

- A further \$50 million has been committed to the global campaign to eradicate polio by 2005, in collaboration with UNICEF and the World Health Organization. Polio still afflicts seven countries, of which four are in Africa. Its eradication would improve the quality of life for millions in Africa and free up resources within the health and social sectors in affected African countries. Canada was the first of the G8 countries to pledge new funds in support of the G8's promise to provide the financial resources necessary. Canada's contribution enables UNICEF and WHO to carry out critical work, such as vaccination.
- Canada has committed \$1.5 million to child development in Africa through programs for children and youth, with support from Right to Play, a Toronto-based non-governmental organization. Communities in refugee camps in the Horn of Africa are the first beneficiaries of these programs, which contribute to the physical and psychological development of children.
- Canada is also contributing over \$70 million for HIV/AIDS treatment and prevention programs in sub-Saharan Africa over five years — by strengthening local community groups, providing professional training, and working with women and children to improve knowledge of prevention and palliative strategies.

Agriculture and water

NEPAD emphasizes that improved agricultural performance is a prerequisite for economic development on the continent. Canada is supporting African efforts to achieve food security, to increase agricultural productivity and to improve sustainable access to safe and adequate drinking water and sanitation, especially for the poor.

- **Canada has committed \$40 million for research on agricultural productivity.**
- **Canada has committed \$50 million to improve water management and access to fresh water and sanitation.**
- **Canada has provided more than \$100 million in humanitarian aid to relieve famine.**

- Canada has committed \$40 million for research on agricultural productivity in Africa, in conjunction with the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research. As a result, all of the consultative group's 16 agricultural research centres are increasing their Africa-specific research, focusing on the needs of small-scale farmers and women producers. In Africa, the consultative