

THE HEAD OF THE FAMILY

Nohemí Padilla Puertas is living in Panama and is the head of a family. As a result, her business is particularly important to her. "I am the mother, father, grandmother and so on, all at the same time," says the woman, who spares no effort to ensure her family's well-being. After starting her small ceviche production business on her own, she now has two sales kiosks, which provide work for her daughter and another employee. With the loan she received from the Centro Financiero Empresarial [Développement international Desjardins' Entrepreneur Financial Centre] she was also able to buy a vehicle so that she can deliver her ceviche to her customers more easily. "The rapid service provided by the EFC was a valuable asset for me," she explains, noting that doing business with the EFC also helped her acquire a better understanding of financial matters. How does the future look to this businesswoman? "I'm ambitious, and I'm not afraid to think outside the box." she concludes with a smile. already considering opening another sales outlet.

-Nohemí Padilla Puertas

Secretariat's capacity-building activities. This includes supporting developing countries in undertaking mitigation and adaptation actions, and mainstreaming gender issues into climate change activities.

Additional Canadian funding went to the Global Environment Facility for the Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency. This helps developing countries enhance their institutional capacity and strengthen national institutions for transparency-related activities. This is in line with national priorities to meet the objectives of the Paris Agreement and address climate change.

In 2017-2018, Statistics Canada worked with UN bodies such as United Nations Statistics Division and the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia to deliver regional training workshops. This increased statistical knowledge, which in turn helps strengthen statistical capacity. Statistics Canada also continued to serve on several UN-related task forces in support of the SDGs. These included the United Nations Statistics Division. United Nations Economic Commission for Europe. UNESCO and the United Nations Environment Programme. Through these efforts, Statistics Canada contributed significantly to the development of global indicators that measure progress toward the SDGs, including in developing countries.

CANADA'S CONTRIBUTION TO INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Canada's contributions to international financial institutions go toward financial and technical assistance to developing countries that promote poverty reduction and long-term economic development.

Loans and grants from international financial institutions back investments in support of the SDGs. These investments cover a wide array of sectors: education, health, public administration, infrastructure, financial and private sector development, agriculture, and environmental and natural resource management. Some international financial institutions, such as the World Bank, also support developing countries via policy advice, research and analysis, and technical assistance.

Canada upholds its commitments to provide ongoing funds to international financial institutions to support their operations and activities. In 2017-2018, for example, this included over \$492.81 million to the World Bank's International Development Association and over \$110 million to the African Development Bank. Final confirmed funding amounts to all international financial institutions will be included in the 2017-2018 Statistical Report on International Assistance, to be published in March 2019.

Canada has been working in collaboration with international financial institutions and other shareholders to ensure that international financial institutions' resources are used as effectively and efficiently as possible. That includes cases where resources are used through the mobilization of private sector investments for development. As part of its engagement with international financial institutions. Canada has also tried to ensure that multilateral development banks can work together as a system. This can be done by increasing coordination as well as by aligning governance processes and priorities.