

- Since 1971, Canada and other donors have supported the Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research to improve wheat, maize and rice crops in developing countries, resulting in benefits of more than US\$10 billion annually.
- Through Canada's support, the Pan-Africa Bean Research Alliance met its 2012–2013 targets of 10 million households (at least 50 percent women-led) using improved and marketable bean varieties, new crop management techniques, and micronutrient-rich, bean-based products. Farm yields improved across eight Alliance countries, with some doubling yields.

Securing the future of children and youth \$1,011.2 million

Over the past year, CIDA continued making steady progress in implementing its Children and Youth Strategy, focusing on three paths—child survival (including maternal health), access to quality education, and safe and secure futures for children and youth.

As part of its focus on child survival, Canada worked with governments and global partners to accelerate efforts aimed at improving maternal, newborn, and child health. Canada's leadership and substantial investment in the Muskoka Initiative on Maternal, Newborn and Child Health has contributed to strengthening health systems to deliver essential services, reducing the impact of diseases and illnesses that primarily affect women and children, and improving nutrition for women and children.

Canada's approach is already showing tangible results at the country level. For example,

- In Tanzania, Canada has helped provide primary health care services, including maternal, newborn, and child health services, to more than 43 million people through 4,600 local health facilities.
- Canada worked closely with the Ottawa-based Micronutrient Initiative to provide: 186 million children with twice-annual vitamin A supplements that help reduce blindness, illness and death; more than 300 million people with iodized salt, resulting in an estimated six million newborns protected from iodine deficiency in 2012; and more than five million children with zinc and oral rehydration tablets to treat diarrheal diseases.
- CIDA continued its polio vaccination programming in Afghanistan, helping immunize more than seven million children and reducing the incidence of the disease for the most part to the southern region of the country.
- Since setting up systems for tracking results in 2004, the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria, with the support of Canada and other donors, has ensured that 1.7 million HIV-positive pregnant women received antiretroviral drugs to prevent HIV transmission to infants.

In 2012–2013, Canada's contributions helped improve access to quality basic education by promoting girls' education and building national education systems in a number of countries, including fragile states. In collaboration with other stakeholders, Canada is contributing to significant increases in primary school enrolment for girls and boys in developing countries. Canada's support in 2012–2013 contributed to the following results:

- In Afghanistan, Canada and other donors supported the Ministry of Education in ensuring access to quality education for approximately 7.7 million children, three million of whom are girls.
- In Bangladesh, Canada and other donors helped 340,225 poor children (of whom 61 percent are girls) obtain pre-primary education through 12,000 non-formal pre-primary schools, and 673,815 poor children (of whom 63 percent are girls) obtain primary education through 22,718 non-formal primary schools.
- In Peru, Canada contributed to improved education for 171,805 young indigenous children (of whom 49.1 percent are girls) whose first language is not Spanish.

CIDA has supported developing countries in ensuring the safety and security of children and youth by improving the livelihoods of street youth, establishing laws that protect children, and offering youth-at-risk positive alternatives to violence and crime. For example,

- With long-term institutional support from Canada and other donors, UNICEF supported social protection interventions last year in 104 countries for children and families affected by the global economic crisis (to provide access to health, education, nutrition and other services). This included large-scale national social cash-transfer programs that reached hundreds of thousands of