



Leone, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Managing information acquired from the field has become more systematic and sophisticated through the development by the GICHD of the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA). This information management tool provides both the United Nations and mine action centres located in individual states with improved capabilities for decision-making and reporting.

Canada understands that mine action information initiatives are important components in our global efforts to address the landmine problem. To this end, Canada supported a variety of projects in fiscal year 1999.

### Socio-Economic indicators

CIDA contributed \$100,000 to the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) for socio-economic study of mine-contaminated countries. UNMAS, in conjunction with the UNDP and the GICHD, examined three case studies – Kosovo, Laos and Mozambique – in an effort to better understand and measure the socio-economic impact of landmines and the progress of mine action efforts.

### Level One Socio-Economic Impact Surveys

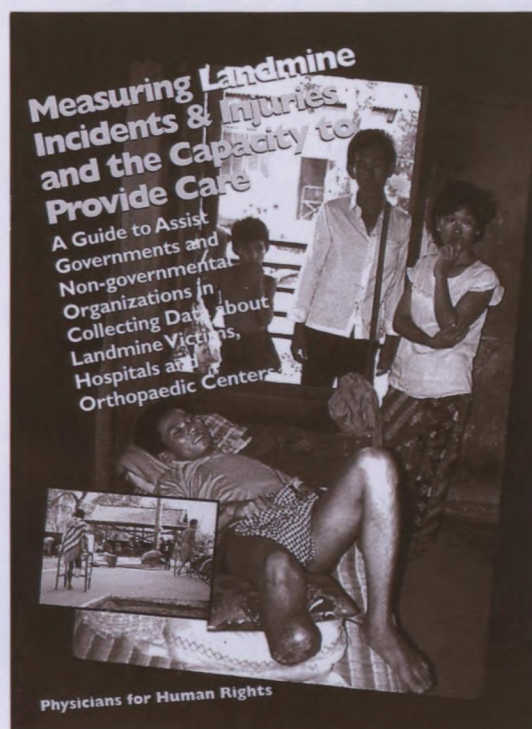
Canada was a major contributor to the recently completed Level One Socio-Economic Impact Survey in Yemen.

In addition, Canada's integrated country program in Mozambique includes a Level One Survey begun in 1998 and Canada is supporting the Level One Survey currently underway in Cambodia. Disbursements by the Canadian Landmine Fund for the three surveys will total approximately \$8 million over five years.

### Victim assistance information

DFAIT's Research and Policy Development Program provided approximately \$65,000 to Physicians for Human Rights for pilot testing of landmine survivor surveys in Azerbaijan and the printing and distribution

A Ugandan team translates an injury surveillance database developed with the Canadian Network for International Surgery.



Canada supported the production of this Physicians for Human Rights landmine survivor survey manual.