

juvenile justice system. Honduras remains one of Latin America's poorest countries. Youth, along with women and Indigenous peoples, are the ones most likely to suffer human rights violations and violence. At the local level, 109 municipal tables on child protection have been established in one third of the country's municipalities. (Municipal tables are harmonized protocols for municipal child protection coordination bodies.) The project has also helped 300 children develop leadership capacities—empowering girls at the same time—and made sure that municipal political leaders became involved on child protection issues.

In Peru, the Programa Laboral de Desarrollo has been carrying out a three-year project to enhance the protection of workers' rights to freedom of association and collective bargaining. The project has also tried to improve the balance of bargaining powers among labour stakeholders. Canada's support will also help Peru's Ministry of Labour and Promotion of Employment attempt to surmount two challenges. The first is to help the ministry strengthen its ability to enforce domestic labour laws. The second is to ensure the ministry can make changes required to modernize the trade union certification process. Judicial authorities are also getting special training to reduce redundancies in labour court processes.

In Costa Rica, the International Labour Organization has been implementing a project as a result of Costa Rica's amendments to its Labour Code, and Canada has contributed to these efforts. The project addresses fallout from discriminatory practices in the pineapple agricultural sector that are based on union membership and gender. Costa Rica's recently approved Labor Procedure Reform law has modernized the country's labour legislation. The new administrative and judicial schemes are strengthening individual and collective conflict resolution.

As Kenya is becoming increasingly urban, more than half of Nairobi's residents live in informal settlements, such as Mukuru and Kiandutu. The pace of urban development has not kept up with the rapid pace of migration flooding into urban areas. Residents of settlements like Mukuru and Kiandutu often suffer a poverty penalty as they pay three to four times more for services than is paid in wealthier neighbourhoods. A project supported by Canada's IDRC has developed legal, financial and planning models for unlocking the poverty penalty. As a direct result of the project, the Nairobi City County government declared the Mukuru settlement a special planning area in March 2017. This declaration paves the way for redeveloping the settlement. The government of Kiambu County subsequently declared its intention to create a development plan for Kiandutu settlement, using a participatory process.

ENHANCING PARTICIPATION IN PUBLIC LIFE

When people from vulnerable and marginalized groups take part in their country's public life—as voters, elected officials and public sector employees and managers—pluralist societies that embrace inclusion emerge.

Canada is working to increase the participation of people from traditionally marginalized groups, particularly women, children and youth. The goal is to see them involved in public leadership, decision making and democratic processes in their societies. Getting to that point involves supporting local and national governance processes, political participation, civic education and public sector reforms that increase diversity.



INNOVATION

In 2017-2018, the Government of Canada partnered with the International Republican Institute on a \$2.9-million project in Mongolia to improve women's representation in the national and local legislatures. Key to achieving this was creating an inclusive and representative electoral environment where women are active, visible and viable candidates. This project did not only increase capacity and hike up the number of elected women, though. It:

- fostered an improved perception of women in Mongolian society and political structures;
- informed citizens about the advantages of having more women elected and in positions as senior officials;
- pushed political parties to increase the inclusion of women as candidates and public officials; and
- assisted women candidates to develop and run effective campaigns, and engage in policy development and implementation.

In efforts to boost women's participation in elections, the project team worked directly with political parties (rather than individual candidates), along with other stakeholders. The team identified an unmet need: the deaf community lacked accessible voter education. As a result, a new partnership was struck with the Mongolian Association of Sign Language Interpreters and all voter education videos and documentaries were translated in sign language.

With support from the Government of Canada, ParlAmericas—an independent network of national legislatures—has been strengthening democratic governance in Latin America and the Caribbean. It has done so by increasing the ability of elected officials to fulfill their roles and responsibilities. In 2017-2018, ParlAmericas offered training to 73 parliamentarians and 21 civil society representatives. More than half the parliamentarians were female while all but one of the civil society representatives were female. The training improved the attendees' ability to integrate gender equality into parliamentary work effectively.