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CIDA

Mine clearance
 Mine awareness
 Victim assistance
 (\$50 million)

- 1 All dollar figures shown are five year totals.
- 2 \$7 million from DFAIT; \$5 million from DND.
- 3 \$13 million from DND; \$4 million from Industry Canada.

limb may allow a survivor in Laos to earn an income. The incremental nature of our fight against landmines underscores the importance of developing the means to measure our progress in mine action at all levels from the local to the global. Measuring success will be critical to our efforts to learn from past activities and to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of our mine action programs.

Canada has developed its own "measures of progress in mine action" which recognize the integrated and mutually reinforcing nature of various aspects of the fight against landmines.

These measures of progress in mine action include:

- Banning the production, stockpiling, trade and use of anti-personnel mines;
- Reducing mine casualties;
- Clearing mined land;
- Providing assistance to mine victims and their communities;
- Developing mine awareness; and
- Improving mine action information and planning.

Co-recipient of the 1997 Nobel Peace Prize, Tun Channereth, distributes pro-ban literature. The tireless efforts of ICBL activists such as Channereth were critical to the momentum of the ban movement.

February 1997

Vienna: 111 states take part in first formal discussions of a draft AP mine ban convention.

June 1997

Brussels: 97 countries sign the Brussels Declaration announcing their support for a convention to ban landmines no later than December 1997.

September 1997

Oslo: Convention text is negotiated over the course of three weeks.

December 1997

Ottawa: 122 countries sign the Convention.

March 1, 1999

The Convention enters into force.