

the American State Department and NGOs.

- \$9,000 to support a Jane Bunnett and the Spirits of Havana concert series in the USA promoting the landmine issue in an effort to sustain public awareness of and support for the AP mine ban.

Lieutenant General Gordon Reay and the Stability Pact for South East Europe

An important element in building support for the Convention has been military-to-military dialogue. Lieutenant General (Retired) Gordon Reay, served as Special Advisor to Canada's Ambassador for Mine Action from 1999 until his death on December 21, 2000 in Zagreb, Croatia after being involved in a car accident. A former commander of the Canadian army, General Reay was Chair of the Stability Pact for South East Europe Regional Support Group for Mine Action and was in Croatia to help establish a mine action coordinate mechanism.

General Reay played a key role in Canada's efforts to universalize and implement the Ottawa Convention, serving as an advocate of stockpile destruction and engaging military officials and civilian leaders in dialogue about alternative military doctrine without the use of AP mines. The Stability Pact for South East Europe Regional Support Group for Mine Action has been renamed The Reay Group in his honour and continues to encourage mine action cooperation in the region.

Monitoring compliance

The DFAIT Mine Monitoring Program provided \$250,000 to the ICBL for the independent, civil society Landmine Monitor research initiative. Landmine Monitor involves a global network of non-governmental researchers who contribute to a 1000+ page annual report on states' efforts to implement the Ottawa Convention and their policies and behaviour with respect to AP mines. Canada's funding supported the initiative's research, training and core administrative expenses as well as the production and distribution of the annual *Landmine Monitor Report*.



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Destroying stockpiles

Canada has been a leader in promoting fulfilment of the obligation, under Article 6 of the Convention, to provide assistance for the destruction of stockpiled AP mines. In an effort to ensure compliance with the Convention's requirement that stockpiled AP mines be destroyed within four years, Canada launched a series of initiatives in fiscal year 2000.

Canada and Hungary co-hosted the Seminar on the Destruction of the PFM-1 Mine, held in Budapest in February 2001. The DFAIT Stockpile Destruction Program provided \$53,000 to support the conference that focussed on the technical challenges of destroying the PFM-1, or butterfly mine. Representatives of states of the former Soviet Union and other states of the region possessing PFM-1 mine stockpiles were brought together with technical experts and donor countries to identify a plan for stockpile destruction. The technical and financial challenges of destroying the PFM-1 are significant due to the mine's chemical make-up and the large numbers of the mine