

Transparency Initiative (EITI). Through support to a multidonor trust fund managed by the World Bank, Canada is assisting 37 countries to implement the EITI standards. Canada's strategic and early bilateral support of EITI in Mozambique and Tanzania was instrumental in both countries achieving EITI-compliant status by the end of 2012. Canada's support to the Tanzania Minerals Audit Agency to monitor and audit mining operations has already helped the Agency significantly increase government revenue from this sector.

- On January 8, 2013, Prime Minister Stephen Harper announced Canada's contribution of \$15.3 million over five years to support African countries in the transparent, equitable and optimal development of Africa's mineral resources. Through this commitment, Canada became a leading contributor to the African Mineral Development Centre, an initiative of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa that aims to improve the governance of Africa's mining systems, which hold considerable potential to contribute to the social and economic development of the continent.
- In Peru, Canada funded the training of municipal officials responsible for investing natural resource royalties in public works projects in 30 municipalities. This training has translated into better municipal investments that are improving the lives of local populations, with projects in education, health, transportation and irrigation currently benefiting up to 95,000 people.

To support the growth of businesses, especially those led by women, CIDA has placed emphasis on the challenges women face in participating fully and equally in many economies as employees, employers, farmers and entrepreneurs. For example, Canada's programming in Pakistan with the Mennonite Economic Development Associates helped more than 20,000 self-employed poor women to improve the efficiency of their businesses and their access to markets. As a result, the women who participated saw increases in income (up to 144 percent), in ownership of assets and in their participation in household decision making.

As well, CIDA supported developing countries in their efforts to help young people and adults acquire the skills to secure productive employment and contribute to their communities. For instance, in Colombia, 11,700 youth were provided with business and leadership training in the conflict-affected province of Nariño, and 2,557 youth (1,402 girls and 1,155 boys) received training through the

Youth Leadership and Gender Equality School. Sixty business plans have been prepared by youth who will now receive training in sustainable agriculture and crop management.

Advancing democracy \$114.2 million

Democracy is a cornerstone of sustainable development and poverty reduction. In partner countries, Canada engages in policy dialogue and identifies specific areas where investment in the advancement of democracy can be most effective. The following examples illustrate the impact of the investments made by CIDA and its partners in 2012–2013:

- the development of a new draft Constitution in Zimbabwe;
- credible elections or referenda in Kenya, Pakistan and Ukraine;
- strengthened justice systems in Jamaica and the West Bank and Gaza;
- support for human rights: on a wide scale in eight South-East Asian countries, in highly targeted initiatives such as a National Human Rights Ombudsman's Office in Bolivia, and through the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights; and
- with long-term institutional support from Canada and other donors, the United Nations Development Programme helped 95 countries between 2008 and 2012 to improve the delivery of public services, strengthened the capacities of more than 60 parliaments and 70 human rights institutions, helped more than 60 countries with electoral cycle management, and ensured the participation of 17.3 million underrepresented and marginalized people in elections and constitutional processes.

INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

More frequent and severe natural disasters, global economic instability affecting food and energy prices, and increasing conflicts and violence around the world all contributed to the greater need for humanitarian assistance in 2012–2013. Although the United Nations' initial funding request of \$7.7 billion to assist more than 51 million people in the developing world was itself unprecedented, by mid-2012