

- Canada has continued to provide leadership in addressing the issue of anti-personnel mines in Africa, the most mine-affected continent. In 2002, Canada contributed over \$3.3 million toward mine clearance, mine-risk education, and stockpile destruction initiatives in Angola, Chad, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, Mozambique, Sudan, Tunisia, and Uganda. The February 2003 budget allocated \$72 million over the next five years to replenish the land mine fund for Africa and elsewhere. Canada also provided leadership within the group of G8 mine action ambassadors, which agreed to increase support for mine action in Africa. Canada is also encouraging other donors, including international financial institutions and multilateral development institutions, to increase funding for mine action in Africa and to incorporate mine action in their program strategies for African countries where landmines present an obstacle to development.
- Canada is fully implementing the Best Practices Guidelines on Small Arms Transfers, adopted in December 2002 by the Wassenaar Arrangement, an international government forum through which issues relating to conventional weapons are addressed. Canada will continue to press for implementing and strengthening relevant multilateral mechanisms. And it has supported African civil society participation in establishing national focal points to implement the Nairobi Declaration on the Problem of Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons in the Great Lakes Region and the Horn of Africa.
- As part of the global effort to reduce trade in conflict diamonds, Canada implemented legislation in January 2003 to meet its Kimberley Process obligations to certify rough diamonds imported to or exported from Canadian territory.

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ \$15 million has been committed to make communities in West Africa safer. ■ \$4 million has been committed to support the African Union's conflict prevention and resolution work. |
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Aid effectiveness

In September 2002 Canada issued a new policy statement on strengthening aid effectiveness. The policy rests on key principles, such as local ownership, policy coherence, and results-based approaches. It also takes into account the key factors in the effective use of aid investments, such as governance, building capacity, and engaging civil society.