



Canadian International  
Development Agency

Agence canadienne de  
développement international

# Canada making a difference in the world

## Highlights of CIDA's performance in 2001–2002

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Canada 



## Message from the Minister

These are exciting times to be involved in international development. The global community has come to an unprecedented consensus on goals and targets related to sustainable development, and we have agreement on the conditions necessary to achieve them. There is a new relationship with developing countries—a relationship of equals with mutual obligations and mutual benefits. This new compact for international cooperation has found its voice in the New Partnership for Africa's Development. In the words of an African leader I spoke with in Monterrey, Mexico, "If you're coming to help us, stay home; if you're coming to work with us, you are welcome."

Canada, through the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), is committed to working even more closely with its partners. After 35 years of experience in developing countries, CIDA has learned a great deal about working in partnerships and supporting capacity development. In 2001–2002, the Agency took steps to reform itself to meet the challenges that will be faced in the years to come. We've taken measures to increase consultations with Canadians, focus our programming, simplify our processes, and coordinate our efforts with others. We've also made real progress in areas as diverse as providing girls and boys with equal access to education, clearing landmines, ensuring better incomes for farmers, and helping to reduce child mortality through provision of lifesaving medicines.

We've also laid the ground for work that continues today. In September 2002, I released Canada's new policy on strengthening aid effectiveness which reflects major reforms now underway in our development cooperation program. CIDA is also developing new policies in agriculture and rural development as well as in private sector development. Public consultations are playing an important role in that process. These consultations are part

of our renewed effort to encourage Canadians to participate in international cooperation—efforts that also include making available as much information as possible about Canada's development cooperation program.

I am pleased to share the highlights of our 2001–2002 Departmental Performance Report. I invite all Canadians to read this brochure and to find out how our efforts are helping to make a difference in the world.

The Honourable Susan Whelan  
Minister for International Cooperation

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## **A snapshot of human development**

*Since 1970, unprecedented advances have taken place...*

In a mere fraction of the time it took their industrialized neighbours to the North, the developing countries of the South have cut infant mortality in half, doubled literacy rates, and increased life expectancy by more than 10 percent. Millions, especially in Southeast Asia, have been lifted out of poverty, and democracy is taking hold in every region of the world.

*...but many people have been left behind...*

Poverty is still the biggest challenge facing the world community. More than 1.3 billion people still struggle to survive on less than US\$1 a day, and the gap between rich and poor is growing. Most of the world has no access to information technology or scientific advancements. Private investment has grown immensely, but bypasses the poorest countries. And the continuing inequality between women and men is a major barrier to social and economic development.

*...while new challenges and old problems threaten to turn back the clock.*

HIV/AIDS is claiming a generation of the best and brightest in Africa and, increasingly, in the rest of the world. Conflict, terrorism, high debt burdens, and persistent corruption divert scarce resources from national development in many countries. And growing environmental challenges, including things as basic as the availability of safe drinking water, undermine the very fabric of life.

### **Millennium Development Goals**

By 2015:

- ◆ Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
- ◆ Achieve universal primary education
- ◆ Promote gender equality and empower women
- ◆ Reduce child mortality
- ◆ Improve maternal health
- ◆ Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
- ◆ Ensure environmental sustainability
- ◆ Develop a Global Partnership for Development



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## **Meeting the challenges: An historic consensus**

The global community is focusing its efforts to meet these challenges. For the first time in history, the nations of the world are in agreement not only about what needs to be done, but also about the best way to do it.

In September 2000 the United Nations issued the Millennium Development Goals, which set out the commitments by the countries of the world to advance human development. In November 2001, at trade talks in Doha, Qatar, members of the World Trade Organization signed a declaration pledging to place developing-country interests at the centre of the new round of trade negotiations. And at the March 2002 Monterrey Conference on Financing for Development, participants outlined a new relationship between developing and industrialized countries based on mutual obligations rather than donor-recipient dependency. Canada was among the countries that pledged to increase support for development assistance, with a commitment to increases of 8 percent per year for the next several years.

The countries and international organizations that make up this global community are also improving how they work together to reach their development goals. They are putting much more emphasis on coordination, stronger partnerships with developing countries, consistency between aid and non-aid policies like trade, a focus on results, and a central role for developing countries in determining their plans and priorities for development. Over the 2001–2002 period, these trends came together in a powerful way, affecting the development cooperation work of many developing and industrialized countries. Among these was Canada.

CIDA's mandate is to support sustainable development in developing countries in order to reduce poverty and to contribute to a more secure, equitable, and prosperous world. CIDA also supports democratic development and economic liberalization in countries in transition in Central and Eastern Europe.



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### **Canada's role**

Canada has been at the forefront of this new thinking on improving the effectiveness of development cooperation. Over the 2001–2002 period, the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), which manages most of Canada's development cooperation program, carried out a number of internal reforms to implement the new approaches. CIDA took steps to assert its leadership on development issues by focusing its programming, joining with like-minded donors to ensure greater coordination with developing-country partners, and ensuring that its investments were used in the most effective way to reduce poverty. In the fall of 2002, after an extensive consultation with Canadians and international partners, CIDA launched its new policy on strengthening aid effectiveness,

which captures this process of challenge and renewal that dominated the Agency's efforts in 2001–2002 and continues to guide its work today.



Working in partnership with developing countries, countries in transition, multilateral institutions and Canadian organizations, CIDA managed more than 3,000 development cooperation programs and projects in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Central and Eastern Europe. CIDA plans and reports on the results of its work in four key areas that reflect the Agency's contribution to the Millennium Development Goals: economic well-being; social development; environmental sustainability and regeneration; and governance. The Agency also reports on the tools and strategies it uses to achieve these results.

## **CIDA's report card**

### *Social development...the highest rate of return*

Investments in people are fundamental to human development. Without healthy, educated people, there can be no progress toward poverty reduction. In fact, there can be no real progress in any area—economic, environmental, political, or cultural. Two years ago, CIDA made a strategic decision to focus more of its investments toward social development: helping developing countries improve the quality of life for the poor by ensuring that quality essential services reach all those who need them, managing the impact of economic reform, and progressing toward gender equality.



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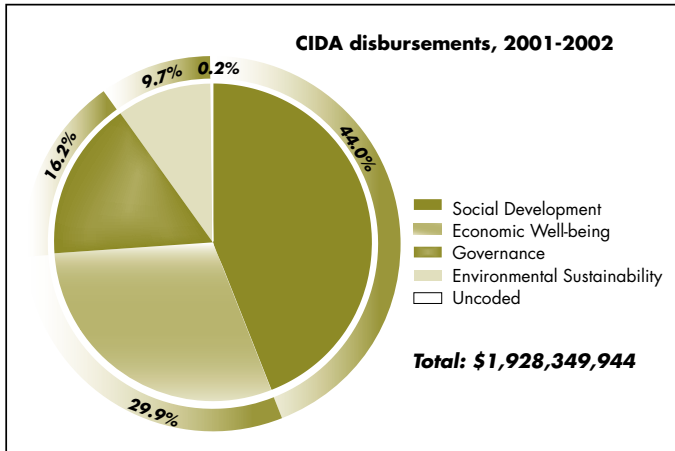
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### **Squaring off against humanity's biggest killers**

Through its Program Against Hunger, Malnutrition and Disease, CIDA is playing a key role in the global effort to fight some of humankind's worst killers:

- ◆ CIDA was instrumental in the creation of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria.
- ◆ CIDA was the first donor to the Global TB Drug Facility, which helped leverage enough funds to reduce the cost of TB treatment by a third.
- ◆ CIDA chairs the Global Stop TB Coordinating Board and helped finance the cures of half a million cases of TB in developing countries.
- ◆ CIDA was also a key player, along with the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, in creating the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition, which supports fortifying foods with essential vitamins and minerals.
- ◆ CIDA supported development of technology to fortify salt with iron as well as iodine to help the 3.5 billion people—mostly women—who suffer from anemia.
- ◆ CIDA's support to vitamin A distribution to more than 40 million children in India has the potential to reduce deaths by as much as 23 percent.
- ◆ CIDA was the first donor to support research into nevirapine, which is now widely used to reduce mother-to-child HIV transmission.

*Highlights of CIDA's performance in 2001-2002*



*Basic education for girls—the multiplier effect:* Studies show that educating girls has a significant effect on family health, nutrition and income, agricultural and microenterprise productivity, and education for future generations. In Senegal, the literacy rate for girls is only 30 percent. CIDA has been the major supporter of literacy programs in Senegal for more than five years, and this critical investment has resulted in a 2-percent increase in literacy rates per year. This has benefited 140,000 children, 75 percent of whom are girls.



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*HIV/AIDS—peer to peer awareness raising:* Although Africa is still hardest hit by AIDS, infection rates in much more densely populated Asia are growing fast. In Cambodia, CIDA has helped local organizations to strengthen their HIV/AIDS programs. Peer education has been found to be most successful in raising awareness, so approximately 2,000 youth, factory workers, and uniformed personnel were trained to carry out public information campaigns. They have reached up to one million people, many of whom have changed their behaviour as a result. In addition, at least 25 percent of the targeted HIV-positive population has been able to gain access to health services.

*Child protection—giving children a second chance:* Children affected by war—especially as combatants, message carriers, servants, and/or companions for soldiers—will be affected for their entire lives. CIDA works with community organizations to reintegrate them into society in countries like Sierra Leone, Rwanda, and Somalia. CIDA also works on behalf of the 300 million working children, targeting those in greatest danger. In partnership with Human Resources Development Canada, the International Labour Organization, and UNICEF, CIDA worked to obtain rapid ratification of the UN Convention on the Worst Forms of Child Labour. As an example, CIDA supports special education programs for 164,000 working children in six cities in Bangladesh to help them escape the vicious circle of low-paying work, no education, and no prospects for anything better in life.



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*Empowering women—gender equality in the legislature:* Studies show that when women and men have relatively equal opportunities, economies grow faster; the poor escape poverty more quickly; and the well-being of women, men, and children is enhanced. The increased representation of women in decision-making bodies is critical to their empowerment, and many countries have passed legislation reserving a proportion of seats in legislatures and local government bodies for women. With support from CIDA,

women are taking advantage of this opportunity. In Cambodia, CIDA financed the training of 5,527 women in empowerment and politics. Of these, 3,371 became candidates in the Commune Elections, and 933 were elected.

**All CIDA projects are assessed for their impact on gender equality and all must find opportunities to support more equal relations between women and men.**

*Economic well-being...ending poverty is the fundamental goal*

Economic growth has no impact on poverty unless its benefits are shared. CIDA's objective is to support equitable economic growth and improved standards of living for the poor. The Agency helps developing countries create the right environment for economic growth that benefits the poor through the development of supportive policies, laws and regulations, strong financial institutions, and a thriving private sector from microenterprise to major national business.

*Giving the poor a hand up, not a handout—support for small business:* In West Africa, credit unions and cooperatives are the main source of loans and business support for small entrepreneurs and farmers. For more than thirty years, CIDA has been helping local institutions to grow and continually improve the financial services they offer to their clients. In 2001–2002, CIDA support enabled key members of the credit union network to prepare a common position regarding legislative changes that would affect their operations and the services they offer their clients. The experience has helped them organize, lobby effectively, and influence public policy in their countries on behalf of the poor.

**New and improved varieties of beans mean better incomes for women farmers**

Women are the main farmers in eastern, central and southern Africa. Often heads of households, they are also the chief providers of health and nutrition for their families. The crops they grow are both a source of food and a tradable commodity in the local market. A staple element in the diet—and in local commerce—is beans. CIDA, along with other donors, supported the development of new varieties with the Pan-Africa Bean Research Alliance (PABRA).

The impact in terms of increased income and improved nutrition was tremendous. In Rwanda, increased yields brought an additional \$18 million to 500,000 households. In Uganda, people spent their increased revenues on food, medical services, and education. More than 15 million people, mainly women, benefited from the additional zinc and iron in the new varieties. Women benefited in other ways as well: approximately 24 percent of the researchers who received training were women. And linkages were established between community organizations and research institutions to ensure that these research programs met people's needs.



©CIDA Photo: Pierre St-Jacques

## *Highlights of CIDA's performance in 2001-2002*

*Applying the lessons of the Asian financial crisis:* The 1997 financial crisis, which began in Asia and affected the entire world, underscored the need for better oversight and regulation to address corruption and mismanagement in the financial sector. The Toronto International Leadership Centre for Financial-Sector Supervision, with CIDA's support, is providing executive development programs for senior regulators and supervisors in banking, securities, and insurance from across the developing world. The centre is transferring skills and knowledge and helping build mutual support systems for its clients.

### *Governance...promoting democratic development, accountable government, and respect for human rights*

Most countries agree that stable, open, and participatory governments are a precondition to social and economic development, and many have asked CIDA for help to achieve this goal. Respecting human rights, promoting democracy, and building political, economic, and social institutions that are efficient, accountable, and responsible form the core of CIDA's support to governance in developing countries.

*Promoting human rights:* Through its Southeast Asia Gender Equity Project, CIDA has trained organizations in the Philippines to document human rights abuses. This has enabled them to influence policy development and the adoption of legislation on rape. Through its Southeast Asian Fund for

### **Decommissioning the "silent soldiers"—landmine clearance in the Balkans**

After nearly a decade of hostilities, one of the most critical barriers to development in the Balkans is the continuing presence of landmines. CIDA's role in the international effort to clear the region of landmines is helping restore normalcy for hundreds of thousands of people:

- ◆ CIDA was a major donor to the NATO Stabilisation Force–managed armed forces demining program in Bosnia, supporting training, equipment, and insurance costs. This initiative resulted in a more than 50-percent increase in national demining capacity in Bosnia, enabling Bosnian forces to clear more than 25 percent of the total area demined. In addition, CIDA supported the training and accreditation of 40 mine-detection dog teams, which increased productivity by a factor of eight.
- ◆ CIDA was one of the key partners in the massive and successful international program supporting the UN Mine Action Centre in Kosovo, whose efforts in the destruction of 45,000 lethal devices and clearance of more than 30 million m<sup>2</sup> of land led to the declaration of Kosovo as a safe country in just three years.



©CIDA Photo: Carol Hart

As of 2001–2002, an estimated 19.4 million m<sup>2</sup> of land in the Balkans have been cleared and made safe thanks to direct CIDA support. Many communities continue to benefit from CIDA-funded awareness programs and support to victims, including counselling, rehabilitation, and reintegration into society. In addition, our support, added to that of the international community, has helped an estimated 20,000 refugees to return to their communities in safety and peace.



Institutional and Legal Development, CIDA has also worked on anti-corruption measures with parliamentarians in the region, helped establish an ombudsman's office in Thailand, and provided support to national human rights commissions in Indonesia, the Philippines, and Thailand.

**Promoting human rights is a complex, and often controversial, activity. CIDA often supports international or regional efforts to develop cross-country solidarity and support.**

*Supporting human security:* Canada is building on its international reputation in peacebuilding through these major programs: the Canadian Peacebuilding Initiative, which includes a \$10-million Canadian Peacebuilding Fund administered by CIDA and a human security program administered by the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT), together with a \$10-million Civilian Police Arrangement jointly administered by CIDA, DFAIT, and the Solicitor General of Canada. In 2001–2002, CIDA engaged in 36 successful peacebuilding projects in 13 countries in Asia, Africa, the Americas, and Central and Eastern Europe.

*Bringing government to the people:* The worldwide trend toward decentralizing government has opened the door for greater participation by groups normally left out of decision making in critical areas that affect their daily lives. The ultimate goal is to improve the quality of life in the community. The Federation of Canadian Municipalities is working to strengthen local governance and the democratic process, build municipal capacity, and improve service delivery in municipalities in 30 countries. For example, in Mali, the government decentralized its administration and established more than 700 communes. With the support of CIDA and local partners, SUCO, a Canadian non-governmental organization, developed an innovative model in Sanankoroba to enhance the participation of all groups, including women and youth, in their development.

***Environment ...to protect, conserve, and manage the biosystem***

Some of the major environmental threats of today—climate change, drought and desertification, and industrial pollution—affect the poorest countries, and the poorest people within them, the most.

CIDA is helping its developing-country partners to create national environmental action plans and to address specific issues, including biodiversity, ecological conservation, integrated ecosystems management, and the sustainable use of natural resources.



©CIDA Photo: Michel Dompierre

*The challenge of small islands—reducing vulnerability:* Climate change, and its relation to increased weather disturbances and rising sea levels, is a clear and present threat to the countries of the Caribbean. CIDA's support has helped both public and private organizations to respond to these issues, as well as to coastal and marine resource management problems. CIDA's training and technical assistance has also contributed indirectly to the development of the Saint George's Declaration of Principles for Environmental Sustainability in the Eastern Caribbean. By 2002 the declaration had been signed by seven member states, and the international donor community has pledged to support all future initiatives based on its principles.

### **Historic consensus along the River Nile**

Ten partner countries in the Nile Basin, with support from the international donor community, are protecting the environment, fighting poverty, and promoting stability in the region through the Nile

Basin Initiative. This is the first time all 10 riparian countries have taken a transboundary, collective approach to fighting poverty and promoting socio-economic development of the basin as a whole.

CIDA, in cooperation with the Global Environment Facility, is the major donor to the Nile Transboundary Environmental Action Project related to this initiative.

Through this project, CIDA supports the land, forest, and water conservation component, including strengthening local networks and setting up a small fund for local initiatives such as combatting soil

erosion, increasing agricultural productivity, developing alternative fuels, and improving rangeland management and land use practices.

It also includes the gathering and sharing of critical information. In 2001–2002, an environmental information systems project finished collecting two years' worth of high quality data on water quality for the entire length of the Nile River within Egypt. This will provide planners with essential baseline data to improve environmental management.



©CIDA Photo: Nancy Durrell McKenna

*Raising the standards and saving money—clean production laws:* In China, CIDA's support enabled the government to draft a new Cleaner Production Law, which has already helped reduce pollution and introduce cost savings in industry. In addition, CIDA's support has helped draw up new environmentally sensitive management policies in 63 small- and medium-sized industries and reduce air, soil, and water pollution in the Tarim Basin, where oil and gas are being extracted. This support is also helping Chinese industries attain the standards necessary for partnership with international companies.

**All CIDA projects are assessed for their impacts on the environment. Many of these projects find opportunities for contributing to better environmental management within regular project activities.**

*Putting international agreements into action:* In addition to funding efforts by its developing-country partners to meet their obligations under various multilateral environmental agreements, CIDA also supported the work of the Global Environmental Facility and the Multilateral Fund for the Montreal

Protocol, which deals with ozone-depleting substances. CIDA participated in a variety of international meetings to advance work in desertification and climate change. This included preparations for the World Summit on Sustainable Development, which was held in Johannesburg, South Africa, in August 2002. In addition, the updating of CIDA's Policy for Environmental Sustainability and the use of the recently developed Desertification Tool-Kit are helping CIDA officers and their partners to improve programming and share important knowledge on key issues.

### *Getting the maximum return on investment...internal reform at CIDA*

During the 2001–2002 period, CIDA consulted extensively on its proposed policy on strengthening aid effectiveness, which was released in September 2002. This policy is the result of more than thirty years' development cooperation experience in Canada and abroad, and it closely reflects the international consensus on how to make aid more effective. It also reflects trends that have been building within the Agency over the last decade.

### **Home-grown solutions—promoting locally developed strategies and programs**

Bolivia is one of the poorest countries in South America. In 1999, 63 percent of the population lived below the poverty line, whereas the regional average was 36 percent. However, the Government of Bolivia has made huge strides in addressing this issue over the last few years. In June 2001, Bolivia became the first country in South America to produce a poverty reduction strategy paper (PRSP). This document analyzes the roots of poverty and sets out the principles, reforms, and spending priorities that will guide Bolivian poverty reduction efforts for the next fifteen years.

CIDA's cooperation program with Bolivia has been gradually adapting to Bolivian priorities since the 1980s, and its current program is closely aligned with the 2001 PRSP. This has resulted in a stronger focus in the CIDA program on fewer areas: health, water and sanitation, and modernization of the state. The CIDA program also shifts away from a series of stand-alone projects toward supporting activities that are part of comprehensive, integrated programs initiated by Bolivians.



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Among the strategies CIDA employs to implement this policy are:

- ◆ supporting strategies and programs developed by recipient countries themselves.
- ◆ strengthening partnerships with governments, other donors, and organizations working in development to share knowledge and coordinate our policies and actions.

## *Highlights of CIDA's performance in 2001-2002*

- ◆ focusing on fewer priority areas and fewer countries so our impact is greater.
- ◆ untying our aid so developing-country partners can choose local suppliers.
- ◆ using new programming approaches that exemplify effectiveness principles.
- ◆ striking the right balance between funding initiatives originating with partners and those developed by CIDA.
- ◆ making sure that non-aid policies, such as trade, do not undermine the development-cooperation program.
- ◆ encouraging greater public participation by Canadians in the development-cooperation program.

### **Focusing efforts pays off using new programming approaches that exemplify effectiveness principles**



©CIDA Photo: Nancy Durrell McKenna

CIDA is moving away from the traditional approach of funding numerous individual projects toward support for larger, more integrated programs. In the program-based approach, donors pool their funding into a single expenditure plan within an agreed strategy. This new type of support calls for strategic investments and greater attention to policy dialogue and donor coordination on the part of its participating partners.

Since 1976, CIDA has provided uninterrupted support to the world's largest maternal health and family planning program in partnership with the Government of Bangladesh, the World Bank, a multi-country consortium, and other donors. In 1998, the donors took a more integrated approach to their support, pooling all their funds into a single plan of action for the health sector. Their goals were to help the Government of Bangladesh reduce fertility, and death and illness of mothers and children under the age of 5, and improve health and family planning service delivery. This sector-wide approach, or SWAp, coordinated efforts, reduced costs and duplication, and yielded the following results:

- ◆ Bangladesh has the lowest population growth rate—1.6 percent—of any of the world's poorest countries.
- ◆ Child mortality rates have dropped from 155.7 deaths per 1000 live births to 94.
- ◆ Life expectancy has risen from 60.7 years to 68 for men, and 60.5 to 69 for women.
- ◆ Polio is likely to be eradicated very soon in Bangladesh.

CIDA has undertaken a number of internal reforms to help it fully implement these principles and practices. To meet the need for more profound knowledge of both the countries and the partners with whom it works, CIDA is strengthening its technical depth and analytical capacity through staff development and recruitment programs. It is enhancing its presence in the field and upgrading its information systems to meet its own information requirements as well as to implement the Government On-Line program.



## Highlights of CIDA's performance in 2001-2002

A new risk-management system has been developed to help programmers deal with the wild cards in international development, such as conflict, humanitarian emergencies, natural disasters, civil unrest, or economic collapse.

CIDA's relations with its partners are also undergoing renewal. The Agency is rationalizing its business processes, simplifying and standardizing contribution agreements, and launching a dispute mechanism for contractual issues. And finally, CIDA's system of accountability to the Canadian public was updated with the development of a Results-based Management and Accountability Framework.

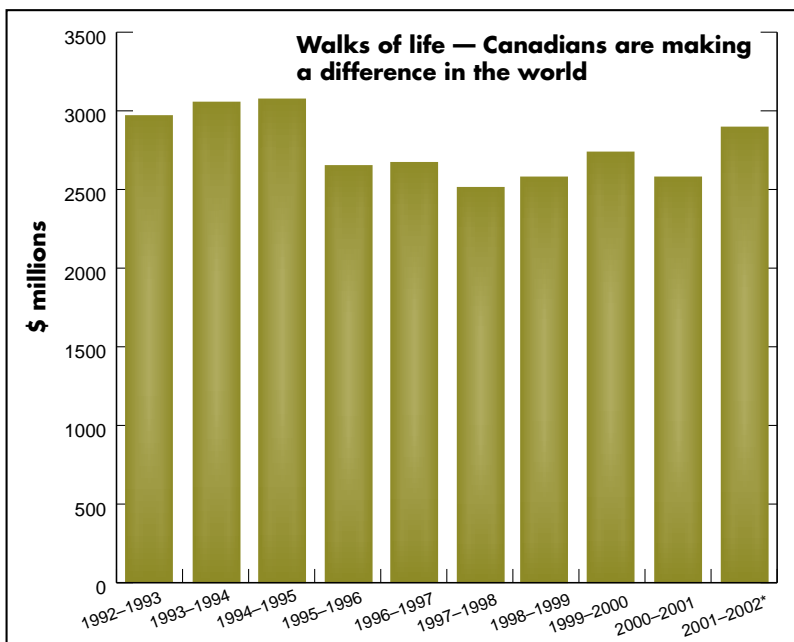
### *...and engaging the Canadian public*

For more than three decades, CIDA has been active in international cooperation, earning a reputation for excellence in a number of important areas, including gender equality, the involvement of non-governmental organizations, and the integration of environmental concerns into all development activities. Canadians have a great deal to be proud of, and they have consistently supported development cooperation over the years.

Most Canadians are not aware that less than two cents of every tax dollar supports Canada's development cooperation program; the range of estimates is generally much higher. This indicates that as long as they are convinced the money is spent wisely, the public will continue to support the program. In March 2002, the most recent public opinion poll showed that 83 percent of Canadians supported development cooperation and 85 percent supported humanitarian assistance. After nearly a decade of declining budgets, as part of the overall effort to restore the health and stability of government spending, Canada is increasing its investments in development cooperation by 8 percent per year over the coming years, with a commitment to double our international aid by 2010.

## Canada's Official Development Assistance for the past 10 years

(Source: Main Estimates)



\*This is a very rough estimate of reportable official development assistance, subject to confirmation in March 2003.

Canadians have indicated that they see the development cooperation program as an expression of our compassion and concern for social justice, and our desire to engage actively in an increasingly interdependent world. CIDA bases its public engagement strategy on these values and attitudes. It focuses much of its efforts on youth, and in 2002, CIDA launched its Global Classroom Initiative, a major program funding the development of school-based global education resources. Programs to build the capacity of journalists to cover development-related stories with greater depth and analysis are ongoing, as is CIDA's long-standing Speakers Program.

### *Highlights of CIDA's performance in 2001-2002*

CIDA also consults Canadians on a regular basis to ensure that its programs and policies reflect the values, priorities and development expertise of Canadians. For example, in the fall of 2002, in a follow-up to Canada's new policy on strengthening aid effectiveness, the Agency held consultations with Canadian and international partners on a discussion paper entitled "Sustainable Rural Development: The Role of Agriculture in Canada's International Assistance Program." CIDA is now developing a new policy to reflect these discussions, which addressed the challenges, areas where CIDA can focus to achieve agricultural development that benefits the poor, and opportunities for CIDA leadership and partnership. In the spring of 2003, CIDA will conduct another consultation to help develop its new private sector development policy.

CIDA puts great value on public participation in its development cooperation program and encourages Canadians to embrace their role as global citizens. Whether they choose active involvement, such as volunteering with or supporting a specific organization, or simply learning more about global issues through travel, reading, or meeting people from developing countries, Canadians can contribute to international development. Their support for development cooperation is essential to the continued success of Canada's aid program. Together with CIDA and its partners—volunteer organizations, unions, professional associations, institutions, and many other people from all walks of life—Canadians are making a difference in the world.



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