

they ensured that national laws on ending child, early and forced marriage were put in place. The project team worked with community and traditional leaders, and launched an innovative nationwide communication campaign using traditional and new media. As a result, the project prevented 43 cases of child marriage and changed attitudes about child marriage among community leaders, teachers and parents.

In Haiti, 100 inspectors and 72 commissioners were trained at the National Police Academy in 2017-2018 on ways to combat gender-based violence. Canada supported this effort in partnership with l'Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières, CRC Sogema Inc., l'Université de Sherbrooke and le Collège de Maisonneuve. Additional course designers and instructors were trained in combatting gender-based violence to expand the initiative's reach. In addition, a harassment prevention and resolution policy was developed and implemented within the Haitian National Police.

In the West Bank and Gaza, Canada helped open a safe space for women and girls subjected to gender-based violence in the old city of Hebron. This was accomplished through the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). The centre plays an important role in the detection of gender-based violence cases. It facilitates psychosocial counselling and referrals for gender-based violence survivors, and helps reduce the stigma around gender-based violence.

In Afghanistan, Canada invested in programs to combat gender-based violence among people scarred by years of conflict. One project is called Strengthening Afghanistan's Future Through Empowerment. This \$5.94-million project, aided by War Child Canada, is building the capacity of civil society and judicial institutions to implement the Elimination of Violence Against Women Law. In 2017-2018, the project trained 590 legal actors, government officials and community leaders. As a result, all those trained showed that they had learned more about the Elimination of Violence against Women Law and responses to gender-based violence cases. Legal aid services were provided to 1,775 women, including survivors of gender-based violence, by legal professionals representing their cases in the courts and resolving cases through community-based mediation processes. Psychosocial support was also provided to 1,750 survivors of gender-based violence and to other community members.

In 2017, Canada also helped address gender-based violence in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. It did this through a project called Fight Against Impunity and Support to Survivors of Sexual Violence. As a result of Canada's support, 5,823 victims of sexual and gender-based violence received medical and psychosocial treatment. As well, 2,158 sexual violence cases were referred to the justice system, resulting in 1,027 court decisions.

In Peru, Canada is the current chair of, and a main financial contributor to, the Mesa de Género de la Cooperación Internacional (MESAGEN). This group of 26 embassies and multilateral organizations promotes gender equality and the empowerment of women, girls and adolescents.

Through Canada's leadership and support, MESAGEN launched a nationwide campaign on violence against women and girls: #AsiNoJuegaPerú. The campaign is also supported by Peru's Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Office of the Public Defender. The campaign has reached more than 1 million people through social media and was a trending topic on Twitter in Peru. It was also featured on 11 television programs and appeared 20 times in newspapers. A campaign video appeared on-screen during the May 29, 2018, World Cup friendly game, and three Peruvian World Cup team players and other opinion shapers have endorsed the campaign.

The International Development Association is a part of the World Bank that helps the world's poorest countries by providing loans and grants to reduce poverty. During recent replenishment discussions, donors—including Canada—asked the World Bank to provide more support to prevent or respond to gender-based violence in member countries. To this end, the World Bank is working to increase the number of projects that make preventing and mitigating sexual exploitation and abuse a priority. Preliminary results have been positive.

An example of this is found in East Africa's Great Lakes region. There, conflict and violence against women remain significant challenges. The International Development Association is supporting integrated health and counselling services, legal aid and economic opportunities for survivors of sexual and gender-based violence. From 2014 to 2017, more than 22,000 women in the region have benefited from maternal and reproductive health services and immediate and long-term support for survivors. Another project in the Democratic Republic of the Congo provided health services to more than 3,000 survivors of sexual violence. The project also organized sensitization and advocacy activities for 58,627 community members to improve awareness and knowledge of sexual and gender-based violence.

