Mine Action Research and Policy Development . . . . .	326,250
Outreach and Sustainability . . . . .	1,151,039
Stockpile Destruction . . . . .	768,054
Policy Support Unit . . . . .	1,798,783

**Total DFAIT . . . . . \$6,814,458**

#### CIDA

Integrated Country Program-Mozambique . . . . .	\$1,229,883
Integrated Country Program-	
Bosnia and Herzegovina . . . . .	1,074,360
Tapping Canadian Creativity . . . . .	1,186,305
Country Initiative-Asia . . . . .	790,530
Integrated Country Program-Americas . . . . .	475,000
Multilateral Institutions Program . . . . .	1,832,799
Special Programming and Project Fund . . . . .	53,100
Support Unit . . . . .	400,000

**Total CIDA . . . . . \$7,041,977**

#### DND

Canadian Centre for Mine Action Technologies . . . . .	\$1,867,000
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**Total DND . . . . . \$1,867,000**

#### IC

Canadian Centre for Mine Action Technologies . . . . .	\$67,483
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**Total IC . . . . . \$67,483**

**TOTAL . . . . . \$15,790,873**

#### A – Investments in support of international advocacy and prevention

. . . . . \$123,236

#### B – Investments in support of global efforts to ban landmines

International Campaign to Ban Landmines . . . . . \$245,000

Mines Action Canada . . . . . 275,000

#### C – Investments in support of Convention implementation and universalization conferences

Africa . . . . . \$34,925

Americas . . . . . 5,924

Asia . . . . . 92,533

Europe . . . . . 127,922

Middle East . . . . . 12,068

Global . . . . . 105,803

#### D – Investment in support of monitoring compliance

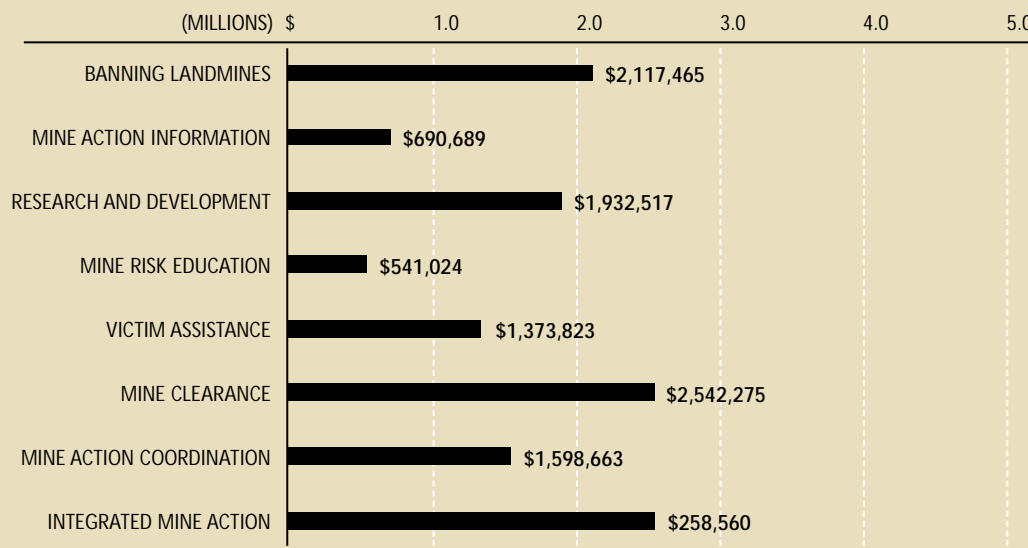
Landmine Monitor 2003 . . . . . \$327,000

#### E – Investments in support of stockpile destruction

. . . . . \$768,054

**TOTAL . . . . . \$2,117,465**

## 2002–2003 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 into 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.

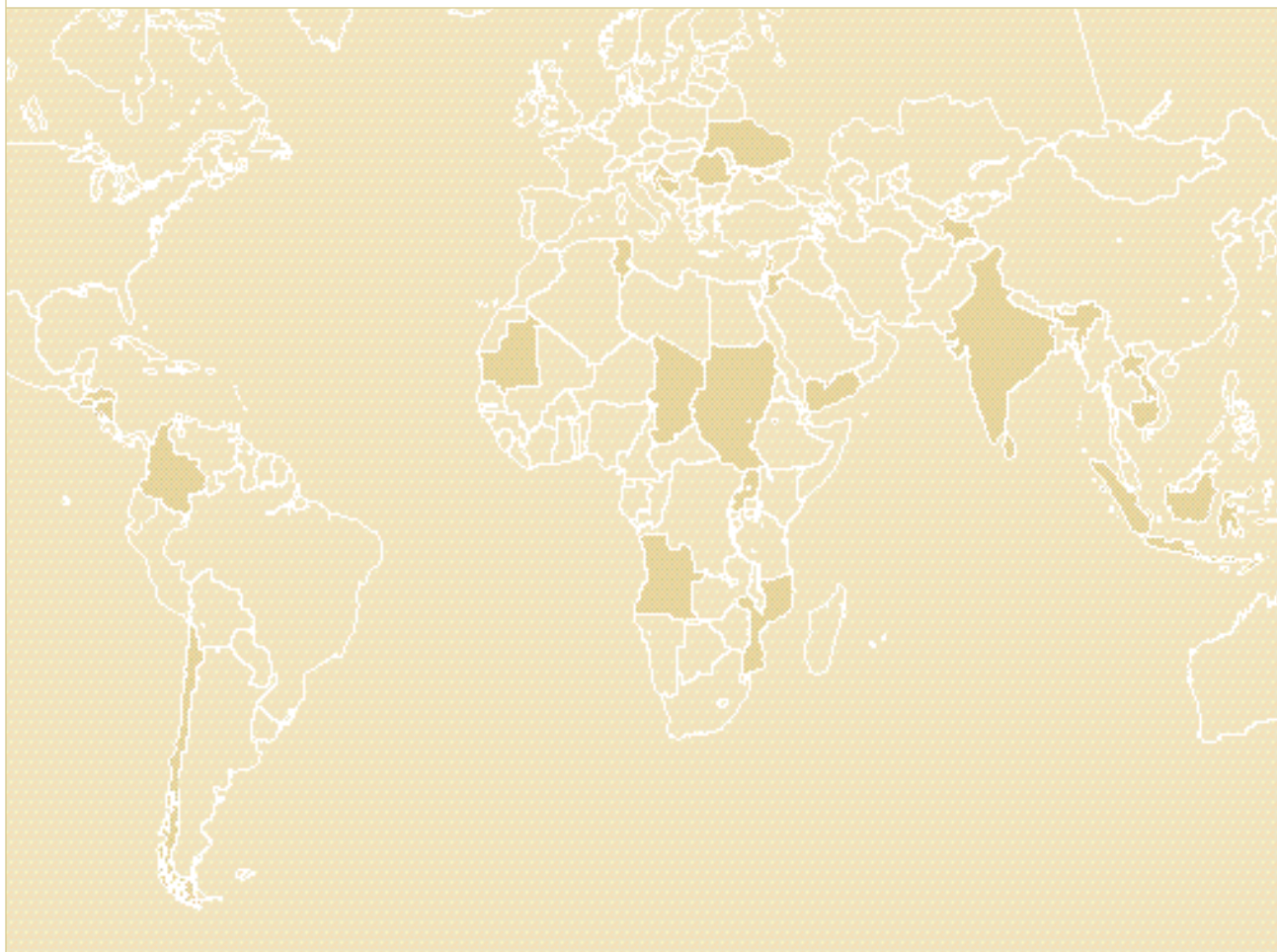
### Mine Action Coordination

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.

## 2002–2003 Mine Action Spending by Country



This map shows 2002-2003 Canadian Landmine Fund country/region specific total contributions on mine action information and coordination, mine risk education, mine clearance, victim assistance and integrated programming.

### CENTRAL AMERICA

El Salvador	
Honduras	\$1,330,000
Nicaragua	

### SOUTH AMERICA

Chile	\$500
Colombia	24,609

### EUROPE

Bosnia and Herzegovina	\$1,077,360
Croatia	50,000
Tajikistan	205,978
Ukraine	524,251
Romania	187,000

### AFRICA

Angola	\$594,952
Chad	31,461
Mauritania	3,299
Mozambique	1,868,060
Sudan	385,000
Tunisia	25,000
Uganda	175,000
DRC	39,565

### ASIA

Cambodia	\$1,022,530
India	21,000
Laos	217,964
Sri Lanka	151,739

### MIDDLE-EAST

Jordan	\$194,600
Lebanon	116,000
Yemen	120,306
Palestine	50,000



