

services for people with mine injuries through better data collection and assessment. In fiscal year 2000, the project produced an injury surveillance tool entitled *Guidance for surveillance of injuries due to landmines and unexploded ordnance* which was pilot-tested in Azerbaijan and Kosovo and distributed to WHO offices, governments, NGOs and the United Nations. Initial consultation on the use of the guidelines was conducted with African countries, including Ethiopia, Mozambique and Uganda.

The DFAIT Mine Ban Initiatives Program provided \$9,000 to Nonviolence International Southeast Asia for the collection, analysis and dissemination of information on landmine use and the state of landmine survivor assistance in Burma. The information, gathered through a network of individuals and organizations in Burma, was used in *Landmine Monitor Report 2001*.

Policy research

The DFAIT Research and Policy Development Program provided \$80,000 to the International Peace Research Institute, Oslo (PRIO) for studies conducted under the Institute's *Assistance to Mine-Affected Communities* research project. Canada's contribution supported the project's field study into the impact of landmines and humanitarian mine action on communities and the role of the community in mine action. The research will provide the analytical foundation for further projects

geared toward developing the capacity of mine-affected communities for coping with landmines and participating in mine action.

The same program provided \$59,000 to the International Development Research Centre for Phase I of its *Integrated Mine Action Development Strategy* project. The project aims to provide mine-affected states with tools to plan for the integration of mine action into ongoing national development structures and plans. As the Ottawa Convention is implemented in mine-affected states over the long-term, many countries will move from being gravely mine-affected to affectedness of a lower-grade, and will move from emergency and post-conflict situations to contexts more associated with longer-term development. Through close consultation with the National Demining Institute in Mozambique, studies on the relationship between mine action and national sectors and workshops to refine the methodology, the project developed a tool for field-testing that is intended to assist with this transition.

In addition, \$109,000 was provided to the York University Centre for International and Security Studies to support the second program year of the Mine Action Research Program. This initiative involved a student research essay competition aimed at producing policy-relevant mine action research and the development of Canadian academic capacity to contribute to a better understanding of global mine action.