focusing on four key themes until 2014: children and youth; security, rule of law and human rights; regional diplomacy; and humanitarian assistance. Notable examples of successful CIDA programming in 2011 include: helping provide polio vaccines; helping 7.48 million students gain access to education; and creating 5,000 construction jobs through the Arghandab Irrigation Rehabilitation Project. In addition, CIDA has supported the Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission.

- **Haiti**: CIDA spent a total of $150.56 million in bilateral assistance to Haiti in 2011—2012. The Agency continued to address both the short-term post-earthquake needs of the population and the country's long-term development challenges. Examples of CIDA's achievements include helping 330,000 pregnant women gain access to free obstetric care, and helping 2,335 families resettled from the Champ de Mars refugee camp following the earthquake.

2. Increasing food security

CIDA's Food Security Strategy follows three paths: sustainable agricultural development, food assistance and nutrition, and research and development. In line with this strategy, significant progress was made by CIDA.

- As part of the 2009 G8 L'Aquila Food Security Initiative, Canada funded a food-for-work project in Ethiopia that helped 7.6 million food-insecure people. In Ghana, CIDA's support to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture contributed to an increase in production of staple food of 763,000 tonnes.

- In 2011—2012, CIDA chaired the negotiations of the new Food Assistance Convention, an international treaty with the objective of ensuring quality food aid is available on a predictable basis to help meet the food needs of developing countries. Canada successfully met its objective of ensuring that the new treaty provides a broad range of food assistance interventions, such as micronutrients and new nutritional products.

3. Securing the future of children and youth

- **Child survival including maternal health:** Canada, through CIDA, continued to support the Muskoka Initiative for Maternal, Newborn and Child Health that was launched in 2010 at the G8 Summit. This support was manifested by a partnership with the GAVI Alliance to improve access to immunization in

developing countries. Canada also supported the H4+ health partnership, an initiative of UN agencies to strengthen the delivery of maternal, newborn and child services in countries with high levels of maternal and child mortality.

- **Access to a quality education:** In Bangladesh, CIDA helped to establish more than 6,600 learning centres and helped improve the literacy, numeracy and life skills of more than 122,000 children —60 percent of whom were girls.

- **Safe and secure futures for children and youth:** In Colombia, CIDA collaborated with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to protect the rights of more than 84,000 internally displaced children and youth, ensuring that they were registered, received identity cards, and gained access to government services including education.

4. Stimulating sustainable growth

CIDA's Sustainable Economic Growth Strategy focuses on three paths: building economic foundations, growing businesses, and investing in people. In 2011–2012, CIDA focused on natural resource governance, women's economic empowerment, and support for the production and selling of products. A key CIDA initiative in this area was the creation of the Canadian International Institute for Extractive Industries and Development, announced by Prime Minister Stephen Harper on October 27, 2011. The Institute will support policy development, good governance, and responsible management of the extractive sector in developing countries through capacity building, technical assistance, and applied research.

5. Achieving management and program delivery excellence

CIDA has restructured and streamlined its management and internal services to increase efficiency, effectiveness and timeliness of program delivery. The Agency has moved more functions to the countries where its programming is located to increase management and program delivery excellence. As of 2011–2012, 12 of 15 targeted country programs now have decentralized management teams. CIDA has also delivered development assistance faster and more efficiently by introducing streamlined, standardized and automated business processes; these processes have helped CIDA put a greater focus on fewer country programs, untie its aid, and reduce red tape.