



Ian Carrick/COPE

The Guardians Institute of Orthopaedics in Kandahar, Afghanistan provides comprehensive services for landmine survivors, many of whom sustain multiple amputations.

Over the past year, a number of important advances have been made in the effort to provide more and better assistance to landmine victims. Aided by the work of the Standing Committee on Victim Assistance, Socio-Economic Reintegration and Mine Awareness established by States Parties to the Ottawa Convention in May 1999, important advances have been made to develop best practices to meet the needs of landmine victims. Initiatives like the ICBL *Guidelines for the Care and Rehabilitation of Survivors* and the Physicians for Human Rights *Measuring Landmine Incidents and Injuries and the Capacity to Provide Care* have provided the tools to deliver better services to victims.

It is now understood that victim assis-

(Left) This Mozambican child will need her prosthesis replaced many times as she grows.

tance 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. This entails a wide range of programming implemented by a wide range of actors. It is these principles that guide Canada's support for assistance to landmine survivors and their communities.

Afghanistan

Afghanistan is one of the world's most seriously mine affected countries. While its casualty rate continues to decline, thousands of landmine victims still live in need of services. Through CIDA's Multilateral Institutions Program, Canada disbursed \$300,000 in fiscal year 1999 to the UNDP's Comprehensive Disabled Afghan Program to build indigenous capacity to provide services to persons with disabilities.

CIDA's Tapping Canadian Creativity