

APPENDIX: SUMMARY OF CIDA'S 2011–2012 DEPARTMENTAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

In 2011–2012, CIDA contributed to ensuring food security, generating sustainable economic growth, giving children and youth a better future, and responding to humanitarian crises.

To carry out its mandate and maintain its operations in 2011–2012, CIDA planned \$3,445,591,000 in spending, with total authorities of \$4,279,352,000. Actual spending for that period was \$3,896,369,000. The variance of \$834 million between 2011–2012 planned spending and authorities reflects the supplementary funding received for programs and initiatives such as the Fast Start Financing Initiative on climate change and humanitarian assistance following the East African drought. Authorities also include the Pakistan-Canada Debt for Education Conversion initiative.

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

CIDA's Report on Plans and Priorities for 2011–2012 set out three indicators of progress in poverty reduction.

1. Reduction in the percentage of population below the international poverty line of US\$1.25 per day in countries where CIDA engages in international development.

Results in CIDA's countries of focus vary significantly from country to country. The average decrease in the percentage of the population living under the \$1.25 poverty line in countries of focus between 2005 and 2010 is 3.7 percent. Every country experienced a decrease in absolute numbers of poor. The most dramatic decreases were in Bangladesh, Colombia and Honduras. The smallest decreases were in Mali, Pakistan, Ukraine and West Bank/Gaza.

2. Progress toward the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in countries where CIDA engages in international development.

With less than two years before the 2015 deadline, there is broad progress towards universal primary education, improving child and maternal health, and combating major

diseases. However, socioeconomic inequality within countries detracts from these gains.

In almost every indicator, sub-Saharan Africa remains most in need. There were significant improvements across the board in the ratio of girls to boys in primary and secondary education from 2005 to 2010, particularly in Ethiopia, Mozambique, Senegal and Vietnam. Other improvements can be seen in antenatal care in countries such as Bangladesh, Pakistan and Tanzania. Infant mortality per 1,000 births between 2005 and 2010 decreased in all but two countries for which data is available. One MDG indicator that achieved varying degrees of success is AIDS, as some countries saw decreases in deaths while others saw increases.

3. Increase in the value of the United Nations Gender-related Development Index in countries where CIDA engages in international development.

Progress in global gender equality is mixed. The Gender Inequality Index (GII) shows the loss to potential achievement in a country due to gender inequality across three dimensions: reproductive health, empowerment, and the labour market. Most of CIDA's countries of focus have reduced gender inequality since 2008. Bangladesh, Bolivia and Pakistan improved the most. Colombia, Ghana, Indonesia, Sudan and Tanzania saw small improvements while Mali, Mozambique and Senegal saw no change.

PRIORITIES

In 2011–2012, CIDA made progress in all of its five program and management priorities.

1. Canada's strategic role in Haiti and Afghanistan

CIDA made some progress on this priority in 2011–2012, applying its experience to strengthen Canada's role in the reconstruction and development of these two countries:

- **Afghanistan:** CIDA disbursed \$118.69 million in bilateral aid to Afghanistan in 2011–2012. In line with Government of Afghanistan priorities, Canada is