

children, including orphans and child-headed households.

- In Ukraine, Canada helped lay the groundwork for a new criminal justice system for minors. This included the implementation of a pilot project for a youth attendance centre in Melitopol, which is supporting the rehabilitation of 23 young offenders and their reintegration into society. This pilot is to be scaled up across the country in 2014.
- In the Democratic Republic of Congo, Canada helped more than 4,500 survivors of sexual violence, mostly women and girls, receive medical, psychosocial and legal assistance; as well, 683 survivors acquire income-generating skills that have contributed to their economic empowerment.
- Canada's support to the Children Lead the Way project of Save the Children improved working conditions for children and youth in Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Kenya, Nicaragua and Peru by strengthening working children's participation in advocacy. Approximately 6,000 girls and boys participated in activities to influence local and national governments on issues such as education, health and human rights. Overall, 14,655 women and 14,657 men have been sensitized to issues such as child rights and protection, working children, and exploitation.

#### **Stimulating sustainable economic growth \$954.6 million**

In 2012–2013, CIDA continued to assist its development partners to create the conditions for strong and sustainable private-sector-led growth through its Sustainable Economic Growth Strategy. The strategy's three paths—building economic foundations, growing businesses, and investing in people—target the main conditions for achieving private-sector-led sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction.

CIDA recognized the important role of the private sector in achieving sustainable economic growth in developing countries, and of leveraging actors of all sizes as part of the Government of Canada's efforts to reduce global poverty. Therefore, CIDA pursued results in the areas of investment (to leverage more private investment in developing countries), partnerships (to support more co-financed partnerships between the private sector and not-for-profit partners) and innovation (to support more bold ideas and

innovative financing solutions to solve intractable development challenges).

Canada is working in partnership with multilateral development institutions to encourage private investment, partnerships and innovation. On April 23, 2012, Finance Canada, DFAIT and CIDA signed a Strategic Cooperation Document with the International Finance Corporation to improve Canada's coordination and collaboration with the private sector arm of the World Bank Group. CIDA also worked with the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency to develop a Conflict-Affected and Fragile Economies Facility. The Facility will help to increase foreign investment in fragile and conflict-affected countries by supporting private sector firms' access to political risk insurance.

With long-term institutional support from Canada and other donors, international financial institutions have enabled sustainable economic growth in developing countries. For example, as of 2012, the African Development Bank had helped to install 1,110 megawatts of power capacity, enough to supply 20 million households, and had invested in infrastructure to improve access to transport for 34 million people. Between 2009 and 2012, the Asian Development Bank provided more than 3.3 million households with new water supply and 3.3 million households with new sanitation services.

Natural resources, particularly extractives, represent one of the fastest-growing economic sectors in many developing countries. Canada is helping resource-rich countries sustainably develop their extractive sector by focusing on improving resource governance capacity, supporting local economic development, and enabling communities to maximize benefits from extractive initiatives. Through these actions, Canada also seeks to advance international standards and guidelines, and promote best practices for improved performance. Key initiatives include:

- In 2012–2013, Canada established the Canadian International Institute for Extractive Industries and Development. Housed by the University of British Columbia, in coalition with Simon Fraser University and École Polytechnique de Montréal, the Institute will serve as the Canadian flagship centre for private sector, non-governmental and academic expertise in resource governance in developing countries.
- Recognized as a global leader in promoting transparency and accountability in the extractive sector, Canada is a major supporter of the Extractive Industries