

5TH ANNUAL REPORT

# DEVELOPMENT FOR Results

## 2011-2012

AT THE HEART OF CANADA'S EFFORTS  
FOR A BETTER WORLD



Foreign Affairs, Trade and  
Development Canada

Affaires étrangères, Commerce  
et Développement Canada

Canada

### **Cover photograph**

A woman collects rice from a processing centre in Tamale in northern Ghana. Thanks to Canada's support, she and other women are able to feed their families in a region where low rainfall leads to periodic drought and food shortages. The FARMER program provides assistance and training to northern Ghanaian farmers so they're better able to deal with drought, leading to more plentiful harvests and a more secure, sustainable, local food-supply. The program also helps women farmers take control of their lives and become leaders in their communities.

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# MESSAGE FROM THE MINISTER

The following pages highlight some of Canada's work in the developing world in 2011–2012 and tell the story of why it should matter to all Canadians.

Why should Canada invest tax dollars half a world away? It is a fair question.

First and foremost, because it is the **right thing to do**. We are global citizens. Those who can must help those who, by virtue of circumstance, desperately need it.

As a people renowned for concern and compassion, Canadians cannot look the other way while millions of children around the world die before they reach the age of five. As a nation whose progress and prosperity are owed to the ideals of freedom, democracy, and the rule of law, we cannot stand by while tyrannical and oppressive regimes use sexual violence to terrorize women and young girls.

But, working with developing countries is also the **smart thing to do**. Poverty and a lack of opportunity breed instability. In a world connected like never before, the effects of turmoil abroad can quickly reach our shores.

When we work with countries to stabilize and secure their societies we reduce the instances of violence, criminal activity and terrorism. When we provide millions of people with

access to health care and vaccines, we improve their lives so they can become active players in their communities and economies.

Ultimately, supporting development around the world is the **only thing to do**. Economic growth is the number one way to break the cycle of poverty and create opportunity for everyone. It was not long ago that Canadian assistance went to countries like Brazil and South Korea, which are now our valued trade partners.

When we work with countries to grow their economies, they become more self-sufficient and create greater trade and investment opportunities. After all, the goal of any development program should be to create a world where its services are no longer needed. This means building prosperity where populations have previously only ever lived in poverty.

With this in mind, Canada is supporting sustainable economic growth, in an effort to create greater prosperity in the developing world. A world where economic opportunities are within reach is a world with limitless potential for global prosperity. It is a world where more people are healthy, able to learn, able to earn, and able to become productive members of society.



© Reuters/Chris Wattie

The Honourable Christian Paradis

Helping people move from poverty to prosperity is neither simple nor easy, but it is certainly a challenge worth pursuing. Donor countries, as much as recipient countries, need to be accountable. We need to ensure our tax dollars will make a real difference in the lives of the most vulnerable and we must set a course that holds justified hope for a better and sustainable future for everyone.

A stylized, handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of several loops and a long horizontal stroke.

The Honourable Christian Paradis, P.C., M.P.  
Minister of International Development and  
Minister for La Francophonie

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The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), and after June 2013 the new Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (DFATD), are the government departments responsible for Canada's international development assistance. They report annually to Parliament on Canada's international development activities.

The main report is the *Departmental Performance Report* which highlights how Canada's international development assistance helps make the world more prosperous, safe, secure and democratic, benefiting people in need globally as well as Canadians. Another important report is the annual *Report to Parliament on the Government of Canada's Official Development Assistance* which provides an overview and statistics on development assistance delivered by CIDA, DFATD, as well as all other government departments which deliver Canadian official development assistance.

These reports are available online at [www.international.gc.ca](http://www.international.gc.ca).

Additional details about Canada's priorities, programming, and activities in international development can also be found online, including details about projects, plans, priorities and statistics.

This report covers the work of CIDA and the results it achieved on behalf of Canadians in the fiscal year from April 2011 to March 2012.

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# OUR PRIORITIES

Canada promotes international development and provides international assistance for many reasons, chief among them because it is the right thing to do. But beyond simply being the right thing to do, assisting people in developing countries to overcome poverty and to build prosperous, stable, and democratic countries and communities is also the smart thing to do. Canada works to bring **prosperity, security** and **democracy** to parts of the world where sustainable economic growth is a struggle, where health and security for citizens are uncertain, and where democratic governance is either weak or non-existent.

For those in need, development assistance can bring immediate relief, help reinforce existing development assistance efforts, and bring about lasting, positive change. It can give people hope that a future without poverty is possible.

Canada undertakes its development efforts out of concern and compassion for the world's less fortunate, and because reducing poverty and ending oppression is in our own best interest.

## Reducing poverty, building prosperity

Long-term prosperity is vital to ending poverty. Development assistance, while important, should be temporary. The ultimate goal is inclusive and sustainable growth that creates jobs and opportunity for all.

As a country with an open economy, Canada's future prosperity is in part linked to strong, sustainable and balanced growth in low- and middle-income countries. By unlocking the economic potential of the developing world, Canada is building tomorrow's markets for trade and investment and increasing the resilience of the global economy.

A robust private sector—encompassing businesses of every size—is the key to long-term global economic growth. For Canada, this means supporting small-scale loans to business people in Tanzania or helping farmers in the Caribbean tap into the supply chain of the tourism industry. It means helping developing countries maximize the economic and social value of developing their natural resources, sustainably and responsibly.

## Strengthening stability and security

War, crime and violence can condemn people to poverty or sweep away decades of progress and lead to instability. Focusing on security is a critical and cost-effective way to both reduce poverty and prevent threats from reaching our borders. For Canada, this means a safer world in which to live and do business. As developing nations become more stable and prosperous, it will mean increased economic opportunities for Canadians. Food security is especially important in creating stability and security, since without secure access to food all other development is impossible.

As Josette Sheeran, the former Executive Director of the World Food Programme, has said, "There is nothing more basic than food. If people don't have it, one of three things happen: they revolt, they migrate or they die."

## Advancing democracy

People's aspirations for freedom, democracy, and the rule of law are at the heart of the development process. Vibrant democratic societies and institutions that respect fundamental democratic values are essential to long-term development.

This is why Canada is helping build democratic governments that deliver for their citizens.

In Haiti, for example, Canada is helping Haitians register to vote and helping their government to build a national professional police force to enforce the rule of law.

In Afghanistan, Canada has worked with other donors to fund 47,458 small-scale development projects across 26,730 rural communities under the National Solidarity Program, which allows these communities to have a voice in their own development and governance. Canada is focusing its attention on programs and initiatives that will help Afghanistan build a framework for the future protection of the rights of Afghan citizens. Canada is also working to help more Afghan women participate in decision-making processes at the national and provincial levels.

## Addressing humanitarian crises and basic needs

Humanitarian assistance is an expression of Canada's compassion and generosity and the values that have driven Canadian progress and prosperity for generations. Our reputation as a kind and caring nation positions us well to offer assistance and expertise to those who want to work with us, and to others who, by virtue of circumstance, desperately need our help.

Canada's rapid support of relief efforts during disasters in 2011, like the drought in East Africa or flooding in Thailand, is a vivid demonstration of the compassion and generosity for which Canada is renowned all over the world.

The same values motivate the Government of Canada's work to save the lives of mothers and children through Canada's Muskoka Initiative on maternal, newborn and child health, and to make quality basic education available for all girls and boys. Addressing the basic needs of good health, nutrition and learning sets the foundation for children to fulfill their potential and for communities and countries to grow and prosper.

## Priorities

To ensure that its assistance is targeted and has the most impact, Canada concentrates its work on three thematic priorities:

- 1) **Increasing food security**—While all girls and boys, women and men should have access to safe and nutritious food, about 870 million people around the world still face chronic hunger. With

more than one third of annual child deaths attributable to undernutrition, and 98 percent of the world's food-insecure people living in developing countries, global food security and undernutrition continue to hinder development. To that end, Canada supports food assistance and nutrition, long-term investments in sustainable agriculture, and research for innovative solutions to agricultural challenges, such as poor-quality soil, lack of water, and crop disease.

- 2) **Securing the future of children and youth**—Children should be healthy, receive a quality basic education, and grow up in surroundings that are free of violence and abuse. Developing countries have 1.6 billion children and 1 billion youth, both all time high numbers. Often these countries lack the resources needed to provide the care and education these children and youth need. Tragically, many of them live in regions afflicted by conflict or face the effects of natural disasters or other crises. To help, Canada focuses on the health of mothers and their children, access to quality education, as well as safe and secure environments.
- 3) **Stimulating sustainable economic growth**—People in developing countries want to be able to earn a living to lift themselves out of poverty. Unfortunately, as many as 2.6 billion people in the world live on less than two dollars a day. Achieving prosperity means building the economic foundation for private sector investment and development, such as helping



small and medium-size businesses grow, and investing in the skills training that can help people pull themselves out of poverty.

### Three crosscutting themes that affect everything

In addition to these three main priorities, Canada also considers three additional factors in all its work. These crosscutting themes help Canada achieve its priorities by ensuring Canada's development assistance addresses these key issues:

- **Equal rights for women and men**—Women play a major role in producing food, earning income for their families, managing natural resources, and organizing their communities. Yet, in most countries, women are still not considered the equal of men. Not only is this unjust, it also undermines the effectiveness of poverty reduction efforts. For the sake of women and girls, Canada promotes equal participation of women and men in decisions, and helps women gain more equitable access to, and control of, resources.
- **Governance**—Good governance is key to sustainable development. Improving the mechanisms, processes, and institutions that make governments accountable to citizens, and supporting the ability of individuals to participate in the governance and development of their own societies, can increase the impact of development. Without good governance, most

developing countries cannot address the social and economic barriers that undermine poverty reduction. To increase the development impact across its priority areas of work, Canada aims to strengthen the effectiveness of states and their institutions. It also promotes the Canadian values of freedom, democracy, human rights, and the rule of law in its policies and programs.

- **Environment**—The vulnerable, who depend on natural resources for food, shelter, and income, are often the first to suffer from environmental degradation. Canada assesses all its activities for their impact on the environment, as well as potential opportunities arising from the effective management of natural resources. This includes helping manage natural resources and helping people cope with challenging weather.

### Ensuring value for money

Canada is modernizing the way it does the business of international development. Our goal is to become more efficient and effective. We aim to make good use of technology, take advantage of partnerships, use streamlined and standardized business processes, and be guided by risk management and quality assurance.

Canada is constantly looking for ways to increase the impact of its investments and provide more value for money by focusing on **effectiveness** and **efficiency**. It takes **stewardship** of Canadian taxpayer dollars seriously and consistently strives to get the most out of every dollar invested in international development.

### Fighting HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria

People most in need are more likely to fall prey to disease than anyone else. While the number of new tuberculosis and HIV infections continues to fall, approximately 8.8 million people worldwide fell ill with tuberculosis in 2010 and 34 million people are living with HIV—60 percent of them in sub-Saharan Africa. Meanwhile, half the world's population remains at risk of contracting malaria.

In 2010, with support from Canada and other international donors, it is estimated that 8.7 million deaths have been averted from the three diseases through Global Fund-supported programs. At the same time, funding from Canada and other international donors has resulted in 3.6 million HIV-positive persons receiving vital HIV/AIDS treatment.

## THE STORY BEHIND THE RESULTS



© The Global Fund/John Rae

In the Philippines, when former teacher Rosezenny Revilla contracted multidrug-resistant tuberculosis, she had to relocate to the capital of Manila for treatment, leaving her children behind. With support from Canada, the Global Fund paid for transport, food and housing to help Rosezenny cope with a six-day-per-week regimen that typically lasts up to two years.

“I came here with hope and I’ll be going home with hope again,” she said. Rosezenny did complete the treatment and was reunited with her family.

### Effectiveness — Investments focused on results

Although Canada has clear priorities, we must still make hard choices about where and how to invest. Ultimately, this comes down to focusing on the results we want, then finding the most effective and efficient way to achieve them.

Every investment decision Canada makes is guided by key principles for effective assistance:

- cooperation—for example, country ownership and coordination with other actors; and
- clear and rigorous processes to ensure that Canada invests in the right programs and projects, and that they are well-managed and actually producing results.

Canada comes to these decisions by first asking some basic questions.

Is it the right thing to do—does a program or project address a strong need, and support both Canada’s foreign policy and the developing country’s own priorities?

Is it the best option—does a program or project have a solid partner in the field that reduces risk?

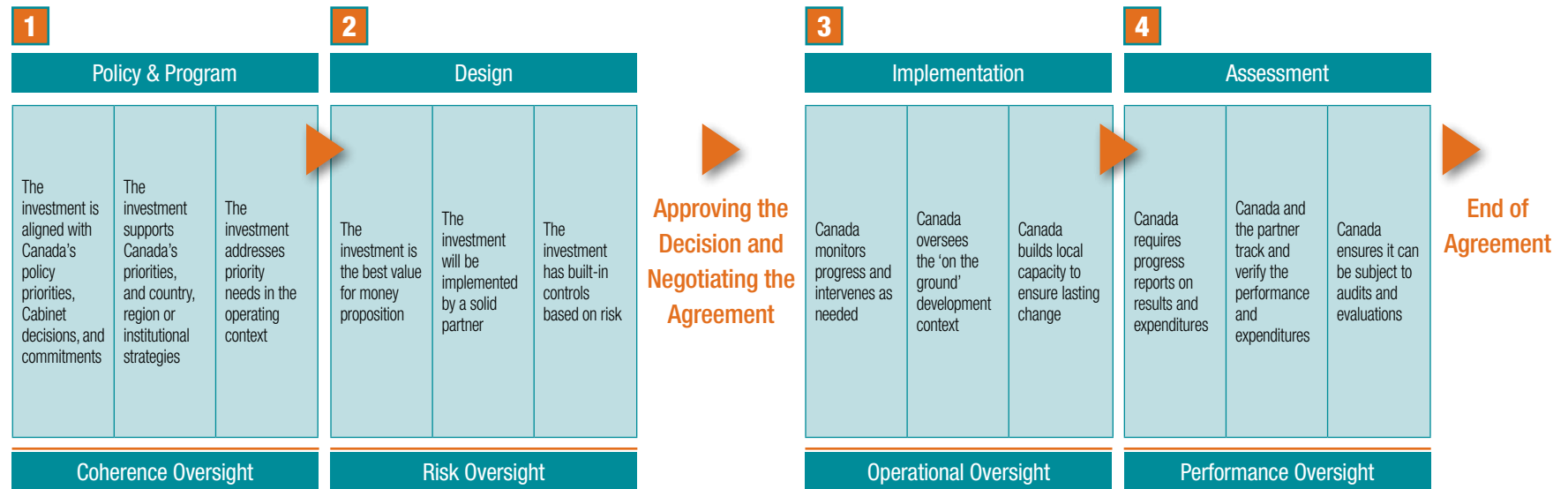
Is it likely to produce lasting change—can we monitor progress and adjust if needed?

Is it easy to follow the money—can we track our investments and evaluate results?

# HOW CANADA KNOWS THAT...

...IT IS THE RIGHT INVESTMENT

...THE INVESTMENT WILL PRODUCE  
THE RIGHT RESULTS



The graphic above demonstrates the process by which Canada determines which investments it makes, and how they are implemented and assessed to ensure they deliver results that maximize achievement and sustainability.

## Efficiency

Canada has taken many steps to modernize its operations, to make its programs more responsive to the needs on the ground and to reduce overhead. These steps include:

- Adopting new rules and tools that streamline key business operations—from financial and human resources to information technology management.
- Continuing to decentralize operations to the country level. With a majority of its program management teams in the field, Canada is improving coordination, program delivery and responsiveness to partners. Program management teams have been moved to 14 of Canada's 20 international development countries of focus.
- Reducing the operating cost of delivering development assistance overhead—from 7.6 percent of the operating budget in 2007–2008 to less than 6 percent in 2011–2012. This means 94 cents of every dollar goes directly to funding development work. The Government of Canada does this by keeping its back office as small as possible while still designing smart development programs, monitoring their results, and managing its operations and funds effectively.

## Stewardship

Promoting and defending Canadian values on the world stage begins at home, by demonstrating respect for taxpayer dollars. For Canada, a key part of stewardship is following clear and rigorous processes to ensure that its investments are in the right programs and projects, and that they are well-managed and producing results.

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“If it was not for these people who know the law, I would not be in my own home, and I would already be dead.”

*Maura Ntukamazina regained possession of her property with the help of a legal clinic in Burundi. The clinics, supported by the International Fund for Agricultural Development with Canadian funding, help people gain access to land to grow nutritious food. Maura now feeds her entire family and sends her children to school, with the produce and profits from her farm.*

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### Canada's leadership on maternal health

In September 2010, United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon announced a Global Strategy for Women's and Children's Health. In light of Canada's leadership on this issue, the Secretary-General named the Right Honourable Prime Minister Stephen Harper as co-chair of the Commission on Information and Accountability for Women's and Children's Health. In September 2011, Prime Minister Harper and his co-chair, President Jakaya Kikwete of the United Republic of Tanzania, released a report that pushed for an increased level of accountability to ensure pledges were tracked and kept, and that more lives of women and children were saved.

“The Commission has developed bold yet practical measures that will help save the lives of mothers and children living in the world's poorest countries. Through our collective efforts, we will ensure tangible progress in achieving our goals, but only if we remain fully committed to making the recommendations in this report a reality.”

*The Right Honourable Prime Minister Stephen Harper*

### Increasing access to life-saving vaccinations

Every 20 seconds, a child dies from a disease that could have been prevented by vaccination. Immunization can make a huge difference in the lives of people, especially children. It is an integral part of Canada's health investments in developing countries. Canada supports a number of immunization initiatives, for example, the GAVI Alliance (The Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization), which is helping save children's lives by improving access to immunization in the world's poorest countries. Between 2010 and 2011, 37 million children were fully immunized with GAVI support. In 2011, the alliance's efforts helped prevent more than half a million children from dying.



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# COMMITTED TO ACCOUNTABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY

Contributing to development requires that countries do more than simply state a desire to help. They must also deliver on their commitments. They have to be accountable. This is as true for those who provide assistance as for those who receive it.

True accountability begins even before promises are made. First, we must understand what is required, define the best way to proceed and identify partners who can help us deliver. Only then can we truly hope to get the most out of our efforts to make a difference in the lives of those who count on Canadian assistance.

Recipients and donors must both be accountable for results and the resources invested in development cooperation. When Canada commits to providing millions of dollars to address hunger and malnutrition in Africa's Sahel region, for example, Canadian taxpayers deserve to know that the money is being put to good use. Similarly, when a developing country receives Canadian support, that country's citizens—the very people who should benefit from our help—should see the outcomes of our contributions.

Canada's commitment to accountability manifests itself in many ways. When it comes to working with partners, accountability means evaluating projects based on merit, and allocating resources based on effectiveness. Being accountable also includes tracking and communicating the results of our investments, and ensuring value for money and the most effective use of every dollar invested along the way.

Our commitment to accountability is also evident through our global leadership.

In 2011–2012, Canada **brought greater accountability to the health sector**, by championing accountability in global efforts to improve the lives of women and children in developing countries through Prime Minister Harper's co-chairing of the UN Commission on Information and Accountability for Women's and Children's Health.

The Commission was built on key principles of accountability, such as:

- fostering national leadership and ownership of results;
- strengthening country capacity to monitor and evaluate;

- improving transparency of resource flows;
- reducing reporting burdens by aligning efforts with country systems; and
- strengthening and harmonizing existing international monitoring mechanisms.

The Commission established a set of 11 indicators for the health sector to enable all stakeholders to monitor progress on common goals and outcomes in maternal, newborn and child health. By putting people and results at the core, bringing coherence to country-led priorities, and addressing accountability and transparency, the Commission has become a model for effective international cooperation and an example of how a wide range of stakeholders can work together.

Also in 2011–2012, Canada helped to **put accountability for results at the centre of the development agenda**. At the Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Busan, Korea, Canada joined other donors in committing to make long-term sustainable results the focus of development efforts. There, Canada also advocated for reducing

the number of outcomes and indicators to a limited number of essential country-owned outcomes for which credible data can be tracked.

This allows international actors to focus efforts on development outcomes and reduces the burden of tracking and measuring large numbers of results.

## Transparency

Timely, comprehensive and reliable information about assistance is critical to ensuring accountability — not only to Canadian citizens, but also between developing-country governments and their citizens.

Transparency helps achieve better value for public investments and reduces opportunities for fraud and corruption. Canadians have a right to know how their tax dollars are spent. In 2011–2012 Canada took several steps to improve access to information about its investments in projects delivering results to people in need.

- In July 2011, as part of the Government's Open Government Initiative, Canada launched its Open Data portal—a gateway to details and statistics about the impact of Canada's assistance.

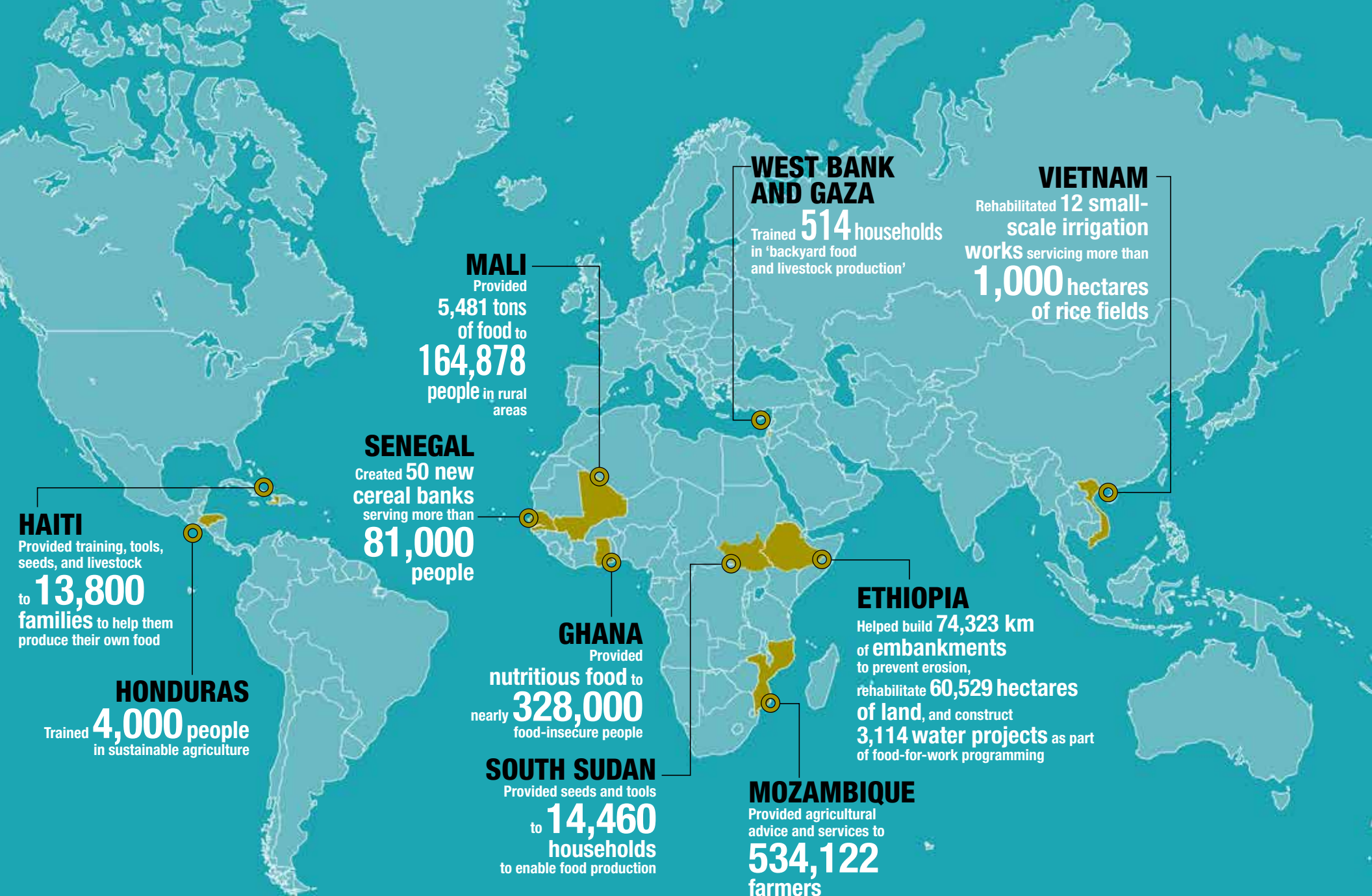
- In September 2011, Canada also joined a global initiative—the Open Government Partnership—to promote greater transparency, empower citizens, and harness new technologies to provide more and better information.
- In November 2011, Canada joined the International Aid Transparency Initiative, which encourages donors to use common formats to make assistance spending more easily understood. In addition to giving citizens easier access to information, the initiative will help donors, partner countries, and civil society organizations compare information and results with other participating countries and organizations. Ultimately, that will help improve coordination, reduce duplication, and enhance overall results.

This Development for Results report is another way that the Government of Canada — through the Canadian International Development Agency and after June 2013, through the Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development—stays accountable to Canadians. This report is complemented by several others on international development produced annually, including the Departmental Performance Report and the Report on the Government of Canada's Official Development Assistance produced by the Canadian International Development Agency and after June 2013 by the Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development.

## Canada's development assistance program at your fingertips

Canada-funded projects can be found on the Project Browser on DFATD's website. Through basic or advanced searches, users can identify projects by region, country, partner, program, status, sector and number. This tool supports the Government's overall commitment to transparency, as well as Canada's Open Government Initiative.





## HAITI

Provided training, tools, seeds, and livestock to **13,800 families** to help them produce their own food

## HONDURAS

Trained **4,000 people** in sustainable agriculture

## SENEGAL

Created **50 new cereal banks** serving more than **81,000 people**

## MALI

Provided **5,481 tons of food** to **164,878 people** in rural areas

## GHANA

Provided **nutritious food** to nearly **328,000** food-insecure people

## SOUTH SUDAN

Provided seeds and tools to **14,460 households** to enable food production

## WEST BANK AND GAZA

Trained **514 households** in 'backyard food and livestock production'

## VIETNAM

Rehabilitated **12 small-scale irrigation works** servicing more than **1,000 hectares** of rice fields

## ETHIOPIA

Helped build **74,323 km of embankments** to prevent erosion, rehabilitate **60,529 hectares of land**, and construct **3,114 water projects** as part of food-for-work programming

## MOZAMBIQUE

Provided agricultural advice and services to **534,122 farmers**

## SPOTLIGHT ON RESULTS FOOD SECURITY

These are selected highlights of the food security results Canada achieved with country partners. For more details, see the country reports, which begin on page 39.



# HELPING PROVIDE ACCESS TO SAFE AND NUTRITIOUS FOOD

Farmers whose crops have failed; city dwellers who cannot afford to buy food; men and women who lack energy to work; people whose food lacks essential nutrients; children who cannot concentrate in school: these are just some of the faces of the 870 million people around the world who are hungry.

Through its Food Security Strategy, Canada focuses Canadian support on three key areas:

1. sustainable agricultural development;
2. food assistance and nutrition; and
3. research and development.

In 2011–2012, Canada helped meet urgent needs, by helping those affected by drought or famine, as well as long-term needs, by increasing small farmers' productivity and access to markets. Canada also invested in research to make crops more nutritious and more resilient.

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“I know my grandson would have died had I not brought him to you. And now he is going to be my eyes when I grow old. Thank you very much for saving my grandson.”

*A Kenyan grandmother speaking about her grandson Juma, who was suffering from severe malnutrition and was near death when he arrived at a therapeutic feeding centre run by Tearfund. Tearfund is an initiative of the Canadian Foodgrains Bank and its partners which, with Canada's support, provides live-saving nutritious food to thousands of vulnerable people in Kenya.*

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© DFATD-MAECD/Jean-François Leblanc

### Fatter sheep, bigger profits

Through a Canada-funded project in Ethiopia, tens of thousands of farmers are accessing credit and training that are improving the productivity of their livestock and crops, thus transforming their lives.

In Goma, one of 10 Ethiopian districts benefiting from the project, the focus is on improving so-called value chains—all the steps that link what farmers produce to market. Many Goma farmers wanted to fatten their sheep, for example, but didn't have the knowledge or skills.

In 2008, the International Livestock Research Institute trained 120 farmers like Misku Abafaris to feed their sheep protein-rich supplements. A local institution provided microloans, enabling farmers to buy more sheep, supplements, and medicine on credit. Misku repaid her US\$115 loan in three months, selling her fattened sheep for a US\$90 profit—a tidy sum in one of the world's poorest countries.

"With the profits from my sheep, I've been able to buy a Boran heifer, which will yield much more than our local breed of cow," says Misku. "And last year, when we didn't get a coffee harvest, we still made enough money from the sheep to pay all our household expenses." What's more, profits from the sheep-fattening business paid for her eldest daughter to live and study in a nearby town.

The project, which winds up in 2012, has achieved impressive results throughout the country. Between 2008 and 2010, for example, the number of bean seed farmers increased from 64 households to 1,032, and the average yield doubled in that time to 1.6 tons per hectare. A reliable supply of essentials such as seeds and fertilizer helped farmers to more than quadruple onion production in the target districts between 2005 and 2011. And between 2005 and 2010, the amount of animal feed produced locally grew from 95 hectares to 9,570 hectares, benefiting more than 17,000 households.

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"With the profits I've made from the sheep, we've built an extension to our house and bought a high-yielding Boran cow, an indigenous beef breed, suited to the Ethiopian climate. I'm now earning as much money in three months as I used to make in a year from the sale of coffee beans."

*Suchare Abamaliky, who has benefited from a sheep-fattening project in Ethiopia funded by Canada*

”



## THE STORY BEHIND THE RESULTS

### Hot meals for hungry minds, around the world ...

Diet and nutrition play a huge role in a child's physical and intellectual development but many children lack the food needed to nourish their bodies and minds. With support from Canada, other donors and partner countries themselves, the World Food Programme provides school children with a hot meal or snack fortified with micronutrients. Not only does this help hungry children concentrate on their studies, but it also encourages school attendance and ultimately helps children contribute more to society as they grow older.

### ... and in Haiti

In Haiti, already the poorest country in the Americas even before the 2010 earthquake, school meals have become a lifeline. As of September 2011, Canada's support provided a hot daily meal to 400,000 primary school pupils—a total of more than 14 million meals. In addition to reducing hunger and undernutrition, the program stimulated agriculture since it bought close to 25 percent of rice and corn for the meals from local farmers.

## Home-baked cookies nourish children and industry in Afghanistan

© World Food Programme/Silke Buhr

Snack food is not usually known for its nutritious content. In a program funded by Canada in Afghanistan, however, home-made cookies are being filled with much-needed vitamins and minerals. Baking these cookies not only nourishes children—it also heats up the local economy.

These fortified cookies serve a tremendous need. Many pregnant women in Afghanistan suffer from poor nutrition, which can affect the size and health of their babies. Children who suffer from stunting will not grow to their full size and they face a greater risk of death during their early years. According to UNICEF, Afghanistan has the highest rates of stunting in the world.

The World Food Programme began producing about 15,000 metric tonnes of these high-energy biscuits every year for about one million children in Afghanistan, but all the production took place in India. Since 2011, the World Food Programme has purchased 1,746 tonnes of biscuits from Afghan commercial producers, and has purchased two new biscuit factories to boost future local production. With Canada's support, non-governmental organizations are helping local farmers produce ingredients for the biscuits: 60 percent of the ingredients used to produce biscuits in Afghanistan now come from local suppliers.



© DFATD-MAECD/Antonio Suárez Weise

## Food-for-work plants seeds for the future

In Ethiopia, Canada supports a national safety-net program that provides food, cash, or a combination of both to help people survive lean times. In return, households take part in activities such as building roads, schools, and clinics.

The massive drought in the Horn of Africa in 2011 certainly created food shortages in Ethiopia but the country's food-for-work program helped prevent a full-blown crisis. All told, Canada's investment helped provide food to 7.6 million people whose hard work then built 74,323 km of embankments to prevent erosion, rehabilitate 60,529 hectares of land, and construct 3,114 water projects.

## Spotlight on hidden hunger

One in three people around the world suffers from hidden hunger—the chronic lack of essential vitamins and minerals like vitamin A, iodine, zinc, iron and folic acid. Hidden hunger can cause mental impairment and poor health—leading to a loss of productivity, decreased quality of life, or even death. For example, in 2011 approximately 40 million infants were born without the protection that iodine offers the growing brain, putting them at risk of impaired mental development.

With support from Canada, the Ottawa-based Micronutrient Initiative (MI) has become a global leader in advancing solutions to hidden hunger. These solutions may include a variety of different micronutrient interventions, including supplements and fortified staple foods, depending on the local needs and context.

For example, MI works in countries that have a high incidence of child undernutrition to deliver multiple-micronutrient powders, originally developed by researchers at the Hospital for Sick Children in Toronto. The powders—delivered in packages like sugar sachets—contain vitamins and minerals essential to optimal child health and development. These powders are added to the food of young children—especially children under two—to improve the food's nutritional content.

Since the earthquake in Haiti, through Canadian support, the Micronutrient Initiative has worked with the World Food Programme and UNICEF to ensure consistent product packaging and messaging, allowing the organization to provide three million sachets to approximately 50,000 children under five in earthquake-affected areas. Before the earthquake struck, MI was already active in Haiti, and with the support of Canada delivered impressive results through both the public and private health care systems. Between 2008 and 2009 MI provided 3.5 million sachets of micronutrient powders to approximately 60,000 children aged 6 to 24 months in Haiti's north and northeast departments.

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“I am very grateful for the help that they have given us. I have seen how he has grown and gotten fatter, now that I receive this food.”

*Fidelia David, speaking about the improvements she sees in her son Osman, since she began to receive food assistance and health services through a Canada-funded project to improve nutrition for Honduran mothers and children.*

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In Guatemala, Micronutrient Initiative's demonstration of the effectiveness of micronutrient powders led to the adoption of the product in the country's own programs. From 2007 to 2009 the Micronutrient Initiative delivered 13.5 million sachets (called Chispitas in Guatemala) to reach 210,000 children under five in the department of Alta Verapaz. Follow-up surveys in the region demonstrated that 84 percent of children consumed the recommended sachets—a very high adherence rate. Based on this success, in 2009 the Government of Guatemala began using Chispitas in a social safety net program which today targets all children under 5 across the country. And in 2012, the government also added micronutrient powders in their Hambre Cero (Zero Hunger) program, providing the sachets to children through the public health system.

## THE STORY BEHIND THE RESULTS

### A better potato for Colombia



© IDRC/Universidad Nacional de Colombia

In the indigenous communities of Nariño in Colombia, where food insecurity is a constant worry, Canadian-funded research is striving to improve the production of potatoes—a staple food and the main source of income for small farmers, many of whom are women. If the project succeeds, it will help communities fight off hunger and protect the environment all at the same time.

One of the biggest threats to potatoes is late blight disease—the same disease that caused the Irish famine. It can rot an entire crop if the plants are not treated. To ward off the disease, farmers must apply fungicides several times—a process that is costly. With support from the Canadian International Food Security

Research Fund, Colombian and Canadian researchers are combining forces to develop a better approach. By project's end in 2014, researchers hope to produce a nutritional, high-yielding, disease-resistant potato for the communities of Nariño.

The research team is also working with local authorities to educate small farmers, and train indigenous women to become community leaders. In this way, the women can show others how to adopt better agricultural practices, like spreading compost and planting “live fences”—such as fruit trees—to reduce soil erosion and retain water. Ultimately, the research results could be adapted to other parts of Colombia and neighbouring countries.



**HAITI**  
Provided schooling for  
**35,000**  
children

**HONDURAS**  
**310,000**  
children  
given meals at schools

**COLOMBIA**  
**1,786**  
teachers  
trained

**PERU**  
Provided indigenous-language  
text books to  
**104,000**  
boys and girls

**BOLIVIA**  
**85%** fewer children  
under 5 dying from  
undernutrition

**SENEGAL**  
Trained **13,292**  
teachers

**MALI**  
**1.2 million**  
new textbooks

**GHANA**  
Trained more than  
**15,000**  
front-line health  
workers to treat children

**SOUTH SUDAN**  
Taught **30,000**  
children and  
young people  
about the danger of mines

**ETHIOPIA**  
Helped  
**7.1 million**  
children  
get essential vitamins and minerals

**MOZAMBIQUE**  
Helped vaccinate  
**4 million**  
children against measles

**TANZANIA**  
Helped surgically restore the  
eyesight of  
**8,000** young people

**AFGHANISTAN**  
Provided education to  
**47,062 students**  
85 percent girls

**PAKISTAN**  
Helped  
**400,000**  
girls stay in school by  
providing stipends

**BANGLADESH**  
Inoculated  
**1.2 million**  
children  
against polio and measles

## SPOTLIGHT ON RESULTS CHILDREN AND YOUTH

These are selected highlights of the results for children and youth Canada achieved with country partners. For more details, see the country reports, which begin on page 39.

# SECURING THE FUTURE OF CHILDREN AND YOUTH

Children born in developing countries are no different than children born in Canada. All children should come into the world with an equal opportunity to a safe and healthy childhood.

When children are sick, there should be no doubt that basic medical care will be available for them. When they are hungry, there should be no difficulty in finding them nutritious food. Every child should have an opportunity to go to school, to learn, and to do so in an environment where girls and boys are safe and treated equally.

In a world where nearly half of the population, or roughly 3.4 billion people, are under the age of 25—with 90 percent of them living in developing countries—children and youth must figure prominently in our international development efforts.

In the developing world, poor water quality, undernutrition, and preventable diseases make children 12 times more likely to die before they reach the age of five than children in developed countries like Canada.

To address these challenges, the Government of Canada focuses its core development priorities for children and youth on three key areas:

1. child survival, including maternal health;
2. access to a quality education; and
3. ensuring safe and secure futures for children and youth.

## Children and the opportunity to learn

With good health and a quality education, children in the developing world could make huge contributions in the fight against poverty in their communities. They are a critically important piece of the development puzzle. Although there has been progress, some 61 million children—53 percent of them girls—still do not attend school.

In 2011–2012, Canada supported global health and education initiatives of national governments as well as innovative programs developed by Canadian non-governmental partners. Achievements under the Muskoka Initiative, which targets maternal, newborn and child health, are featured on page 30.



© DFATD-MAECD/Nancy Durrell McKenna



Canada is doing its share to help achieve universal primary education worldwide. With support from Canada and other donor countries, the Global Partnership for Education has helped enrol 19 million more children in schools, supported the construction of more than 30,000 classrooms, and trained more than 337,000 teachers.



### **Kids back in school equal hope for the future**

Somehow, the Villeneuve Demontreuil school in Haiti survived the violent earthquake. The small grey stone building in the Jacmel countryside managed to stay upright. Numerous obstacles, however, prevented it from reopening.

First, the community was still traumatized by the devastating earthquake of January 2010. Without jobs or income since the disaster, parents were no longer able to pay the yearly US\$30 tuition for their children.

Parents needed financial support if the school was to reopen, and the children and teachers, many still suffering from shock, needed counselling.

Given the situation and the need to help Haitians get back on their feet as soon as possible, Canada quickly realigned an existing program to achieve immediate and concrete results.

This was the start of the initiative to support 15 schools in the commune of Jacmel, in southeast Haiti. The Haitian agency responsible for the project, Réseau Sud-est de défense des droits humains, created a committee of parents eager to help organize the reopening of the schools. Canada supported the project, funded tuition for 1,122 pupils and purchased school furnishings such as benches, tables, blackboards, lockers and teaching supplies.

In April 2010, three months after the earthquake, children in the commune of Jacmel headed back to school, proudly outfitted in their new uniforms. To make the return to school easier, some 2,055 pupils received support while 56 teachers were given training in managing earthquake-related trauma. Through play—skits, films, physical activity—the teachers helped the anxious children recover from their traumatic experiences.

“

“My family and I are grateful to BRAC for giving me the incredible opportunity to fulfil my childhood dream of becoming a doctor.”

*Afsana Akhter, who attended a Canadian-supported BRAC school in Bangladesh*

*BRAC is an international development organization, which started out as a limited relief operation in 1972 in a remote village in Bangladesh under the name Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee. BRAC works by using communities' own human and material resources, creating lasting change that gives people the chance to take control of their own lives.*

”

### A better education in Senegal

Primary school enrolment in Senegal is low by sub-Saharan African standards. The Senegalese government struggles to finance the public school system, prompting wealthier families to enrol their children in better-equipped private schools. The public system needs to be strengthened so that all children can benefit from a quality education.

Canada is the lead donor in Senegal's education sector, supporting a variety of programs to strengthen the quality of teaching and ensure the school environment is conducive to learning. In collaboration with UNICEF, for example, Canada supported 230 child-friendly schools, which provide healthy, protective, inclusive, and gender-sensitive learning environments for children and young people. By September 2011, with support from Canada, UNICEF had also delivered services to 36,300 students at 370 schools that included separate washrooms for girls and boys, access to drinking water, and vitamin A supplements.

In another project, Canada's contribution helped improve teaching conditions at 2,000 Senegalese public schools by providing educational toolkits. Teachers now have 80,000 reference manuals and more than 3,000 instruction packages containing geometry sets, as well as course preparation materials. In addition, nearly 30,000 students are now able to work at tables.



### Access to better education in Tanzanian schools

In 2000, Canada began collaborating with other donors to work with the Government of Tanzania on a national program for the delivery of universal primary education.

By 2011, the proportion of school-aged children enrolled in primary school rose from 65 percent to 94—an incredible 45-percent improvement. Canada played a lead role in achieving these results.

A good education—in Tanzania like anywhere else—can be a springboard to a world of opportunities, opening doors to a stable, productive, and fulfilling future. Educated children in Tanzania are far more likely to contribute to the country's economy, using the skills and knowledge they acquire in school to become the next generation of scientists, engineers, lawyers, health workers, teachers, public servants.

But simply going to school is not enough. For children to truly benefit from the time they spend in the classroom, they must receive high quality education.

In Tanzania, Canada's support for the government's plans and priorities is helping to ensure that children are learning enough in school to pursue education at higher levels.

Canada also works with Canadian non-governmental organizations that specialize in education. For example CODE—the Canadian Organization for Development through Education—has helped teachers in Tanzania improve student performance in 141 schools, increasing pass rates in end-of-primary school exams from 36 percent in 2002 to 80 percent in 2010, compared to 50 percent in non-program schools.





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### Learning in a dangerous time

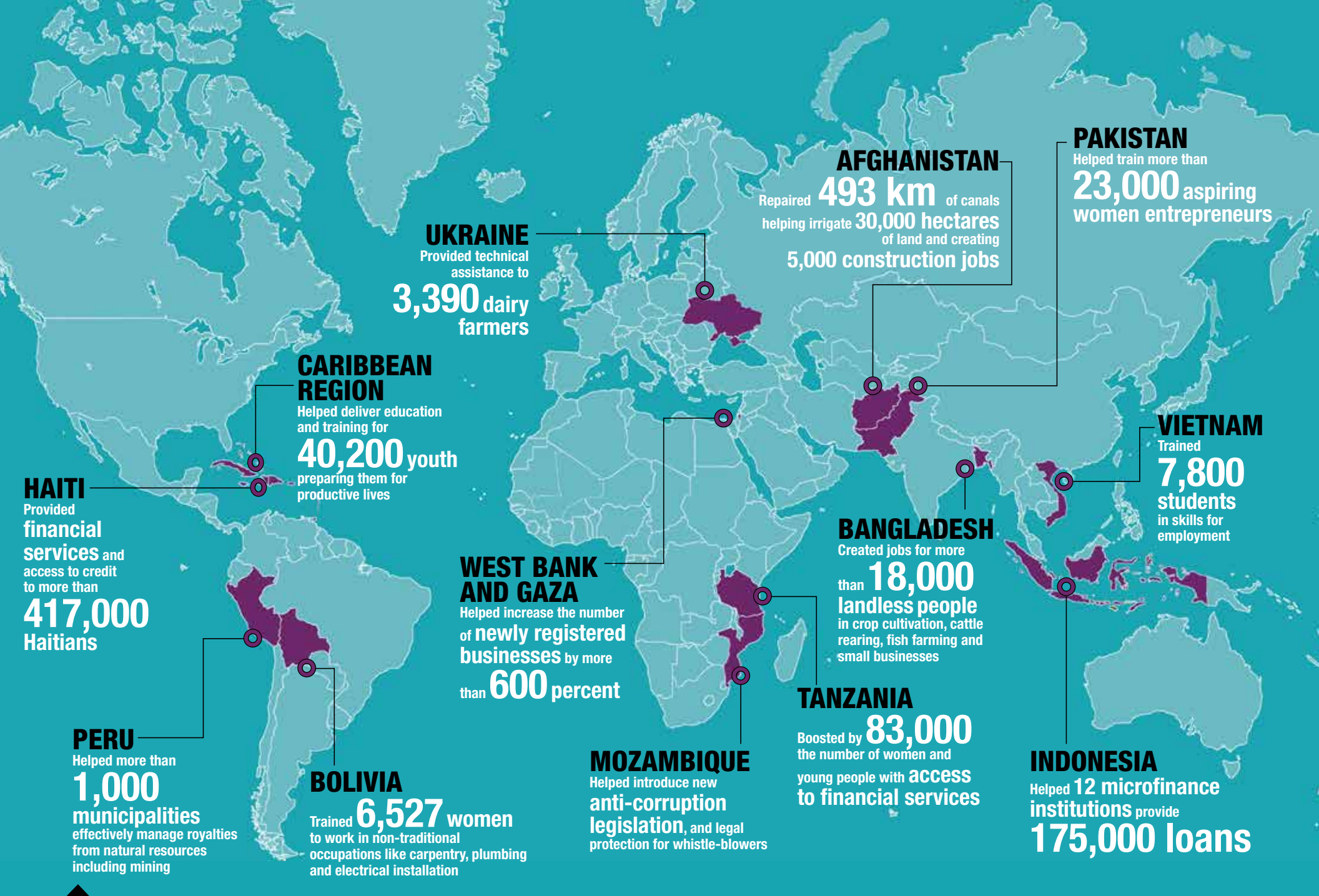
“After my father was killed, we fled our farm to the city with my mother,” says Margarita (not her real name), a 10-year-old girl living on the outskirts of Bogotá, Colombia. “After two years here, I am glad to go to school again and make new friends. I study hard and my teachers are helping me to have new dreams.”

Millions of children in Colombia do not attend school because they are too poor or have been affected by armed conflict. About 1.6 million children and young people are “internally displaced,” lacking resources or documents to enter school. Many others drop out, frustrated by poorly trained teachers or irrelevant courses. Without education or jobs, young people run a higher risk of being recruited into the drug trade or armed conflict.

Margarita attends school again with help from a project managed by Save the Children Canada—one of several Canadian-funded education programs in Colombia that target vulnerable youth. Save the Children’s project helped create 2,800 spaces in schools for displaced children, trained teachers to deal with traumatized children, and developed new learning materials that speak to children who have lived through armed conflict in that country.

Canada also supported UNICEF’s work in Colombia, which helps promote activities for children and young people outside of school. UNICEF also worked with local governments to protect the rights of children by identifying children at risk of being lured into the commercial sex trade. Parents were educated about these issues. All told, through UNICEF, Canada helped protect more than 16,000 children and youth from exploitation as child soldiers or sex workers.





## SPOTLIGHT ON RESULTS SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH

These are selected highlights of the sustainable economic growth results Canada achieved with country partners. For more details, see the country reports, which begin on page 39.

# BUILDING PROSPERITY

Stimulating sustainable economic growth is the most effective way to create prosperity and reduce poverty.

Decades of development in Africa, Asia and Latin America have shown that a dynamic economy is the best way to help people lift themselves out of poverty. Countries like Brazil and South Korea, for example, no longer count on development assistance. They are examples of countries that seized economic opportunities and made the most of them.

Prosperity, however, depends on a sound economic framework, where rules and regulations are fair, known to all, and applied for the benefit of the economy as a whole. Prosperity also comes when developing countries have the established market conditions to enable businesses to grow and to create lasting economic opportunities for their citizens, including women, youth and the most vulnerable.

The rewards of this prosperity are clear. Greater tax revenues help governments to invest in critical infrastructure and meet their citizens' basic needs. Private investment and entrepreneurship can flourish, creating new and decent jobs. Producing workers with the right skills means that these jobs get filled. Merchants are better equipped to grow their businesses and earn the money needed not

just to survive but to thrive. With a stable job and decent income, a parent can provide children with the necessities of life.

For these reasons, Canada's Sustainable Economic Growth Strategy focuses on three paths: building economic foundations; growing businesses; and investing in people.

By focusing on these paths, Canada is helping developing countries create an enabling environment for more effective laws, regulations and public financial management systems at all levels of government, so that businesses, including micro, small and medium-size enterprises, can grow. Additionally, this work is helping citizens to access the training, resources, and loans they need to participate in – and benefit from – sustainable economic growth. Across all of this work, Canada places a particular focus on women and youth.

## Building prosperity for communities in Peru

In Latin America, Peru is a key partner for Canada in the promotion of democracy, security and prosperity. Its economy has been among the best performing in the region in recent years, building on significant natural resources potential, strong commodity prices and sound macroeconomic management. However, despite its economic growth, income inequality persists. Some 1.5 million



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### Canadian colleges share technical expertise

A growing economy needs trained workers, but often the education system is unable to provide enough graduates to meet the demand. Working through the Association of Canadian Community Colleges, Canada is helping experts in Canadian colleges share their expertise with technical schools in Tanzania, Mozambique, and Senegal. Since 2008, the Education for Employment program has developed 46 technical and professional training programs and 20 entrepreneurial modules, and trained 667 trainers and 105 academic administrators.

To support the booming construction industry in Tanzania, two civil engineering professors from Cambrian College in Sudbury, Ontario—Jeff Walker and Dave Willcock—spent a month in Moshi at the Vocational Educational Training Authority to help develop curriculum. Meanwhile, mining professor Kate Bruce spent two weeks at the Dar es Salaam Institute of Technology to advise on curriculum, share teaching methods, and help develop a program advisory committee that involves local business.

“The school is on the frontier of producing qualified people who will be involved in recovering their countries’ mineral resources,” says Professor Kate Bruce.

individuals live on less than US\$1.25/day. Women, children, and Indigenous people living in rural areas and the highlands are the most vulnerable.

For these reasons, Canada is committed to supporting sustainable economic growth in Peru. Canada is helping to improve laws and regulations, and build the capacity of governments to manage natural resources more responsibly, so that economic growth is sustainable and benefits those that need it the most. This includes efforts to ensure that poor and rural communities in regions where the natural resources sector operates benefit more from increased public revenues and improved services. For example, Canada is working to help Peru's local governments use the royalties they receive from the mining sector more efficiently.

Canada's approach in Peru also includes creating opportunities for greater and better collaboration among public, private and community actors so that the benefits from economic growth can be as widely shared as possible. For example, Canada supports skills for employment programs that help vulnerable populations participate more fully in economic opportunities by providing market-demand training.



“

Tran Thi Hien, who owns a two-star, 22-room hotel near famous Ha Long Bay, in Vietnam, also benefited from a business course at the office.

“I learned how to develop a business plan and apply for a bank loan. I also acquired administrative tools to better manage my day-to-day activities. My employees have social insurance and health insurance. I have learned that a good work environment brings prosperity.”

Armed with her new knowledge, she then encouraged her employees to take English courses. This improved their ability to serve the hotel's guests, who come mainly from Australia and Europe.

”

## THE STORY BEHIND THE RESULTS

### Small businesses in Vietnam think big

© DFATD-MAECD/Nick Westover

Vu Thi Ha owns a factory that makes terracotta pots in Quang Ninh province, in northern Vietnam. With a staff of 10, she has big plans for her small business. But like many other women entrepreneurs in Vietnam, she needs help with marketing and day-to-day management, as well as with obtaining bank loans. An Oxfam-Quebec project, supported by Canada, planted the seeds that are now helping them grow.

“I'd like my small business to expand and to use new technology, since we do things mainly by hand,” she says. “We would then be more competitive, especially with China, which is a fierce competitor.”

To jump-start her plans, she signed up for a course at the Business Development Office—an institution that got off the ground thanks to Canadian support. Jointly managed by two

Vietnamese organizations, the Cooperative Alliance and the Women's Union, the Business Development Office offers training and advice in such fields as accounting, administration, market studies, marketing, and communications. Two other provinces in northern Vietnam have opened similar offices to help rural businesses expand their activities.

The Business Development Office offers services that empower business owners, who are mostly women, to be confident in what they already know and to open themselves to new opportunities. Their employees, families, and communities also benefit. Better-paid employees and improved working conditions pave the way towards a higher quality of life.





### World leader in natural resource governance

The natural resources sector is an increasingly important driver of sustainable economic growth, creating thousands of jobs around the world and providing governments with revenue to deliver essential services to their citizens.

As a world leader in the extractive sector, Canada is helping partner countries maximize the development potential of their natural resources by helping them leverage public-private expertise through natural resource governance initiatives.

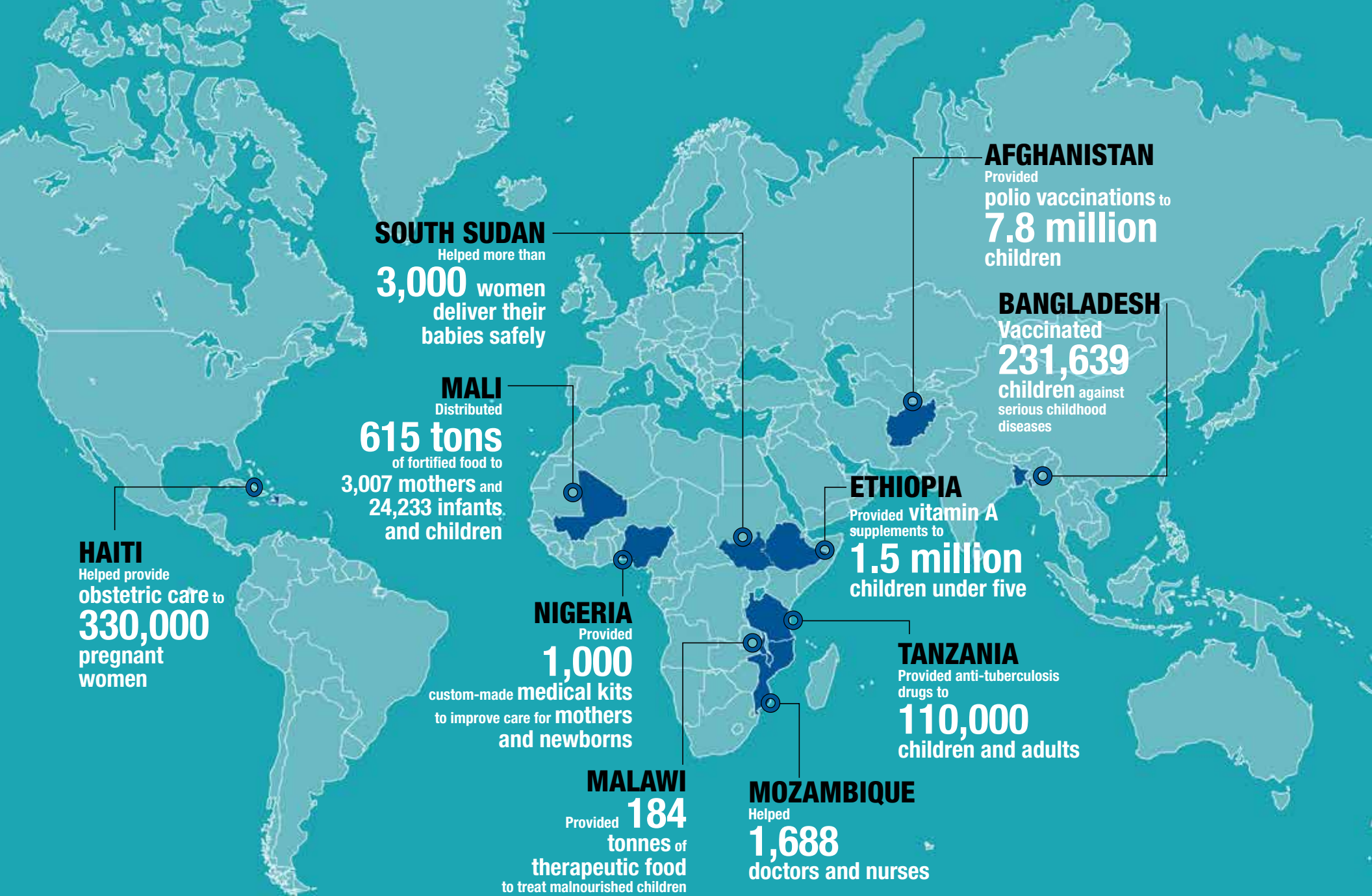
Additionally, Canadian extractive firms are increasingly interested in supporting sustainable development in the developing countries in which they work. For example, Canada is running three innovative pilot projects that leverage private sector resources for poverty reduction in Burkina Faso, Ghana, and Peru. By building partnerships with civil society organizations and Canadian mining companies Canada is providing much-needed job training, so that people can have access to higher paying local jobs.

Canada also helps developing countries manage their extractive sectors transparently and responsibly. Canada is a leading donor to two international projects—the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) and the Extractive Industries Technical Advisory Facility (EI-TAF), managed by the World Bank. They are designed to help developing countries manage the development of their natural resources by providing them with tools, support and guidelines, as well as ensuring transparency between government and companies, and internationally.



© DFATD-MAECD/Pierre St-Jacques





SPOTLIGHT ON RESULTS  
MATERNAL, NEWBORN AND  
CHILD HEALTH

These are selected highlights of the results for mothers, newborns and children that Canada achieved with country partners. For more details, see the country reports, which begin on page 39.



# SAVING THE LIVES OF MOTHERS AND CHILDREN

Giving birth carries a grave risk of death for women, especially when they lack adequate medical care during pregnancy or birth, particularly if they are in poor health or undernourished. While maternal mortality around the world dropped by nearly half between 1990 and 2010, every day some 800 women still die from preventable causes related to pregnancy and childbirth. Almost all, 99 percent, of those deaths take place in developing countries.

In June 2010, at the G-8 Summit in Canada, Prime Minister Stephen Harper rallied world leaders around the Muskoka Initiative—an integrated approach to mobilize global action to reduce maternal and infant mortality, and improve the health of the mothers and children most in need around the world. Through the Muskoka Initiative, Canada provided substantial support to partner countries, Canadian organizations, and key global organizations to scale up maternal, newborn and child health programming.

Through the Muskoka Initiative Partnership Program, Canada has supported the efforts of 28 Canadian civil society organizations in their work with local partners to reduce maternal, newborn and child mortality in developing countries.

Canadian organizations are working to reduce maternal, newborn and child mortality in developing countries by taking an

integrated and comprehensive approach that includes the following: addressing the health needs of more than 70,000 underserved women and children in Cambodia; increasing access to nutritious food and essential vaccinations for more than 45,000 children under the age of five in Ethiopia; and providing preventative and critical care training to 120 health centre staff in Uganda.

In addition, the Canadian Network for Maternal, Newborn and Child Health and its more than 60 Canadian organizations are working to improve maternal, newborn and child health in developing countries. Together they are working to increase the effectiveness of their contribution to maternal, newborn and child health by exchanging knowledge, identifying strategies, implementing joint reporting processes, sharing resources, and improving overall delivery of their programs and projects in developing countries.

By 2011–2012, some 51 projects had started under the Muskoka Initiative in three key areas: health systems strengthening, addressing major diseases, and nutrition.

Here are some highlights of results achieved during the year:

In Haiti, 330,000 pregnant women received obstetric care from skilled health workers, while in the new country of South Sudan, 3,000 women delivered their babies safely



© DFATD-MAECD/Roger LeMoigne



## THE STORY BEHIND THE RESULTS

### Safer births for women in Haiti

© Objectif Productions



Every year in Haiti, more than 2,000 women die in childbirth. These numbers could drop if more women delivered their children in a hospital or clinic, but most Haitian women cannot afford to pay for this care. That's why Canada supports a project that offers free prenatal care.

"Sometimes, after a woman gives birth at home, she experiences bleeding she cannot control," says Dr. René Pascal, a resident at Isaïe Jeanty Maternity Hospital. "That is why we encourage women to deliver in a hospital."

Florian Fabiola was fortunate enough to learn about the risks of homebirth just in time. A friend brought her to Isaïe Jeanty in her seventh month, when she was in pain. They told her she would need a caesarian delivery. On a follow-up visit for an ultrasound, the doctors found a ruptured placenta. On top of all that, her baby ended up arriving about three weeks early.

"They welcomed me, laid me on the delivery table, and took care of me without any problems," she says. "I am lucky to be alive, because I was bleeding quite a bit."

Since the beginning of the program in 2008, more than 70,000 women like Florian Fabiola and their newborns have access to skilled care during pregnancy, childbirth, and the postnatal period. In participating institutions, the maternal mortality rate per 100,000 live births is about 135 deaths — a far cry from 630 deaths at the national level.

with the help of newly trained medical staff, nearly double the number of safe deliveries from the year before.

In developing countries, four conditions — pneumonia, diarrhea, malaria, and measles — kill 4.9 million children every year, which represents about half of all childhood deaths. In many cases, vaccinations could help prevent these deaths. Under the Muskoka Initiative, Canada is addressing this need:

- in Mali, 92 percent of children under the age of one received essential immunization;
- in Bangladesh, some 1.2 million children were inoculated against polio and measles; and
- in Mozambique, as part of a national campaign, approximately 4 million children were vaccinated against measles and provided with vitamin A supplements to help prevent childhood blindness.

## THE STORY BEHIND THE RESULTS

Undernutrition is the underlying cause of one third of all child deaths in developing countries. Chronic lack of essential vitamins and minerals creates a “hidden hunger” that can impair a child’s physical and intellectual development. Each year, two million children may die because they lack vitamin A, zinc, or other nutrients. Canada’s support helps more than 200 million children under five annually receive nutritional supplements needed to stay healthy. Additional support through the Muskoka Initiative has expanded nutritional services to pregnant women to improve maternal and newborn health. In Ethiopia, for example, 1.5 million children under five in 100 food-insecure districts received vitamin A supplements and deworming tablets twice a year.

### Peer support helps Bangladeshi girls delay pregnancy

© Plan Bangladesh



Forcing daughters to marry at an early age is common practice in northern Bangladesh. Many young wives also end up pregnant at an early age. This can create serious health risks for the mother including dangerous hemorrhaging and fistula, a painful internal injury caused by obstructed childbirth that commonly leads to social exclusion. With support from Canada, young girls like Shilpi are learning about the health risks of early pregnancy, and are starting their families later.

In 2008, Shilpi was only 15 years old when she married Rashid against her wishes. After her wedding, Shilpi joined Bakul Kishori, a group that gives adolescent girls the tools to change cultural practices, especially those relating to early marriage and pregnancy. Bakul is the name of a flower, and kishori means “adolescent girl.”

Bakul Kishori—one of more than 10,000 such groups supported by Canada via local non-governmental organizations—provides one-on-one counselling, peer-to-peer support, and life skills training that help adolescents say “No” to early marriage. Once Shilpi learned about the serious health complications from early

pregnancy through Bakul Kishori, she invited her husband to speak with a counsellor. Despite pressure from his parents and neighbours to produce offspring, Rashid agreed to delay having children for another five years.

Shilpi’s mother-in-law and neighbours continued to pressure the newlyweds. Deeply rooted cultural practices and traditions caused a rift between Shilpi and Rashid and their extended family, who insulted and criticized the couple. Unable to convince their close relatives of the risks, Shilpi and Rashid returned to the counsellor. With the help of a parent peer—a parent trained to intervene with other parents about adolescent issues—the mother-in-law and neighbours eventually came to understand the harmful effects of early pregnancy on mother and child.

Today, the village no longer pressures the couple; their parents and neighbours have even become advocates against early marriage and pregnancy. As of November 2011, more than 9,000 young women like Shilpi had benefited from this project.

## Results achieved

Through the Sick Kids Global Child Health Program, Sick Kids International and local partners in Ghana established the first pediatric nursing programming in West Africa. They are training the country's very first pediatric nurse specialists. Launched in May 2011, the Pediatric Nurse Training Programme trained nearly 40 pediatric nursing specialists from every district in the country in its first year. Another 50 are being trained now. These nurses will return to their districts to improve care for sick children.

“

“I am almost nine months pregnant, and during my pregnancy, I have never before been to any health facility for advice and support [like that at the Kandahar Maternity Waiting Home]. Our nearest clinic was attacked and burnt around one year ago and now it is used as a military place.”

*Palwasha, a 19-year old Afghan woman, speaking about the Kandahar Maternity Waiting Home built by UNICEF and Canada. The home is next door to the Mirwais Hospital—also supported by Canada—where Palwasha and other pregnant Afghan women receive the health care they need.*

”









## HELPING HAITI

Provided emergency shelter to **8,610** displaced people

## FLOODING IN CENTRAL AMERICA

Supplied food, clean drinking water, sanitation, and emergency health care to more than

**400,000** people in El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua

## FOOD AND NUTRITION CRISIS IN THE SAHEL

- Helped provide food and nutrition assistance to more than **6 million** people in the region
- Helped deliver treatment to **850,000** children suffering from severe acute undernutrition

## DROUGHT IN EAST AFRICA

Helped deliver vitally needed assistance to more than

**13 million** people including

- emergency food assistance to more than **11 million** people
- treatment for **344,000** acutely malnourished children
- safe water to **2.9 million** people

## TROPICAL STORM WASHI

provided safe water, shelter and food to **600,000** people in the Philippines

# SPOTLIGHT ON RESULTS HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

These are selected highlights of the humanitarian assistance results Canada achieved with country partners. For more details, see the country reports, which begin on page 39.



# WHEN DISASTER STRIKES, CANADA RESPONDS

Natural disasters often occur without warning. In a few hours, or even a split second, years of hard work can vanish, leaving only devastation behind. Those with the fewest resources are typically the most vulnerable and the least resilient when faced with crises or disasters.

In the face of humanitarian crises across the globe, Canada stands ready to help.

In 2011–2012, Canada responded to 45 natural disasters. While the drought in East Africa garnered most of the world's attention, Canada also provided humanitarian assistance after flooding in Cambodia and Thailand, and an earthquake in Turkey. After tropical storm Washi struck the Philippines, help from Canadians got safe water, shelter and food to 600,000 people, meeting their immediate needs. In response to flooding in Central America that affected two million people, leaving many homeless, Canada helped supply food, clean drinking water, sanitation, hygiene products, and emergency health care to more than 400,000 people in El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua, where the floods hit hardest. At the same time, Canada supported activities designed to kick-start lost livelihoods and help get the people affected by the floods back on their feet.

## Addressing the food and nutrition crisis in the Sahel

Some disasters, however, are months in the making. Wherever possible, Canada tries to stay ahead of the curve, offering assistance before concerns become crises or emergencies. For example, Canada was one of the first countries to respond to growing concerns of a food and nutrition crisis in the Sahel region of West Africa that affected Mali, Niger, Burkina Faso, Chad, Mauritania, Senegal, the Gambia, and northern Cameroon.

The signs of trouble in the Sahel region were clear. It was estimated that 18.7 million people in the region were at risk of hunger, because of drought, poor harvests, and soaring food prices. More than one million children under the age of five were at risk of dying from severe acute undernutrition. Insecurity and conflict in the region, which forced people to flee their homes, made the situation worse.

In February 2012, Canada took action, providing substantial support to humanitarian partners to address vital food and nutrition needs in the Sahel region. Canada's support for the World Food Programme helped it



© DFATD-MAECD/Jean-François Leblanc

provide food and nutrition assistance to more than 6 million people in the region; meanwhile UNICEF and its partners were able to treat some 850,000 children suffering from severe acute undernutrition. Throughout the year, Canada carefully monitored the situation.

### **A compassionate response to drought in East Africa**

In the face of the worst drought to hit East Africa in 60 years, which struck the region in the summer of 2011, Canada helped meet the needs of those affected by the crisis. For instance, with Canada's support, the World Food Programme provided emergency food assistance to more than 11 million drought-affected people across the Horn of Africa. Working with UNICEF, Canada helped to provide treatment for 344,000 acutely malnourished children in Somalia, Kenya, Ethiopia, and Djibouti, and safe water to 2.9 million people in Somalia and Kenya. Canadian non-governmental organizations also played a key role in the response. All told, our partners delivered vitally needed assistance to more than 13 million people who were displaced or otherwise affected by the drought, providing food, water and sanitation, health care, nutritional support, shelter and protection.

Canadians played their part. Through the East Africa Drought Relief Fund, Canada matched dollar-for-dollar the generous contributions that Canadians made to registered charities responding to the crisis. By the end of the matching period, Canadians had donated more than \$70 million to help relief efforts.

### **Humanitarian assistance in Haiti**

Haiti has endured more than its fair share of natural disasters. In 2010, just as the country was recovering from the impact of several hurricanes the year before, a powerful earthquake struck the capital of Port-au-Prince and neighbouring regions. Some 230,000 people were killed and another 1.5 million displaced.

Canadian partner groups and other donors provided humanitarian assistance to the disaster-affected population, in particular to the hundreds of thousands of internally displaced persons living in camps.

In 2011-2012, Canada's humanitarian assistance in Haiti helped to:

- provide 8,610 displaced people with emergency shelter;
- distribute 4,285 non-food relief items to internally displaced persons;
- clear debris from 53 neighbourhoods in Léogâne;
- increase access to basic services for more than 15,644 people in 11 camps for internally displaced persons;
- increase access to potable water for 2,500 people; and
- provide emergency health and nutrition services to more than 103,000 displaced mothers and children.



### Canadians make a difference

With support and funds from the Government of Canada, Canadian non-governmental organizations and their partners delivered vital assistance that alleviated suffering in East Africa during the drought. For example,

- Action Against Hunger treated acute malnutrition in Kenya among some 34,000 children, as well as in pregnant and breast-feeding women.
- CARE Canada reduced malnutrition-related sickness in Ethiopia by treating approximately 41,000 malnourished children.
- Oxfam Canada provided lifesaving water and sanitation services to more than 700,000 internally displaced persons living in Mogadishu and the Afgooye corridor in Somalia.
- Plan Canada treated children for acute malnutrition and increased access to safe drinking water, hygiene education, and water-borne disease prevention for close to 26,000 people in Kenya.
- World Vision trained community health workers in Ethiopia to reduce acute malnutrition in about 15,700 children, as well as in pregnant and breast-feeding women.







# COUNTRY REPORTS

As part of its Aid Effectiveness Agenda, Canada focuses 80 percent of its bilateral aid on 20 countries of focus. The Government of Canada chose those countries based on their needs and their capacity to benefit from assistance, in alignment with Canada's foreign policy priorities.

These reports present a summary of the situation in each country and highlight some of the achievements made possible by Canada's assistance.

Additional information on each country can be found at [www.international.gc.ca](http://www.international.gc.ca) or by scanning the quick response (QR) code included with each report.

Each report contains basic demographic and development information:

## **Population**

## **Human Development Index (HDI) rank**

## **Portion of population living on less than US\$1.25 per day**

## **Gross national income per capita at purchasing power parity**

All of the figures used come from the Human Development Report 2013, produced by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

Each report also includes the total sum in Canadian dollars that Canada invested in bilateral development assistance in 2011–2012— that is, assistance directly to each single country. This may not include work in each country by Canada's multilateral and global partners.

All other figures are reported in 2005 US dollars. This allows for accurate comparisons year after year, by using a constant value which is unaffected by changes in exchange rates or value.

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a way of measuring development by combining indicators of life expectancy, educational attainment, and income. The Index provides a single figure, creating a frame of reference on each country's level of development. It was developed by UNDP for its annual Human Development Report. By comparing the results for countries it is possible to rank them among the 187 nations in the report, with 1 being the highest and 187 the lowest.





Children  
and Youth



Sustainable  
Economic  
Growth



Humanitarian  
Assistance

# AFGHANISTAN

Afghanistan is a country devastated by more than three decades of conflict. The Afghan government struggles to deliver services such as education and health care, and to protect basic human rights. Progress remains fragile, especially in those parts of the country where the Taliban insurgency is most active.

Canada has been involved in Afghanistan for decades. Prior to 2002, the Government of Canada mostly delivered humanitarian assistance. Since 2002, the Afghan government has appealed for long-term development assistance and Canada has shifted its focus accordingly. Canada's work in the country supports Canada's 2011–2014 priorities in Afghanistan, focusing on: education, human rights, and humanitarian assistance. We emphasize supporting women and girls in all our work. Canada is also focused on the well-being of mothers and young children in Afghanistan through the G-8 Muskoka Initiative to improve the health of women and children.

In 2011–2012, the Government of Canada and its partners:

## Helped secure the future for children and youth, including maternal and child health

- established 1,638 community-based schools and supported local non-governmental organizations in providing education to 47,062 students, 85 percent of whom were girls;
- in Kandahar province, built or rehabilitated 13 schools, trained 1,700 teachers and expanded the Kandahar Teacher Training College; and
- helped provide polio vaccines to 7.8 million children.



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## Stimulated sustainable economic growth

- helped Afghan enterprises secure 216 contracts, creating or sustaining 20,000 jobs;
- supported training and veterinary services for 25,040 farmers in northern Afghanistan;
- funded 47,458 small-scale development projects in 26,730 rural communities allowing those communities to have a voice in their own future; and
- completed the repair and rehabilitation of 493 km of canals under the Arghandab Irrigation Rehabilitation Project (Dahla Dam), which helped irrigate 30,000 hectares of land and create 5,000 construction jobs.

In addition, Canada provided humanitarian assistance, including providing 22,600 tonnes of food to more than a million drought victims and emergency health services to almost 2.5 million people.



Population – 2011

○ — **33.4 million**

HDI rank – 2011

○ — **175th**  
of 187 countries

Percentage of population living on less than  
US\$1.25\* per day

○ — **N/A**

Gross national income per capita at  
purchasing power parity – 2011

○ — **US\$1,000\***

Canadian development assistance –  
2011–2012

○ — **\$127.44 million**

\*Based on the constant purchasing  
power of the US dollar in 2005.





Children  
and Youth



Sustainable  
Economic  
Growth



Strengthening  
Governance

# BANGLADESH

Bangladesh is one of the world's most densely populated countries. With more than 150 million people in a country about twice the size of New Brunswick, the resulting population pressures are huge. The majority of people are poor and a rapidly expanding youth segment of the population—some 45 percent of the population—is under the age of 15. The country is also vulnerable to natural disasters such as cyclones and severe flooding which occur frequently, causing damage, disease, and loss of crops.

During the last decade, however, Bangladesh has made important development gains. Population growth and poverty have steadily declined, and the proportion of the population living below the national poverty line declined by 32 percent between 1991 and 2005. Over the last 12 years, economic growth has averaged 6 percent annually. Considerable progress has been made toward achieving the Millennium Development Goals, notably in health and education. Successful and peaceful elections were held in December 2008.

Canada's work in Bangladesh has created opportunities for children and youth and is stimulating sustainable economic growth in line with that country's National Strategy for Accelerated Poverty Reduction. Canada is also focused on the well-being of women and children in Bangladesh through the G-8 Muskoka Initiative to improve the health of women and children.

In 2011–2012, the Government of Canada and its partners:

**Helped secure the future for children and youth, including improvements to maternal, newborn and child health**

- purchased four million doses each of polio and measles vaccines allowing for the inoculation of 1.2 million children and therefore helping prevent two debilitating childhood diseases;
- administered vaccines against childhood diseases, including measles, tuberculosis, diphtheria, tetanus and polio at the right time and the right intervals to an additional 231,639 unvaccinated children under one year of age which helped to save lives; and
- operated 17,885 primary schools that provided basic education to 553,748 students.



## Stimulated Sustainable Economic Growth

- trained 2,000 government officials to better forecast and execute budgets, and improve the delivery of services, accounting and reporting;
- helped more than 440,000 farmers and small businesses to increase their competitiveness in key rural and urban sectors (prawns, furniture making, seeds, potatoes, vegetables, fertilizer, packaging) and boost their annual average income; and
- created jobs for 7,079 women and 11,447 men from landless groups in crop cultivation, cattle rearing, fish farming or small businesses.



Population – 2011

○ **152.4 million**

HDI rank – 2011

○ **146th**  
of 187 countries

Percentage of population living on less than  
US\$1.25\* per day

○ **43.3%**

Gross national income per capita at  
purchasing power parity – 2011

○ **US\$1,785\***

Canadian development assistance –  
2011–2012

○ **\$81.50 million**

\*Based on the constant purchasing  
power of the US dollar in 2005.



Children  
and Youth



Sustainable  
Economic  
Growth



Strengthening  
Governance

# BOLIVIA

Bolivia is the poorest country in South America. One in eight Bolivians lives on less than US\$1.25 a day. Women and children living in rural areas, along with indigenous people who make up 65 percent of the population, are the most vulnerable.

In Bolivia, one child out of 16 dies before the age of five and one woman out of 89 dies during pregnancy or childbirth. The poor health of Bolivians is tied to inadequate or non-existent housing and medical infrastructure. More than 25 percent of Bolivians do not have access to safe drinking water, and 44 percent do not have access to basic sanitation. The Bolivian government's ability to address these challenges is hampered by a lack of technical capacity.

The Bolivian economy performs relatively well due to strong oil, natural gas, and mineral prices. This has contributed to a decline in poverty rates in recent years. Challenges with professionalism, accountability, transparency and the rule of law remain, and hinder development efforts.

In 2011–2012, the Government of Canada and its partners:

## Helped secure the future for children and youth

- increased by approximately one third the number of children receiving multiple micronutrient powders containing vitamins and minerals essential to optimal health and development (this figure applies to the time between 2010 and 2011);
- provided a third dose of pentavalent vaccine to 100 percent of children in three targeted regions, protecting them from life-threatening childhood diseases such as measles and whooping cough; and
- helped reduce deaths due to severe undernutrition in children under the age of 5 by 85 percent between 2010 and 2011.





## Stimulated sustainable economic growth

- provided leadership and management training to 640 women elected to local and national government;
- trained 6,527 women to work in non-traditional occupations such as carpentry, plumbing and electrical installation;
- helped 180 family coffee producers access the international market, exporting 16,000 kilograms of coffee to Canada thereby increasing their gross income; and
- helped smallholder farmers, including women, plant more than 8 million trees and build more than 800,000 hectares of terraces to reduce erosion and desertification.



Population – 2011

○ **10.2 million**



HDI rank – 2011

○ **108th**  
of 187 countries

Percentage of population living on less than  
US\$1.25\* per day

○ **15.6%**

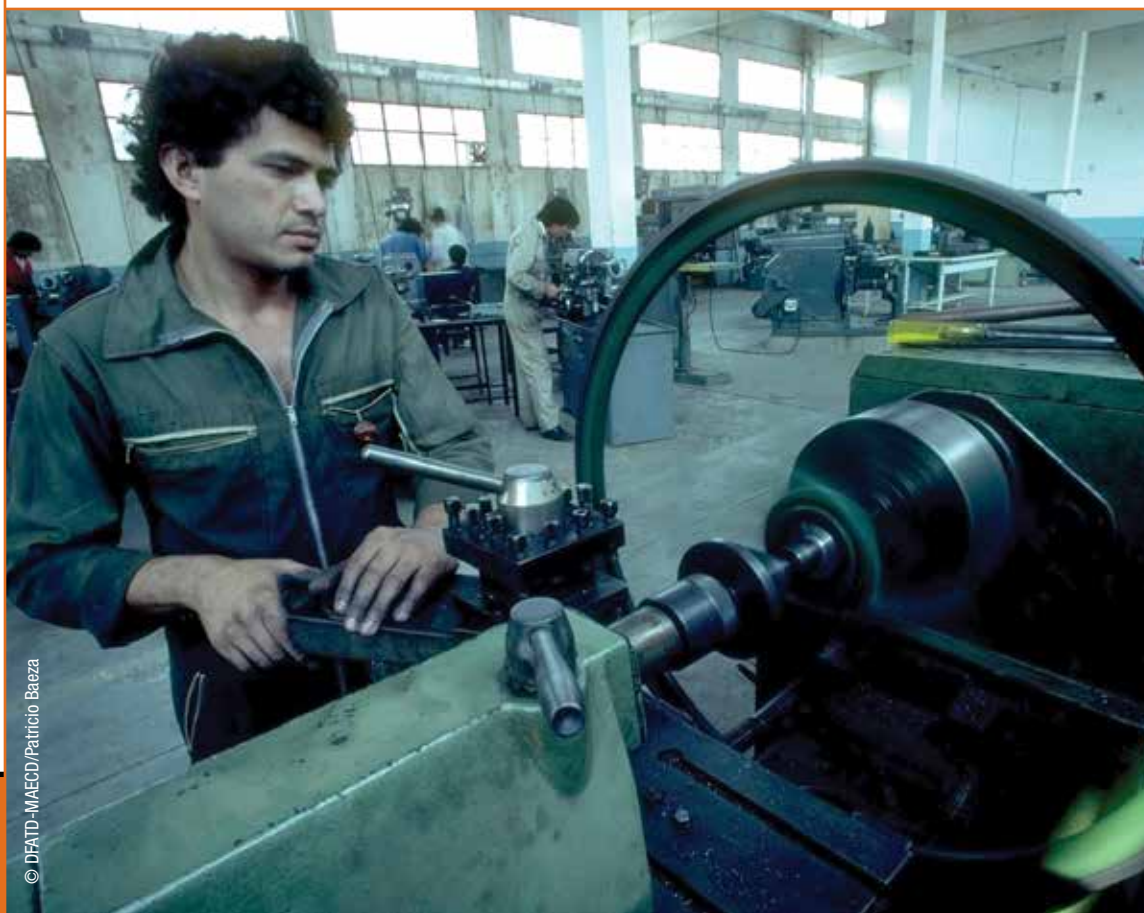
Gross national income per capita at  
purchasing power parity – 2011

○ **US\$4,444\***

Canadian development assistance –  
2011–2012

○ **\$25.44 million**

\*Based on the constant purchasing  
power of the US dollar in 2005.







Sustainable  
Economic  
Growth

# CARIBBEAN

The fourteen countries of the Caribbean region have a total population of 6.8 million. None of these countries has a strong industrial sector and with relatively small populations, they cannot exploit economies of scale individually. In addition, the countries are highly indebted—public debt averages 85 percent of the GDP—increasing economic instability. High debt servicing is an obstacle to regional economic growth.

Over the past decade, poverty has declined across the region. However, recent history has underscored the vulnerability of Caribbean states. Tourism is vital to the region, accounting for 34 percent of employment, but it and the export sector have declined over recent years. Crime, instability, and violence are serious problems in some countries, especially through their negative effect on tourism.

The Caribbean is highly vulnerable to hurricanes and other types of severe weather. The region is an active earthquake zone. As a result, the Eastern Caribbean is 12 times more exposed to natural disasters than the world average. This is a significant draw on public finances and undermines private sector investment and growth.

Canada provides critical humanitarian support in the region in response to natural disasters. In 2011–2012, Canada supported the Pan American Health Organization's (PAHO) Program for Emergency Preparedness and Disaster Relief. Under the program, PAHO worked with governments in the Caribbean (as well as Central and South America) to improve disaster preparedness and response capacity in the health

sector; to protect health services from the risk of disasters; and to support the delivery of health services while responding to disasters.

Overall, the governments in the region are democratic and stable. They are taking bold steps to join their economies in a single market, CARICOM, a process that is not yet complete. A single regional economy will be more competitive, and will lead to investment, economic growth, and poverty reduction.

Canada's long-term goal in the Caribbean region is to help build a more prosperous and integrated Caribbean community, one that is able to generate sustainable economic growth, and eventually provide opportunity and security to its citizens.

In 2011–2012, the Government of Canada and its partners:

## Stimulated sustainable economic growth

- supported improvements in public finance management which helped 4 out of 8 member countries to decrease their debt to GDP ratio;
- helped establish a life-long learning partnership among Jamaican farmers, educational institutions, and banks to improve livelihoods;
- helped 4 countries complete national mental health disaster plans and trained more than 350 Caribbean health workers to manage mental health issues after disasters;
- delivered first aid training in 916 communities; and

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- enabled the Caribbean Development Bank to build or upgrade 255 primary and secondary classrooms and train more than 1,330 teachers, benefiting more than 40,200 students in the region.

### Invested in maternal, newborn and children's health

- strengthened midwifery skills in the region; and
- helped the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria provide HIV/AIDS treatment to 15,170 people, detect and treat 1,200 cases of tuberculosis, and distribute 150,000 insecticide-treated bed nets to prevent malaria between 2002 and 2012.



## CARIBBEAN

Population – 2011

○ — **6.9 million**



Antigua and Barbuda  
Bahamas  
Barbados  
Belize  
Dominica  
Grenada  
Guyana  
Jamaica  
Montserrat  
Saint Kitts and Nevis  
Saint Lucia  
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines  
Suriname  
Trinidad and Tobago

Canadian development assistance –  
2011–2012

○ — **\$119.24 million**







# COLOMBIA

Colombia is one of the oldest democracies in Latin America with a diversified economy, solid functioning institutions, progressive laws, an active civil society, and abundant natural resources. However, poverty and inequality persist with 7.4 million Colombians living on less than US\$1.25 a day.

A decades-long internal conflict, between the Government of Colombia and illegal armed groups financed by the narcotics trade, continues to hinder development. As a result of the conflict, Colombia is home to the second-largest number of internally displaced persons in the world and the largest number of landmine victims in the Americas. Peace negotiations between the Government of Colombia and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) are ongoing.

The goal of Canada's work in Colombia is to improve respect for human rights and reduce the inequality and poverty of the most vulnerable groups, with a special focus on the protection of children and youth. The program seeks to help break the cycle of armed violence and prepare future generations to lead peaceful and productive lives.

In 2011–2012, the Government of Canada and its partners:

## Helped secure the future for children and youth

- trained more than 6,400 children, adolescents, and adults on the importance of child protection and rights and gender equality via workshops and awareness-raising activities;
- helped 2,268 vulnerable young people and 590 adults gain access to alternative education;
- trained 1,786 teachers on new teaching practices, leading to better educational performance;
- trained more than 500 children, youth and parents on how to prevent sexual abuse and commercial sexual exploitation through community awareness activities and events; and
- trained 17,200 members of the Colombian Armed Forces and the National Police on humanitarian law and children's rights.

## Stimulated sustainable economic growth

- trained 900 youth on how to improve their life skills and 504 youth on income-generating activities via training workshops.



Population – 2011  
○ **47.5 million**



HDI rank – 2011  
○ **91st**  
of 187 countries

Percentage of population living on less than  
US\$1.25\* per day  
○ **8.2%**

Gross national income per capita at  
purchasing power parity – 2011  
○ **US\$8,711\***

Canadian development assistance –  
2011–2012  
○ **\$26.43 million**

\*Based on the constant purchasing  
power of the US dollar in 2005.





Children  
and Youth



Food  
Security

# ETHIOPIA

Ethiopia is one of the world's poorest nations. Some 39 percent of the population lives on less than US\$1.25 a day. Despite this, Ethiopia has emerged as the most stable country in the Horn of Africa, although it faces several long-standing internal and external security challenges.

Canada's work in Ethiopia supports the country's national poverty reduction goals. The Poverty Reduction Strategy builds on the major strides Ethiopia has made in its development since the 1984–1985 famine. Poverty rates have fallen and the country is on track to achieving six of the eight Millennium Development Goals. This progress was founded on strong economic growth in recent years, a series of good harvests, and state-led investments to increase access to safe and nutritious food and expand the coverage of basic health and education services.

These gains are fragile and the country remains highly vulnerable to shocks, especially climate-related events such as drought. Efforts to combat inflation and the global economic downturn have contributed to a slowing of economic growth. Human development indicators in the country are low, particularly those related to food security and women's status and well-being.

Canada supports Ethiopia's continued investment in programs aimed at maintaining household food supplies and building productive capacity to increase access to safe and nutritious food. Canada's work is also focused on the well-being of women and children in Ethiopia through the G-8 Muskoka Initiative to improve the health and nutritional status of women and children.

In 2011–2012, the Government of Canada and its partners:

## Helped secure the future for children and youth

- contributed to an increase in the proportion of children vaccinated against diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough) and tetanus to 88 percent, and against measles to 86 percent;
- helped increase the proportion of births attended by health extension workers by 5 percent (to 34 percent);
- distributed anti-malarial bed nets to households in malaria-prone areas, maintaining a rate of 100 percent coverage;
- increased, by 55 percent, the detection of tuberculosis, and successfully treated 85 percent of all reported cases in 314 remote rural villages in 12 districts of North Wollo Zone;
- contributed to 7.1 million children receiving essential vitamins and minerals; and
- trained more than 20,000 front line health workers to treat childhood diseases (between 2007 and 2012).

## Increased food security and improved nutrition

- helped prevent the 2011 drought in eastern Africa from becoming a crisis in Ethiopia on the scale seen in neighbouring countries by supporting a cash-for-work program that helped feed 7.6 million people while at the same time addressing underlying causes of food insecurity through activities such as the construction of soil conservation structures and tree planting; and
- trained 3,274 health workers who contributed to improving the health and nutritional status of pregnant and breastfeeding women and of 1.5 million under-five children.



Population – 2011

○ **86.5 million**

HDI rank – 2011

○ **173rd**  
of 187 countries

Percentage of population living on less than  
US\$1.25\* per day

○ **39%**

Gross national income per capita at  
purchasing power parity – 2011

○ **US\$1,017\***

Canadian development assistance –  
2011–2012

○ **\$178.87 million**

\*Based on the constant purchasing  
power of the US dollar in 2005.



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Children  
and Youth



Food  
Security

# GHANA

Ghana is a peaceful and stable democracy and an emerging African economic success story. Having conducted five consecutive democratic elections and two peaceful transitions of power since 1992, it is one of the strongest democracies in Africa and is a leader in driving democracy, stability and prosperity in the region.

Ghana is now recognized as a lower-middle-income country with strong potential for sustained growth. However, it has important developmental, social and economic challenges still to overcome, including recurring food shortages in the three northern regions, growing public debt, and significant numbers of people continuing to live in extreme poverty. The Government of Ghana and its development partners are addressing these challenges. They have worked to develop a strategic vision for the next decade to ensure that growth is balanced and equitable, and focused on the areas that are key to reducing poverty.

Canada's work in Ghana supports the country's development plan: ensuring the people of Ghana have easy access to nutritious food; providing safe drinking water and basic sanitation; improving the health and well-being of children and young people; and addressing inequality between women and men.

Canada also supports the growth of Ghana's economy through private sector investment, to the benefit of Ghanaians. In 2011, Canada began a pilot project in the area around a Rio Tinto Alcan bauxite mine which builds on a relationship developed between the World University Service of Canada (WUSC) and the company. The project will strengthen the local government, helping to provide good quality education and clean water services for 134,030 citizens. It will also train 325 young people to help diversify the local economy.

In 2011–2012 the Government of Canada and its partners:

## Increased food security

- provided nutritious food to nearly 328,000 food-insecure people, including 66,959 children under five, and 101,500 pregnant and lactating women suffering from malnutrition; and
- constructed 250 dams and dugouts that brought a secure water supply for household and agricultural needs in rural parts of Ghana.



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## Helped secure the future of children and youth

- improved access to safe water, reaching 63 percent of households nationwide;
- increased tuberculosis treatments by 70 percent and screening by 60 percent in 10 hospitals in Accra; and
- trained more than 15,000 front-line health workers who provided more than half a million treatments to children suffering from childhood diseases (cumulative from 2007 to 2012).



Population – 2011

○ — **25.5 million**

HDI rank – 2011

○ — **135th**  
of 187 countries

Percentage of population living on less than  
US\$1.25\* per day

○ — **28.6%**

Gross national income per capita at  
purchasing power parity – 2011

○ — **US\$1,684\***

Canadian development assistance –  
2011–2012

○ — **\$107.41 million**

\*Based on the constant purchasing  
power of the US dollar in 2005.





Children  
and Youth



Food  
Security



Sustainable  
Economic  
Growth

# HAITI

Haiti is the poorest country in the Americas. The already dire situation was significantly worsened by the January 2010 earthquake which killed 230,000 people and displaced more than a million others. The earthquake destroyed infrastructure and severely damaged basic services. It also disrupted economic activity across the country.

Canada responded quickly to the earthquake, providing vital emergency humanitarian assistance to Haitians within days. Canada is the second-largest country donor to recovery and reconstruction. This support has helped provide emergency food assistance to 4.3 million Haitians and safe drinking water to 1.7 million people while more than 300,000 families received emergency shelter materials.

More than three years after the 2010 earthquake, Haiti continues to struggle to rebuild and important needs remain with thousands of Haitians still living in camps and temporary housing, some key infrastructure lacking, and essential services not fully restored. In 2011–2012, Canada fulfilled its commitment to Haiti for recovery and reconstruction. Canada continues to work for long-term development and prosperity by supporting Haiti's sustainable economic growth, strengthening its democratic processes and institutions, and securing a better future for children and youth, including through our implementation of Canada's G-8 Muskoka Initiative to improve maternal, newborn and child health. Canada works closely with the Government of Haiti and other donors to ensure that its development efforts are effective, aligned with Haiti's priorities, and will contribute to better development results for Haitians.

Canada's work has already helped deliver significant results both in reconstruction and in securing long-term development.

In 2011–2012, the Government of Canada and its partners:

## Helped secure the future of children and youth

- provided access to obstetric care and supervised care by skilled health workers for 330,000 pregnant women;
- cured 60 percent of Haiti's 33,000 tuberculosis patients and successfully detected 5,200 new cases; and
- provided access to school for 35,000 children, half of them girls.

## Increased food security

- provided training, tools, seeds, and livestock to a total of 13,800 families to help them produce their own food.





## Stimulated sustainable economic growth

- provided financial services, including access to credit to more than 417,000 Haitians, members of a network of 47 credit unions, thereby stimulating Haiti's small and medium business sector; and
- resettled more than 4,600 families displaced by the 2010 earthquake.

In addition, Canada promoted democratic governance by registering 200,000 more citizens in the civil registry and providing them with a secure national identification card. The project has strengthened the civil registry system in Haiti. Haitians now have better access to identity-based transactions such as voting and social services. This project has now reached more than 5 million people since 2008, or 90 percent of the adult population.



Population – 2011

○ — **10.2 million**

HDI rank – 2011

○ — **161st**  
of 187 countries

Percentage of population living on less than  
US\$1.25\* per day

○ — **N/A**

Gross national income per capita at  
purchasing power parity – 2011

○ — **US\$1,070\***

Canadian development assistance –  
2011–2012

○ — **\$159.90 million**

\*Based on the constant purchasing  
power of the US dollar in 2005.







Children  
and Youth



Food  
Security

# HONDURAS

Honduras is one of the poorest countries in Latin America. Its development progress is vulnerable to political instability, fiscal weakness and the effects of severe weather. The economy depends heavily on exports, and it slowed significantly during the global economic crisis. In the short term, the Honduran government will have trouble meeting the country's needs in health and education.

Sixty percent of the rapidly growing Honduran population is under age 25. This places additional stress on the country's health and education systems. It has led to significant rural land degradation and deforestation caused by poor agricultural practices. The country's food supply is vulnerable to both international price fluctuations and natural disasters.

Honduras is also a country with many assets. Its young population has great potential. There is room for growth in agriculture, which would help ensure Hondurans have more secure access to food, reducing the existing high levels of undernutrition.

Canada's work in Honduras supports the Honduran government's National Development Plan. Canada's work aims principally to improve the lives of young people in Honduras and secure access to nutritious food for all its people.

In 2011–2012, the Government of Canada and its partners:

## Helped secure the future for children and youth

- provided 30,000 young men and women with health services, HIV/AIDS prevention, and early pregnancy health care;
- registered 5,774 girls and 6,103 boys for community health care — 95 percent of them received vaccinations;
- provided access to potable water to nearly 24,000 people in 29 communities;
- provided school meals to 156,792 primary school-aged girls and 162,920 boys; and
- helped reduce child and maternal undernutrition for 209,765 Hondurans.



## Increased food security

- trained 4,000 people in sustainable agricultural and water management; and
- installed 500 irrigation systems and more than 400 water filters benefiting 3,000 people.

# HONDURAS

Tegucigalpa



Population – 2011

○ **7.9 million**

HDI rank – 2011

○ **120th**  
of 187 countries

Percentage of population living on less than  
US\$1.25\* per day

○ **17.9%**

Gross national income per capita at  
purchasing power parity – 2011

○ **US\$3,426\***

Canadian development assistance –  
2011–2012

○ **\$39.16 million**

\*Based on the constant purchasing  
power of the US dollar in 2005.





# INDONESIA

Indonesia has made significant progress in development, supported by substantial political and economic reforms. The 2009 legislative and presidential elections were free and fair. Respect for human rights is also improving, although concerns do remain. Equality for women is a significant challenge. Although women are beginning to enjoy a measure of equality with men, they are still largely excluded from the decision-making processes within society. Their access to services and economic opportunities also remains restricted.

After strong growth in the 1990s, the Indonesian economy was severely affected by the 1997 Asian financial crisis. Despite this, the country is weathering the current global economic crisis and recession relatively well, showing growth of 6.4 percent in 2011. However, the importance of natural resources means the economy is very vulnerable to international conditions.

Indonesia is on track to meet many development goals. Its economic progress, however, has not benefited all Indonesians equally. Wide inequalities remain. Large numbers of people live in deep poverty. The country also has wide disparities among its regions, both in economic conditions and, since the country is highly decentralized, in the quality of local government services.

Indonesia does have significant potential for growth. The country has great reserves of natural resources, which, if exploited sustainably, can deliver benefits for its population.

Canada's work in Indonesia is aligned with the Government of Indonesia's priorities as outlined in its five-year development plan. Canada's work is focused on building a sustainable and prosperous economy, in particular on the island of Sulawesi, part of the poorest region of the country.



In 2011–2012, the Government of Canada and its partners:

### Stimulated sustainable economic growth

- strengthened 5,511 small and medium-sized businesses through advice and training in business planning, marketing, loan applications, entrepreneurship and self-employment;
- helped 12 microfinance institutions expand their reach by providing training in human resources management, small business operations and accounting leading to 175,000 microenterprise loans, mostly benefiting women;
- helped create 2,628 new jobs in seaweed, cashew nut and coconut production;
- initiated green farm practices that benefit 1 million people on the island of Sulawesi; and
- secured land titles for thousands of hectares of agricultural land for landless farmers.



Population – 2011

○ **244.8 million**



HDI rank – 2011

○ **121st**  
of 187 countries

Percentage of population living on less than  
US\$1.25\* per day

○ **18.1%**

Gross national income per capita at  
purchasing power parity – 2011

○ **US\$4,154\***

Canadian development assistance –  
2011–2012

○ **\$38.61 million**

\*Based on the constant purchasing  
power of the US dollar in 2005.





Children  
and Youth



Food  
Security

# MALI

In March 2012, dissident elements of the Malian army overthrew the democratic government of the country. The coup d'état ended twenty years of relatively stable democracy in Mali. The situation remains deeply unsettled, and armed rebels have declared the secession of parts of the country's north. In response to the coup, Canada suspended all direct assistance to the Government of Mali. Canada continues to contribute to Malian development through its trusted international partners. Canadian-supported results achieved prior to the coup were real and significant, but they must now be viewed in the shadow of the coup and instability. The full effects of the coup on Mali's development are not yet clear.

Mali is one of the poorest and least developed countries in the world. More than half of its population lives in extreme poverty. Mali has higher rates of infant and maternal mortality, disease, and malnutrition than most countries in sub-Saharan Africa and an illiteracy rate of 75 percent. The population of Mali is young, with 68 percent under age 25. Mali is also a predominantly agricultural nation, with 70 percent of the workforce employed in the sector.

Mali has great potential, in natural resources like minerals and hydrocarbons, and in the agricultural sector. Investments in irrigation and other farming initiatives could have a meaningful impact on reducing poverty and providing access to safe and nutritious food.

Prior to the coup, the Malian government was working toward a clearly defined vision of the country's development, and was taking a leading role in realizing that vision. Canada was working with the Malian

government in support of the country's Poverty Reduction Strategy. The strategy has resulted in the creation of national plans for health, education, small-scale irrigation, public sector reform, justice reform, public sector management, and financial management reform. Canada is also focused on the well-being of women and children in Mali, through the G-8 Muskoka Initiative to improve the health of women and children.

In 2011–2012, the Government of Canada and its partners:

## Helped secure the future for children and youth, including improved maternal, newborn and child health

- provided three doses of life-saving pentavalent vaccine against diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough, hepatitis B and polio to more than 66,500 infants in 2010;
- distributed 615 tons of fortified food to 3,007 mothers and 24,233 infants and children;
- helped the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria provide HIV/AIDS treatment to 28,000 people, detect and treat 17,000 cases of tuberculosis, and distribute 720,000 insecticide-treated bed nets to prevent malaria, between 2002 and 2012;
- helped deliver more than 1.2 million new textbooks, ensuring that every primary school student had two textbooks; and



- helped increase the primary education completion rate from 56 percent in 2009 to 58 percent in 2011 (for girls, the increase was from 47 percent to 51 percent).

### Increased food security

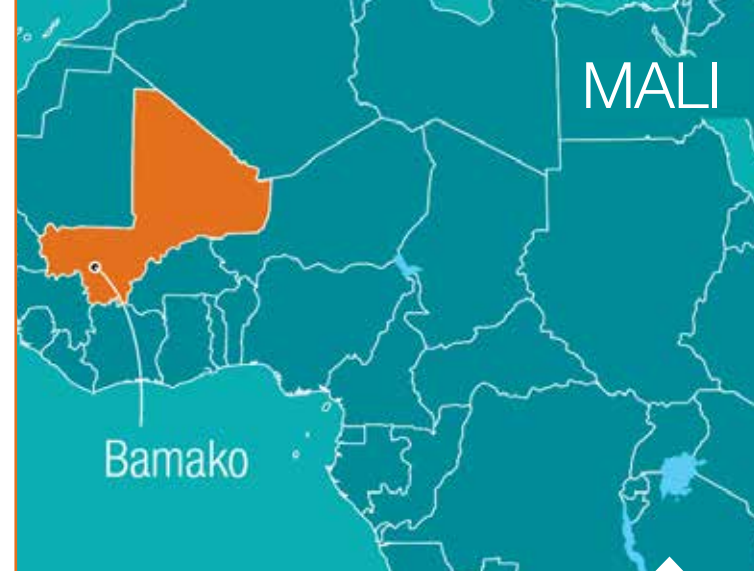
- provided 5,481 tons of food rations to 164,878 people in rural areas, including 82,863 women; and
- helped develop 7,453 hectares of newly irrigated land, which yielded 12,778 tons of paddy rice and 900 tons of fresh produce annually, enough to meet the food needs of 157,000 people.

Canada has also worked to improve governance in Mali, including helping the Office of the Auditor General of Mali update its auditing methods using

international standards, and helped train judges, police, army, and jail administrators in human rights, particularly women's rights.

The Government of Canada remains committed to the people of Mali. Although Canada has not yet resumed programs with the government, it continues to work with its trusted partners to deliver assistance, especially to help secure a safer and brighter future for the children of Mali, address the need for nutritious food, and support maternal and newborn health.

In addition to longer-term initiatives, Canada is providing substantial support through humanitarian partners in Mali to respond to the immediate needs of the population affected by conflict and the 2012 food and nutrition crisis.



Population – 2011

○ — **16.3 million**



HDI rank – 2011

○ — **182nd**  
of 187 countries

Percentage of population living on less than  
US\$1.25\* per day

○ — **50.4%**

Gross national income per capita at  
purchasing power parity – 2011

○ — **US\$853\***

Canadian development assistance –  
2011–2012

○ — **\$70.17 million**

\*Based on the constant purchasing  
power of the US dollar in 2005.







Children  
and Youth



Food  
Security



Sustainable  
Economic  
Growth

# MOZAMBIQUE

Mozambique is an African success story. After decades of war and struggle, the country has become, over the past 19 years, a stable democracy and is making progress on key development goals, thereby demonstrating what assistance and debt relief can achieve with good governance.

Canada is one of the lead donors in Mozambique and is working with the Government of Mozambique to help it reach its national poverty reduction goals. Their poverty reduction strategy has economic growth as its core. The strategy also recognizes the importance of good governance and sound fiscal management. Although Mozambique was hit by the global economic crisis, it remains one of the world's fastest growing economies. Mozambique has great potential for further development, with vast and untapped natural and human resources.

Despite all this, Mozambique is still one of the world's poorest nations. Two thirds of Mozambicans live on less than US\$1.25 a day. Mozambique depends on agriculture, which is vulnerable to cycles of flooding and drought, to feed its people and support economic growth.

Mozambique also suffers from a shortage of skilled workers, especially in health care and education. The lack of health care workers is a critical challenge for providing basic health services, and addressing the high rate of HIV/AIDS in the country. Through the G-8 Muskoka Initiative, Canada is also contributing to efforts to improve the health of women and children.

Canada's work is delivering results for Mozambicans, especially in creating healthy, safe and bright futures for children and a strong, job-producing economy.

In 2011–2012, the Government of Canada and its partners:

## Helped secure the future of children and youth, including improved maternal, newborn and child health

- supported the hiring of 1,688 additional doctors and nurses to improve availability of health care;
- provided antiretroviral treatment for 250,000 HIV positive adults;
- supported a national campaign that vaccinated approximately four million children against measles and provided them with vitamin A supplements;
- trained 100 tuberculosis clinicians and procured three GeneXpert machines for improved diagnosis in Sofala and Manica Province, increasing the number of tuberculosis cases detected and treated; and
- supported the training and hiring of 8,500 new primary school teachers.

## Increased food security

- supported the Mozambican Ministry of Agriculture to provide agricultural advice and services to 534,122 farmers.

## Stimulated sustainable economic growth

- contributed to the introduction of new anti-corruption legislation, and legal protection for whistle-blowers.



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Population – 2011  
○ — **24.4 million**

HDI rank – 2011  
○ — **185th**  
of 187 countries

Percentage of population living on less than  
US\$1.25\* per day  
○ — **59.6%**

Gross national income per capita at  
purchasing power parity – 2011  
○ — **US\$906\***

Canadian development assistance –  
2011–2012  
○ — **\$108.92 million**

\*Based on the constant purchasing  
power of the US dollar in 2005.







Children  
and Youth



Sustainable  
Economic  
Growth

# PAKISTAN

Pakistan faces some of the greatest development challenges in South Asia. About 23 percent of Pakistanis live on less than US\$1.25 a day. Although Pakistan has seen strong economic growth in recent years—close to six percent since the late 1990s—recent economic crises have battered the country. High international oil and food prices have contributed to a growing government budget deficit, inflation and rising poverty. The country has also had to face significant natural disasters such as widespread flooding.

Pakistani women are especially affected by poverty. They face pervasive gender discrimination and comprise a disproportionate number living in poverty. They also face significant threats to their health as Pakistan struggles with high mortality rates for mothers and children.

Pakistan is a young country. Sixty-one percent of Pakistanis are 24 or younger. Pakistan's educational system is not equipped to address the needs of the population bulge, leaving young Pakistanis vulnerable to unemployment and poverty. Economically marginalized young Pakistanis are vulnerable to political and religious extremism, contributing to internal instability.

Elections in February 2008 marked the return of a civilian government after a decade of military rule. Nonetheless, Pakistan's democracy is fragile. Its institutions remain weak. However, Pakistan has a vibrant civil society. Pakistan also faces significant threats from the spillover of violence and instability along its porous border with Afghanistan.

Canada is working in Pakistan with its partners to deliver focused assistance to secure brighter futures for young Pakistanis through support to the education system. Canada is also working to support economic growth and build strong foundations.

In 2011–2012 the Government of Canada and its partners:

## Helped secure the future of children and youth

- supported the provision of stipends for close to 400,000 girls to keep them in middle school;
- supported efforts to increase treatment of tuberculosis by using mobile phones and financial incentives to help a network of private clinics serving poor communities in Karachi find twice as many people with tuberculosis in 2011 compared to the previous year; and
- delivered 313,851 metric tonnes of iodized salt to protect 78.5 million people, including 2.34 million newborns, from iodine deficiency.



## Stimulated sustainable economic growth

- supported the training of more than 23,000 aspiring women entrepreneurs in basic financial literacy; and
- reached more than 20,000 women through projects that increased incomes and financial decision-making power in the dairy, embellished fabric, glass bangle, and seedling sectors.

Canada provided significant humanitarian assistance to Pakistan in 2011, helping provide emergency food to 3.5 million people affected by monsoon floods in southern Pakistan, and providing drinking water to approximately 220,000 people affected by instability in the country's northwest.

Canada also supported the global campaign to eradicate polio in Pakistan. As a result, the number of regions where wild polio virus is endemic was reduced to one following scaled-up immunization campaigns.



Population – 2011

○ — **179.9 million**

HDI rank – 2011

○ — **146th**  
of 187 countries

Percentage of population living on less than  
US\$1.25\* per day

○ — **21%**

Gross national income per capita at  
purchasing power parity – 2011

○ — **US\$2,566\***

Canadian development assistance –  
2011–2012

○ — **\$69.40 million**

\*Based on the constant purchasing  
power of the US dollar in 2005.



Children  
and Youth



Sustainable  
Economic  
Growth

# PERU

Peru has seen significant economic growth over recent years, due to strong prices for the country's natural resources, especially minerals and natural gas. The country was relatively well positioned to weather the global economic crisis, thanks to sound economic policies. It also plays a significant role in promoting democracy, stability, security and human rights in Latin America.

Despite overall economic growth, more than two million Peruvians live in extreme poverty. Women, children, and indigenous people living in rural areas and the highlands are the most vulnerable. Although Peru has made significant strides in ensuring access to education in recent years, the quality of education remains among the lowest in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Canada's work supports the Peruvian government's priority of social inclusion by targeting rural areas and disadvantaged populations such as indigenous groups, women, and girls. Canada's support helps Peru so that it can better take advantage of its natural resources and work to improve economic opportunities for all Peruvians in alignment with the development needs of Peru.

Canada's work with its partners is delivering results for Peruvians.

In 2011–2012, the Government of Canada and its partners:

## Stimulated sustainable economic growth

- increased safety awareness of the hazards of small-scale mining by training 150 regional public servants and 2,000 artisanal miners;
- created the *Municipio al Dia* website, which is a web-platform that has provided more than 1,000 municipalities with information to guide their management and investment decisions using royalties from natural resources, including mining; and
- trained some 1,500 officials and civil society representatives on preventing and managing conflicts linked to natural resources.



## Helped secure the future for children and youth

- matched over 1,800 teachers with experienced teachers as mentors, helping strengthen basic education in rural areas serving 37,000 students;
- provided nutrient supplements to undernourished boys and girls, resulting in a 16-percent decrease in chronic malnutrition; and
- translated 41 primary school texts into indigenous languages for 104,000 boys and girls.

Canada also worked to improve democratic governance and provided more than 124,000 Peruvians with pertinent information on their legal rights.



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Population – 2011  
○ — **9.7 million**



HDI rank – 2011  
○ — **77th**  
of 187 countries

Percentage of population living on less than  
US\$1.25\* per day  
○ — **4.9%**

Gross national income per capita at  
purchasing power parity – 2011  
○ — **US\$9,306\***

Canadian development assistance –  
2011–2012  
○ — **\$27.54 million**

\*Based on the constant purchasing  
power of the US dollar in 2005.





Children  
and Youth



Food  
Security

# SENEGAL

Canada's work in Senegal aligns with the country's poverty reduction strategy.

Senegal provides strong leadership on the African continent and is a hub of economic and political stability in West Africa. Senegal also plays an important role in peace talks and peacekeeping missions in Africa, for instance in Sudan.

Senegal is still a very poor nation. A third of its population lives in extreme poverty, especially in the rural areas. Unemployment and underemployment rates are high, especially among youth. Not everyone has access to education, and illiteracy is widespread, especially among women and girls. Senegal faces high demographic pressures. Its population is now estimated at 12.8 million, but with 68 percent of Senegalese under age 25, its population is growing rapidly. Every year, approximately 100,000 new young people enter the labour market, many of whom could not previously find work.

Environmental degradation is an obstacle to development in some regions of the country, weakening Senegal's capacity to feed its people. In 2008 the country faced a food crisis triggered by low rainfall and the global rise in prices for basic commodities.

Development efforts in Senegal aim principally at reducing household poverty and increasing opportunities for youth.

In 2011–2012 the Government of Canada and its partners:

## Helped secure the future of children and youth

- increased the primary school completion rate from 59.1 percent in 2010 to 66.5 percent in 2011 thanks to more schools, a better teacher-student ratio, more textbooks and desks, and a healthier environment for learning through better sanitation and water stations;
- trained 13,292 preschool and elementary teachers;
- helped the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria provide HIV/AIDS treatment to 7,200 people, detect and treat 19,000 cases of tuberculosis, and distribute 1.4 million insecticide-treated bed nets for the prevention of malaria (these figures apply to the time between 2002 and 2011); and
- translated 41 primary school texts into indigenous languages for 104,000 boys and girls.



## Increased food security

- created 50 new cereal banks serving over 81,000 people, 30 percent of them women; and
- increased the number of people using microfinance loans, from 712,500 in 2005 to 1.6 million in 2011, 44 percent of them women.



Population – 2011  
○ — **13.1 million**

HDI rank – 2011  
○ — **154th**  
of 187 countries

Percentage of population living on less than  
US\$1.25\* per day  
○ — **33.5%**

Gross national income per capita at  
purchasing power parity – 2011  
○ — **US\$1,653\***

Canadian development assistance –  
2011–2012  
○ — **\$65.92 million**

\*Based on the constant purchasing  
power of the US dollar in 2005.





Children  
and Youth



Food  
Security

# SOUTH SUDAN

In July 2011, South Sudan became Africa's 54th country when it gained its independence from Sudan, ending decades of civil war. Instability continues, caused in part by unresolved post-independence disputes between Sudan and South Sudan, mainly related to border demarcation and oil revenue sharing.

The civil war has left South Sudan with some of the worst development and humanitarian indicators in the world. Ninety percent of the population lives below the national poverty line. Almost half of the population is food insecure and almost 23 percent rely on food assistance. The child mortality rate is high at 106 deaths per 1,000 live births, while the maternal mortality rate is among the highest in the world at 2,054 per 100,000 live births.

Although South Sudan continues to face significant challenges, there is great potential for development. The country has abundant natural resources and fertile land that could lead to food security and agricultural development. The agricultural sector has enormous potential and is vital to the country's economic prosperity. There is also considerable potential to help build the capacity of South Sudan's nascent government to deliver services, such as health, accountably and effectively.

Canada is working to support poverty alleviation and to create the conditions for long-term peace, stability and prosperity in South Sudan. South Sudan is also a partner country with Canada in improving women's and children's health under the G-8 Muskoka Initiative.

Canada's work in South Sudan focuses on improving food security through agricultural development and strengthening health service delivery, particularly for women and children. Canada also supports the

Government of South Sudan's ability to manage public resources effectively.

In 2011–2012, the Government of Canada and its partners:

## Helped secure the future of children and youth, including improved maternal, newborn and child health

- trained staff who helped more than 3,000 women deliver their babies safely;
- improved access to basic health services for more than 20,000 children;
- built or rehabilitated 66 health facilities, as well as 47 buildings at the Juba Teaching Hospital in South Sudan, which receives 100,000 patients each year;
- provided family tracing and reunification services to more than 2,000 children;
- trained 800 armed forces officers about children's rights;
- provided reintegration assistance to more than 900 children, of whom more than 500 were formerly associated with armed groups;
- conducted mine risk education reaching 30,000 children, youth and community members in the three states most heavily contaminated by mines and explosives; and
- trained 90 police and justice officials to create safe environments and use non-threatening communication techniques when interacting with children.





## Improved food security

- provided seeds and tools to 14,460 households to enable food production;
- increased community agricultural production, benefiting more than 8,000 households;
- formed 53 Farmer Field Schools, benefiting 1,060 farmers; and
- trained farmers in techniques to increase acreage under production, thereby reducing the annual hunger gap – when households lack sufficient food – by as much as 75 percent in one county.

In addition, the Government of Canada has strengthened good governance by helping the Government of South Sudan institute a payroll system paying 150,000 public servants every month, on time.

Canada responded to humanitarian crises in South Sudan by providing food, water and sanitation, healthcare, emergency nutritional support and shelter for vulnerable populations including:

- supported the World Food Programme's provision of emergency food assistance to 1.5 million people; and
- helped Médecins Sans Frontières (Doctors Without Borders) provide emergency medical assistance to more than 500,000 people in Jonglei State.



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**No statistics are yet available for South Sudan, because of its recent independence.**



Children  
and Youth



Sustainable  
Economic  
Growth

# TANZANIA

Tanzania is a democratic and stable country facing challenges similar to other developing states. Its government institutions are becoming stronger, especially the ministries of Finance, Education, and Health. The global economic downturn added to existing challenges faced by the Tanzanian economy. Tourism declined, as did the market for its major exports including cotton, coffee, tanzanite, and diamonds, which left the Government of Tanzania facing declining revenues.

Despite these challenges, Tanzania has shown great resilience. The Government of Tanzania has one of Africa's strongest records on governance and human rights. It is already making progress on its key priorities in growth and poverty reduction. Tanzania is a recognized and respected leader in southern and eastern Africa.

In December 2012, with Canada's support, Tanzania became compliant with the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI). In joining the international initiative, Tanzania committed to develop its natural resources transparently to the benefit of Tanzanians.

Canada supports Tanzania to deliver results that support the country's National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty 2010–2015. Tanzania is making progress towards meeting its goals on education and equality between women and men, but also needs to ensure that economic growth contributes to combating poverty, maternal mortality, and HIV/AIDS.

Together, Canada and Tanzania are delivering results that benefit all Tanzanians by fostering economic growth; building stronger health and education systems; advancing the equality of women and men; combating HIV/AIDS; and improving the Government's capacity to deliver quality services and respond effectively to the needs of the population. Canada is also contributing to the health and well-being of women and children in Tanzania through the G-8 Muskoka Initiative.

Canadian assistance is delivering results for Tanzanians, especially in creating healthy, safe, and bright futures for children and a strong, job-producing economy.

In 2011–2012 and over time, the Government of Canada and its partners:

## Helped secure the future of children and youth, including improving maternal, newborn and child health

- increased the proportion of babies delivered by skilled health workers over five years from 46 percent in 2004–2005 to 51 percent in 2010–2011;
- helped the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria provide HIV/AIDS treatment to 280,000 people and distribute 23 million insecticide-treated bed nets to prevent malaria, between 2002 and 2012;



- helped the Stop TB Partnership provide adult and pediatric anti-tuberculosis drugs to 110,000 people and increased early tuberculosis case detection by engaging and mentoring community health workers and traditional healers;
- boosted secondary school enrolment by 22 percent from 1,466,402 in 2009–2010 to 1,789,547 in 2010–2011; and
- provided eyesight-restoring surgeries for more than 8,000 young Tanzanians.

## Stimulated sustainable economic growth

- helped increase enrolment in technical training colleges by more than 69 percent from 50,173 in 2009–2010 to 85,040 in 2010–2011; and
- boosted by 83,000 the number of women and young people who had access to financial services between 2010 and 2011.



Population – 2011

○ — **47.6 million**



HDI rank – 2011

○ — **152nd**  
of 187 countries

Percentage of population living on less than  
US\$1.25\* per day

○ — **67.9%**

Gross national income per capita at  
purchasing power parity – 2011

○ — **US\$1,383\***

Canadian development assistance –  
2011–2012

○ — **\$161.66 million**

\*Based on the constant purchasing  
power of the US dollar in 2005.



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# UKRAINE

Ukraine and Canada have close and long-standing ties. After decades in the Soviet Union, Ukraine is now a functioning market economy and a member of the World Trade Organization. Despite robust growth, averaging 7.5 percent annually between 2000 and 2007, Ukraine was hit hard by the global economic crisis of 2008. It remains more vulnerable than many eastern European countries because of its dependency on heavy industry, and because of weaknesses in its financial and banking sectors.

Ukraine's key development challenges include a weak business environment, because of red tape and uncompetitive small and medium enterprises. There is a large economic gap between rural and urban Ukrainians, which persists due to a lack of land reform. Ukraine also faces institutional challenges to its progress. Reform of government policies and institutions is slow and uncertain, and democratic institutions and practices need to be strengthened.

Canada's objective in Ukraine is to increase economic opportunities for Ukrainians in a strengthened democracy under the rule of law.

In 2011–2012, the Government of Canada and its partners:

## Stimulated sustainable economic growth

- improved the business environment by streamlining and simplifying burdensome administrative and regulatory procedures, and increasing the accountability and effectiveness of public institutions;
- increased horticultural production to 10,000 tonnes of produce worth \$8 million;
- provided technical assistance to 3,390 dairy farmers, resulting in increased milk yields, better milk quality, and increased profits;
- supported co-ops that helped 5,421 smallholder farmers increase their competitiveness through the cultivation of higher-value crops, increasing farmers' income by 60 percent since 2009;
- trained 600 civil servants and others in strategic planning, project management and alternative financing for regional economic development; and
- helped the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria provide HIV/AIDS treatment to 5,300 people, and detect and treat 10,000 cases of tuberculosis between 2002 and 2012.

In addition, Canada worked to advance democracy in Ukraine:

- improved the rule of law through reforms to the judicial system, and strengthened democratic institutions for free and fair elections; and
- piloted youth justice programs, including youth crime prevention, specialized court processes for young offenders, and a rehabilitation program for young people.



Population – 2011

○ — **44.9 million**



HDI rank – 2011

○ — **78th**  
of 187 countries

Percentage of population living on less than  
US\$1.25\* per day

○ — **0.1%**

Gross national income per capita at  
purchasing power parity – 2011

○ — **US\$6,428\***

Canadian development assistance –  
2011–2012

○ — **\$25.20 million**

\*Based on the constant purchasing  
power of the US dollar in 2005.



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# VIETNAM

Vietnam has made significant development progress over the past decade and is increasingly integrated in the world economy. The country has reduced poverty rapidly: in 1993, 64 percent of Vietnamese lived on less than \$US1.25 a day, and by 2011, that figure had fallen to 16.9 percent. Despite the global economic recession, the Vietnamese economy grew by an estimated six percent in 2008. Vietnam has already achieved the Millennium Development Goals of eradicating extreme poverty and improving the health of mothers. Between 1990 and 2007, Vietnam cut child mortality rates in half and will likely achieve universal primary school enrolment soon.

Despite this significant progress, Vietnam continues to rank low in human development, with widespread poverty, especially among ethnic minorities and in rural areas. Vietnam is a one-party state. Although there are some signs of increasing accountability and transparency, significant concerns remain about human rights, including freedom of expression and association.

The Government of Vietnam has taken strong ownership of its development agenda, and Canada is working with it to build prosperity through economic growth and to provide access to safe and nutritious food, by working on strengthening institutions and developing human resources.

Canada's work is delivering results for Vietnamese people, including making economic growth possible; helping businesses grow, becoming more productive and competitive; and investing in people and improving food quality and safety.

In 2011–2012, the Government of Canada and its partners:

## Stimulated sustainable economic growth

- contributed to establishing modern budget management systems for local governments in 35 provinces;
- contributed to training more than 4,800 legislators and government staff on policy development and law-making;
- strengthened the capacity of ten partner organizations working in private sector development by helping 7,966 people, 67 percent of whom were women, acquire new skills in areas such as teaching, training the trainers, and communications; and
- trained 7,800 students in communications, team-work, conflict resolution, interpersonal skills, information management and interview techniques, resulting in eighty-five percent of the students finding employment.

## Increased food security

- rehabilitated 12 small-scale irrigation works servicing more than 1,000 hectares of rice fields, and improved village roads for 400 households in Ha Tinh Province.



In addition, Canada supported significant initiatives in health, including:

- helped the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria provide HIV/AIDS treatment to 19,000 people, detect and treat 4,900 cases of tuberculosis, and distribute 3.7 million insecticide-treated bed nets for the prevention of malaria, between 2002 and 2012;
- helped the Stop TB Partnership, through the TB REACH initiative, increase tuberculosis case detection, reduce tuberculosis mortality and transmission, and improve access to health care for prisoners and prison staff; and
- helped the Tuberculosis Department of the World Health Organization diagnose 3,900 tuberculosis cases in the three largest national hospitals in Hanoi.



Population – 2011

○ — **89.7 million**

HDI rank – 2011

○ — **N/A**  
of 187 countries

Percentage of population living on less than  
US\$1.25\* per day

○ — **16.9%**

Gross national income per capita at  
purchasing power parity – 2011

○ — **US\$2,970\***

Canadian development assistance –  
2011–2012

○ — **\$51.06 million**

\*Based on the constant purchasing  
power of the US dollar in 2005.





Food  
Security



Sustainable  
Economic  
Growth

# WEST BANK AND GAZA

Progress on development in the West Bank and Gaza depends on the successful resolution of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. The ability of the Palestinian Authority to govern fully and promote development is limited by restrictions on access and movement in the West Bank, and the takeover of Gaza by Hamas. Despite large amounts of assistance, progress toward development goals on poverty, hunger, health, education, and the environment has largely stagnated.

Approximately one quarter of Palestinians live in poverty — and about half of them live in extreme poverty. About one quarter of Palestinians do not have secure access to nutritious food, particularly in Gaza, where the majority of the population relies on humanitarian assistance. The rate of chronic malnutrition in children under five has increased, reaching about 10 percent.

Canada's assistance aligns with the Palestinian Authority's development plans. Canada only supports humanitarian assistance through its trusted partners. In the West Bank, Canada's development assistance focuses on strengthening institutions, the rule of law and respect for human rights; increasing economic growth; and providing safe and nutritious food for Palestinian people who are vulnerable and most in need.

In 2011–2012, the Government of Canada and its partners:

## Increased food security and provided humanitarian assistance

- provided food assistance and vouchers to households in the West Bank for an estimated 454,000 people;
- trained 514 households in 'backyard food and livestock production', improving cattle, sheep, and goat herd management and productivity; and
- helped improve water supply and wastewater treatment infrastructure for 500,000 Palestinians in Gaza, and 87,000 in the West Bank.

## Stimulated sustainable economic growth

- helped the Ministry of National Economy open decentralized service offices and promote business registration, resulting in an increase of more than 600 percent in newly registered firms;
- helped improve the budgeting and financial control processes of the Palestinian Authority; and
- helped establish regular external audits of the Ministry of Finance.



# WEST BANK GAZA



Population – 2011

○ **4.3 million**

HDI rank – 2011

○ **110th**  
of 187 countries

Percentage of population living on less than  
US\$1.25\* per day

○ **0%**

Gross national income per capita at  
purchasing power parity – 2011

○ **US\$3,359\***

Canadian development assistance –  
2011–2012

○ **\$51.06 million**

\*Based on the constant purchasing  
power of the US dollar in 2005.