

projects funded through this fund, we can identify some of key ways in which people with disabilities are addressed.

The Canadian commitment to assisting landmine survivors is one based primarily on the idea that victims will require rehabilitation to be productive members of society. It is an understanding of disability that focuses on the impairment or injury of an individual, rather than on society's ability to respond to the barriers that limit the person's abilities to claim their human rights. While the discussion of victim assistance is fairly broad in the reports on Canadian assistance related to landmines, its implementation is much more narrow and individualized. The Canadian Landmine Fund report notes that "It is now understood that victim assistance includes a broad continuum of care involving pre-hospital care, hospital care, physical and psychological rehabilitation, social and economic reintegration, disability policy and practice, and health and social welfare data collection and research". While this is a fairly broad mandate, the projects funded illustrate a more narrow focus on fixing or rehabilitating the individual's health concerns. In its over \$17 million budget for 1999-2000, approximately 12% was spent on victim assistance, specifically defined as "investments in providing services to victims of mine incidents, including medical services; prosthetics, orthotics and other aids; and physical, vocational, social and psychological rehabilitation" (DFAIT 2000b, 45). In addition, those projects funded and the groups which receive funding are in large part rehabilitation projects. Much of the money was given to ground like the Queen's University International Centre for Community Based Rehabilitation, the International Red Cross and programs which develop prosthetics.