

- More than 177 million children provided with two annual doses of vitamin A; vitamin A is not only a key nutritional element important for healthy development, immunity and eyesight, but it also helped to save over 600,000 child lives by reducing their risk of disease and death from severe infections;
- More than 5.8 million children received life-saving vaccinations against leading diseases;
- Nearly 3.7 million pregnant women received iron and folic acid supplements for healthier pregnancies; and
- More than 18.1 million treatments for malaria, pneumonia and diarrhea were provided through integrated community case management, which reaches families who may not have access to health facilities.

Through the Muskoka Initiative, Canada identified 10 countries of focus and, in partnership with these countries, realized significant gains in child and maternal health. Since 2010, these gains include the following:

COLLABORATING FOR CHANGE IN MATERNAL, NEWBORN AND CHILD HEALTH

Complementing Canada's focus on accountability for results and improved maternal, newborn and child health, the Muskoka Initiative Consortium Knowledge Management Initiative, a project involving CARE Canada, Plan Canada, Save the Children Canada, and World Vision Canada, along with the following partners: the Centre for Global Child Health at The Hospital for Sick Children in Toronto and the Munk School of Global Affairs, University of Toronto, are collaborating to contribute to global evidence on best practices in maternal, newborn and child health interventions, and use data from 10 projects in seven developing countries to assess the collective impact of some of Canada's investment in maternal, newborn and child health.

Combined results show that in selected project communities:

- 712,262 women received essential health care before, during or after childbirth;
- 21 percent more women were assisted by a skilled birth attendant;
- 14 percent more pregnant women received four prenatal checkups;
- 50 percent more mothers received postnatal care for themselves or their babies; and
- 70,461 community health and health facility workers were trained.

The information resulting from analysis of project data will contribute not only to global evidence but will also provide concrete strategies and recommendations for improved programming in maternal, newborn and child health around the world.

- In South Sudan, 2,739,025 children received treatment for deadly diseases such as diarrhea and pneumonia. In addition, 562 primary health-care facilities and 15 hospitals are now operational, increasing the availability of basic health-care services for women and children.
- In Ethiopia, 1,600,340 severely malnourished children were treated.
- In Tanzania, more than 10,000 community health workers were provided with training and made household visits to promote better maternal, newborn and child health.
- As the largest donor to the Global Polio Eradication Initiative in Afghanistan, Canada has contributed to the vaccination of over 8 million children.
- In Haiti, health-care services have been provided to more than 74,000 pregnant women and 223,000 children under the age of five, contributing to an overall reduction in maternal and child mortality.

With support from the Government of Canada, the Canadian Network for Maternal, Newborn and Child Health (CAN-MNCH)—a collaboration of over 80 organizations working to save the lives of vulnerable women, newborns and children in the developing world—supported Canada's MNCH objectives through the promotion of best practices and the dissemination of results achieved in this area. In 2014–2015, CAN-MNCH organized, in tandem with key global MNCH events, a communications campaign, #Canada Cares, through which 16.9 million Canadians received key messages about Canada's MNCH efforts in developing countries. CAN-MNCH also held a speakers series promoting exemplary practices in monitoring and evaluation and distributed hundreds of information kits to Canadian Members of Parliament and their constituents to help them better understand MNCH activities undertaken by Canadian organizations.

Canada's Forward Strategy on Maternal, Newborn and Child Health (2015–2020)

Despite the progress being made in improving the health of women, newborns and children, significant gaps remain: the annual numbers of women who die during pregnancy or child birth and children who die of preventable causes before their fifth birthday are still unacceptably high.

In recognition of this global challenge, Canada hosted the Saving Every Woman, Every Child Summit in May 2014, calling on existing and new partners to renew their support and ensure that maternal and child health is central to the international development agenda beyond 2015.

Following the Summit, Canada hosted a series of consultations as part of the commitment to deepen and expand existing and new partnerships aimed at advancing Canada's MNCH Forward Strategy. In addition, Canada worked closely with the Office of the UN Secretary-General for the renewal of the Global Strategy for Women's, Children's and Adolescents' Health to serve as a roadmap for improving maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health through 2030.

In May 2014, a new whole-of-government initiative—the Innovating for Maternal and Child Health in Africa program—was launched, bringing together DFATD, IDRC and the Canadian Institutes of Health Research. The \$36-million investment over seven years will harness knowledge to