



# Mapping a Decade of Recommendations to Address Violence Against Women

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## **RESEARCH PROCESS**

Recommendations were collected through the official government websites, beginning with the Government of Canada, and moving on to each of the 13 provinces and territories. The government search engines were used in order to obtain reports available through the government websites concerning violence against women. For governments without a central search engine, each relevant individual ministry and department located on the government website were searched. Keywords used to sift through the websites and documents were: “violence against women,” “domestic violence,” “family violence,” “sexual violence,” “femicide,” “intimate partner violence,” “spousal violence,” “spousal abuse,” “gender-based violence,” and “gender based violence.” Documents published between January 2005 and December 2015 were obtained. Action plans and Domestic Violence Death Review Committee Reports were not included. A list of reports was compiled for each region. The documents were then searched in order to identify recommendations. Recommendations were categorized by type: (1) a statement or set of statements that was clearly identified as a recommendation either by the use of a heading or specific words stating it was a recommendation; or, (2) a statement or set of statements with implied language or formatting indicating the report authors were suggesting actions should be taken as a recommendation. Documents that did not include recommendations of either nature were discarded for the purpose of this project.

This document includes all of the type one recommendations, sorted by region. Each recommendation in this document was given a unique identifier that follows the following format: PROVINCE\_YEAR OF RECOMMENDATION\_RECOMMENDATION NUMBER.

## NATIONAL

YEAR	TITLE OF DOCUMENT
2015	Promising practices to prevent violence against women and girls
2014	An Exploration of Promising Practices in Response to Human Trafficking in Canada Invisible women: a call to action
2012	Abuse of older women Canadian Feminist Alliance for International Action: Submission to the United Nations Human Rights Council Evaluation of the Family Violence Prevention Program
2011	Ending violence against aboriginal women and girls: Empowerment – A new beginning
2010	Aboriginal Affairs Working Group Report to Provincial and Territorial Ministers of Aboriginal Affairs and national Aboriginal Organization Leaders: A Framework for Action in Education, Economic Development and Violence Against Women and Girls
2008	Aboriginal women and family violence Women’s Inequality in Canada

- **CAN\_2015\_1** The Committee recommends that the Government of Canada work with organizations to utilize proven best practices to prevent violence against women and girls. (Promising practices to prevent violence against women and girls)
- **CAN\_2015\_2** The Committee recommends that Status of Women Canada ensure that preventing violence against women and girls continues to be a priority. (Promising practices to prevent violence against women and girls)
- **CAN\_2015\_3** The Committee recommends that the Government of Canada act on the policies and programs in place that are centred on prevention and education in efforts to prevent violence against women and girls, emphasizing best practices. (Promising practices to prevent violence against women and girls)
- **CAN\_2015\_4** The Committee recommends that the Government of Canada continue to fund projects through Status of Women Canada in efforts to prevent violence against women and girls. (Promising practices to prevent violence against women and girls)
- **CAN\_2015\_5** The Committee recommends that the Minister of Status of Women work toward putting the issue of sexual violence and assault on the next federal/provincial/territorial meeting agenda. (Promising practices to prevent violence against women and girls)
- **CAN\_2015\_6** The Committee recommends that the Government of Canada continue to support efforts to engage men and boys in preventing violence against women and girls. (Promising practices to prevent violence against women and girls)
- **CAN\_2015\_7** The Committee recommends that the Government of Canada continue to support and focus on maternal, newborn and child health through engagement of stakeholders. (Promising practices to prevent violence against women and girls)
- **CAN\_2015\_8** The Committee recommends that Status of Women Canada continue its practice of issuing Calls for Proposals on preventing violence against women and girls,

with a focus on Aboriginal Women. (Promising practices to prevent violence against women and girls)

- **CAN\_2015\_9** The Committee recommends that the Government of Canada continue to support the implementation of the Action Plan to Address Family Violence and Violent Crimes Against Aboriginal Women and Girls. (Promising practices to prevent violence against women and girls)
- **CAN\_2015\_10** The Committee recommends that the Government of Canada continue to invest in economic development ventures that nurture the safety and economic well-being of women and girls on and off reserve. (Promising practices to prevent violence against women and girls)
- **CAN\_2015\_11** The Committee recommends that the Government of Canada provide newcomer women with information about settlement services, crisis resources and their rights under Canadian law, through publications such as “Discover Canada, Welcome to Canada”, as well as the Citizenship and Immigration Canada website. (Promising practices to prevent violence against women and girls)
  
- **CAN\_2014\_1** Develop a system to collect reliable and evidence-based information about the incidence of human trafficking in Canada. This system in particular could:
  - Help clarify who is a victim of human trafficking based on Canadian criminal law for use in information gathering
  - Gather information from a variety of sources, such as government, law enforcement, victims service providers, labour inspectors, etc. to identify human trafficking across various sectors
  - Provide a focal point to collect and analyze
  - Canadian information about human trafficking, such as a National Rapporteur who has information-gathering and analysis responsibilities (An Exploration of Promising Practices in Response to Human Trafficking in Canada)
- **CAN\_2014\_2** Develop a comprehensive, coordinated approach to human trafficking. Such an approach could integrate promising practices that Canada has already implemented, such as the Temporary Residence Permit Program for trafficked victims. A coordinated approach could include:
  - A National Anti-trafficking plan to articulate a coherent, cohesive comprehensive strategic and operational plan to counter human trafficking
  - A National Rapporteur on Human Trafficking to provide a focal point for the collection, analysis and policy-making on human trafficking, with responsibilities for outreach and public awareness
  - A National Referral Mechanism, to provide formal coordination of government, law enforcement, and service providers pursuant to memoranda of understanding. (An Exploration of Promising Practices in Response to Human Trafficking in Canada)
  
- **CAN\_2014\_3** Promote gender equality through laws and programs to reduce violence against women and children. This could include:

- Continued or additional resources to gender equality programs, particularly those focusing on gender equality and raising public awareness of the societal impacts of violence against women
- Increased focus on reducing commercial sexual exploitation of women and children, particularly aboriginal children through such means as laws that target the demand for sexual services, survivor-led victims organizations, and programs which empower and mentor victims of human trafficking. (An Exploration of Promising Practices in Response to Human Trafficking in Canada)
- **CAN\_2014\_4** Request relevant FPT mechanisms to further explore how the existing labour framework governing sectors that employ migrant and foreign workers could be enhanced through licensing, compliance and enforcement mechanisms to address human trafficking. (An Exploration of Promising Practices in Response to Human Trafficking in Canada)
- **CAN\_2014\_5** Provide training on human trafficking victim identification to a broader range of federal, provincial, territorial and municipal officials and community service providers, including first responders, health care workers, faith-based communities and other community service organizations. Support victim services organizations that seek to reintegrate and provide vocational training for trafficked victims. (An Exploration of Promising Practices in Response to Human Trafficking in Canada)
- **CAN\_2014\_6** Recognize the vulnerability of Aboriginal people, particularly children and women, to trafficking as well as the complexity of contributing factors. Consider continuing and enhancing programs that address these vulnerabilities, including:
  - Programs to reduce school drop-out rates, including culturally sensitive education programs, and programs to develop economic opportunities in Aboriginal communities
  - Programs to raise public awareness of human trafficking for Aboriginal leaders, government officials, and the public
  - Programs to support and strengthen aboriginal family and community networks, such as survivor-led shelters, transition programs and specialized services for aboriginal women and children vulnerable to trafficking (An Exploration of Promising Practices in Response to Human Trafficking in Canada)
- **CAN\_2014\_7** that the federal government learn from the stories of the families of missing and murdered Aboriginal women and girls and work with the provinces, territories and municipalities to create a public awareness and prevention campaign focusing on violence against Aboriginal women and girls in Canada (Invisible women: a call to action)
- **CAN\_2014\_8** That the federal government continue strengthening the criminal justice system to ensure, among other things, that violent and repeat offenders serve appropriate sentences. (Invisible women: a call to action)
- **CAN\_2014\_9** That the federal government maintain its commitment to develop the Canadian Victims Bill of Rights including initiatives aimed at making the criminal justice system more responsive to the needs of victims, such as keeping them informed and providing them with appropriate standing, access and assistance throughout the process. (Invisible women: a call to action)
- **CAN\_2014\_10** That the federal government implement a national DNA-based missing person's index (Invisible women: a call to action)

- **CAN\_2014\_11** That the federal government continue to support K-12 education on reserve as an important tool in combating the root causes of violence against Aboriginal women and girls. (Invisible women: a call to action)
- **CAN\_2014\_12** That the federal government continue to support programming and legislation that allow Aboriginal communities to respond to violence. (Invisible women: a call to action)
- **CAN\_2014\_13** That the federal government examine options to address poverty as a root cause of violence against Aboriginal women and girls by empowering Aboriginal people through economic development opportunities and jobs and skills training. (Invisible women: a call to action)
- **CAN\_2014\_14** That the federal government engage First Nation communities to examine how to improve supports for shelters and front-line services on reserve for victims of violence. (Invisible women: a call to action)
- **CAN\_2014\_15** That the federal government support provincial, territorial and First Nation childcare agencies in their responsibility to ensure effective and accountable service delivery. (Invisible women: a call to action)
- **CAN\_2014\_16** That the federal government in cooperation with municipal, provincial and territorial governments examine the possibility of collecting police data on violence against Aboriginal women and girls that includes an ethnicity variable (Invisible women: a call to action)
- **CAN\_2014\_17** That the federal government engage Aboriginal communities and municipal, provincial, and territorial governments to examine options to improving procedures among police services to facilitate multipartite investigations. (Invisible women: a call to action)
- **CAN\_2014\_18** That the federal government encourage Aboriginal organizations, the Canadian Police College and municipal, provincial and territorial governments to improve police officer training, including continuing education, to foster cultural understanding and sensitivity. (Invisible women: a call to action)
- **CAN\_2014\_19** That the federal government continue to take appropriate action to reduce human trafficking and to reduce the violence and harm associated with prostitution. (Invisible women: a call to action)
- **CAN\_2014\_20** That in implementing the public awareness strategy on substance abuse, the federal government target support to Aboriginal communities. (Invisible women: a call to action)
- **CAN\_2014\_21** That the federal government examine opportunities to improve the incorporation of best practices into existing programs and services available to Aboriginal women and girls. (Invisible women: a call to action)
- **CAN\_2014\_22** That the federal government implement all of the recommendations above in a coordinated action plan. (Invisible women: a call to action)
  
- **CAN\_2012\_1** that awareness programs be targeted across the age spectrum, including adult children and youth (Abuse of older women)
- **CAN\_2012\_2** that awareness campaigns be customized for particular populations including Aboriginal communities and recent immigrants to Canada (Abuse of older women)

- **CAN\_2012\_3** that government encourage the development and adoption of common definitions for elder abuse as well as survey instruments so that accurate information can be collected about the incidence and prevalence of elder abuse in Canada (Abuse of older women)
- **CAN\_2012\_4** that surveys on the incidence and prevalence of elder abuse in Canada include special attention to at-risk populations (Abuse of older women)
- **CAN\_2012\_5** that awareness campaigns include information about available resources (Abuse of older women)
- **CAN\_2012\_6** that service providers in agencies serving seniors work to empower senior women (Abuse of older women)
- **CAN\_2012\_7** that steps be taken to encourage all seniors-serving organizations, e.g., banks or hospitals, to be equipped to respond to an older person reporting abuse (Abuse of older women)
- **CAN\_2012\_8** that conversations between the domestic violence and elder abuse support services be facilitated (Abuse of older women)
- **CAN\_2012\_9** that shelters consider the needs of older women, including greater accessibility for mobile impairments (Abuse of older women)
- **CAN\_2012\_10** that support be provided to encourage greater financial literacy among Canadians, especially those who are low income (Abuse of older women)
- **CAN\_2012\_11** that the federal government work with provincial counterparts to ensure automatic application for the guaranteed income supplement available to older women (Abuse of older women)
- **CAN\_2012\_12** that parliament support tougher sentences for those who abuse seniors (Abuse of older women)
- **CAN\_2012\_13** that awareness be increased among law enforcement official about how existing laws can be used in elder abuse cases (Abuse of older women)
- **CAN\_2012\_14** that police forces be encouraged to establish and maintain close connections with local service providers for the elderly (Abuse of older women)
- **CAN\_2012\_15**: that responses to elder abuse respect “women’s autonomy and personal power” (Abuse of older women)
- **CAN\_2012\_16** Canada design and implement comprehensive and multifaceted strategies for addressing women’s poverty and disadvantage, with specific attention to the particular conditions of poverty and disadvantage experienced by Aboriginal women, racialized women, women with disabilities, and lone mothers. (Canadian Feminist Alliance for International Action: Submissions to the United Nations Human Rights Council)
- **CAN\_2012\_17** Canada implement the recommendations of the Pay Equity Task Force and establish effective pro-active pay equity laws for all women workers in federal jurisdiction, and in all jurisdictions in Canada. Canada design a coherent labour force strategy that will address long-standing structural inequalities experienced by women, and support their full and equal participation in work. (Canadian Feminist Alliance for International Action: Submissions to the United Nations Human Rights Council)
- **CAN\_2012\_18** Canada design and implement a national anti-poverty strategy as recommended by the National Council of Welfare, and pass Bill C-233, An Act to

Eliminate Poverty in Canada; Canada design and implement coordinated national strategies for housing, child care, and civil legal aid to ensure that women in Canada, wherever they live, can have access to adequate social programs that fully realize their rights to security and equality. (Canadian Feminist Alliance for International Action: Submissions to the United Nations Human Rights Council)

- **CAN\_2012\_19** Canada immediately implement the recommendations of treaty bodies, invite the CEDAW Committee to visit Canada, and fully assist the Committee by facilitating access to officials and information. (Canadian Feminist Alliance for International Action: Submissions to the United Nations Human Rights Council)
- **CAN\_2012\_20** Canada establish a national inquiry, with terms of reference agreed to by the Native Women's Association of Canada and other organizations representing and supporting the interests of Aboriginal women so that the causes and consequences of the violence, and the steps necessary to end the murders and disappearances, can be fully examined. (Canadian Feminist Alliance for International Action: Submissions to the United Nations Human Rights Council)
- **CAN\_2012\_21** Canada restore funding to the Sisters in Spirit project so that NWAC can maintain its database of information regarding murders and disappearances of Aboriginal women and girls. (Canadian Feminist Alliance for International Action: Submissions to the United Nations Human Rights Council)
- **CAN\_2012\_22** Canada ensure that Aboriginal women have access to legal representation of their choice and full participation in all legal fora where their rights are at stake (Canadian Feminist Alliance for International Action: Submissions to the United Nations Human Rights Council)
- **CAN\_2012\_23** Canada ensure that adequate civil legal aid is available to women in all parts of Canada, and in particular to Aboriginal women who are victims of domestic violence (Canadian Feminist Alliance for International Action: Submissions to the United Nations Human Rights Council)
- **CAN\_2012\_24** Canada immediately eliminate all residual sex discrimination from the status registration provisions of the Indian Act. (Canadian Feminist Alliance for International Action: Submissions to the United Nations Human Rights Council)
- **CAN\_2012\_25** Canada implement the accountability measures recommended by the Arbour Commission and others; and provide access to adequate and effective community-based mental health care and culturally and gender appropriate programming for Aboriginal women in federal prisons (Canadian Feminist Alliance for International Action: Submissions to the United Nations Human Rights Council)
- **CAN\_2012\_26** The FVPP should ensure that its priorities for shelter services and prevention activities are aligned with program objectives. Following the example of Alberta and Manitoba, which have regional boards and a more targeted approach to prevention funding, the FVPP should develop strategic approaches to funding prevention activities, including projects that serve multiple communities. (Evaluation of the Family Violence Prevention Program)
- **CAN\_2012\_27** The FVPP should enhance the capacity of shelter services where feasible. (Evaluation of the Family Violence Prevention Program)

- **CAN\_2012\_28** The FVPP should establish clear performance measures and targets for prevention activities and the continuum of services. Performance measures and targets should include measures such as proxies that can be used to measure incidents and rates of family violence on reserve. (Evaluation of the Family Violence Prevention Program)
- **CAN\_2012\_29** The FVPP should strengthen linkages with other departments, levels of government and communities to ensure that shelter services and prevention projects are delivered in a coordinated manner to improve access. (Evaluation of the Family Violence Prevention Program)
- **CAN\_2012\_29** The FVPP should explore opportunities to build family violence objectives into community planning process and integrate service delivery with other prevention programs. (Evaluation of the Family Violence Prevention Program)
  
- **CAN\_2011\_1** that the review of federal Post-Secondary Student Support Program consider and address the particular situation of Aboriginal women escaping violence.
- **CAN\_2011\_2** that the federal government work towards removing barriers to economic growth for on-reserve Aboriginal peoples, with a particular focus on barriers to the full economic participation of Aboriginal women. (Ending violence against aboriginal women and girls: Empowerment – A new beginning)
- **CAN\_2011\_3** The Committee recommends that the federal government collaborate with the Native Women's Association of Canada to explore the feasibility of i) sharing some or all of the information in the data base with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Support Centre for Missing Persons; and ii) deciding what, if any information, can ethically be made available more broadly beyond police and justice system officials. (Ending violence against aboriginal women and girls: Empowerment – A new beginning)
- **CAN\_2011\_4** The Committee recommends that the federal government, through Health Canada and in collaboration with Aboriginal, provincial and territorial organizations, should consider support services in the Inuit and First Nations Health Branch geared towards families of missing and murdered Aboriginal women. (Ending violence against aboriginal women and girls: Empowerment – A new beginning)
- **CAN\_2011\_5** The Committee recommends that the federal government, under the aegis of the Family Violence Initiative, work with the Canadian Police College, Aboriginal women's organizations, and the Department of Public Safety Canada to develop and disseminate training materials with respect to the cultural and historical context in which violence against Aboriginal women occurs. (Ending violence against aboriginal women and girls: Empowerment – A new beginning)
- **CAN\_2011\_6** Based on this testimony, the Committee recommends that the federal government, under the aegis of the Family Violence Initiative, work with the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police, Aboriginal women's organizations, Status of Women Canada, Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada, and the Department of Public Safety Canada to pilot and disseminate results of collaborative approaches at the community level to violence against Aboriginal women. (Ending violence against aboriginal women and girls: Empowerment – A new beginning)

- **CAN\_2011\_7** The Committee recommends that the federal government continue to work with its provincial and territorial partners and stakeholders to determine what more can be done within existing service models to better address the needs of Aboriginal victims of violence (Ending violence against aboriginal women and girls: Empowerment – A new beginning)
- **CAN\_2011\_8** The Committee recommends that the federal government, in collaboration with national and/or regional Aboriginal groups and territorial governments, review AANDC's policies within its Family Violence Prevention Program with a view to making Northern communities eligible for funding. (Ending violence against aboriginal women and girls: Empowerment – A new beginning)
- **CAN\_2011\_9** The Committee recommends, should new funding for anti-violence work with Aboriginal women become available, that it include a component for training Aboriginal women so that they can be employed in delivering the service. (Ending violence against aboriginal women and girls: Empowerment – A new beginning)
- **CAN\_2010\_1** The Aboriginal Affairs Working Group Officials recommend that the Provincial and Territorial Ministers of Aboriginal Affairs and the National Aboriginal Organization Leaders: Increase collaboration and engagement among governments, nongovernmental organizations, service agencies, justice systems including courts and police forces, and National and other Aboriginal organizations with the goal of developing more co-ordinated approaches to address issues of violence against Aboriginal women, including missing and murdered Aboriginal women and girls. This could incorporate support for shelters and safe houses and other local initiatives. (Aboriginal Affairs Working Group Report to Provincial and Territorial Ministers of Aboriginal Affairs and National Aboriginal Organization Leaders: A Framework for Action in Education, Economic Development and Violence Against Women and Girls)
- **CAN\_2010\_2** The Aboriginal Affairs Working Group Officials recommend that the Provincial and Territorial Ministers of Aboriginal Affairs and the National Aboriginal Organization Leaders: Support the work of national organizations and Federal, Provincial and Territorial working groups. This support could include a review of existing initiatives with the goal of identifying future opportunities for collaboration and engagement in areas such as gaps in the areas of service and program delivery, access to justice and root causes of violence against Aboriginal women and girls. (Aboriginal Affairs Working Group Report to Provincial and Territorial Ministers of Aboriginal Affairs and National Aboriginal Organization Leaders: A Framework for Action in Education, Economic Development and Violence Against Women and Girls)
- **CAN\_2010\_3** The Aboriginal Affairs Working Group Officials recommend that the Provincial and Territorial Ministers of Aboriginal Affairs and the National Aboriginal Organization Leaders: Work together along with the federal government with a goal of developing comprehensive approaches to addressing violence against Aboriginal women and girls in Canada, including missing and murdered Aboriginal women and girls. (Aboriginal Affairs Working Group Report to Provincial and Territorial Ministers of

Aboriginal Affairs and National Aboriginal Organization Leaders: A Framework for Action in Education, Economic Development and Violence Against Women and Girls)

- **CAN\_2008\_1** Increased funding for resources to assist Aboriginal women victims of male violence, encompassing:
  - Educational programs to teach Aboriginal women about healthy relationships
  - Short-term and long-term housing for victims
  - Short-term and long-term counselling for victims
  - Counselling and provision of basic resources (e.g., food and clothing) for children
  - Interim financial assistance for victims
  - Affordable transportation to available services (Aboriginal women and family violence)
- **CAN\_2008\_2** Emergency 24-hour, 7-day crisis hotlines (Aboriginal women and family violence)
- **CAN\_2008\_3** 24-hour, 7-day access to assistance from first responders within reasonable proximity to communities (Aboriginal women and family violence)
- **CAN\_2008\_4** Increased convenience and privacy in reporting acts of violence on reserves and in settlement communities (Aboriginal women and family violence)
- **CAN\_2008\_5** Cultural sensitivity training for all first responders (police, health care professionals, educators and others who directly assist women victims of intimate partner violence or otherwise work with communities to reduce the incidence of such violence) (Aboriginal women and family violence)
- **CAN\_2008\_6** Strong incentives or mandatory training for community leaders to ensure that they treat the issue of male violence against women as a high priority and a serious community-wide problem (Aboriginal women and family violence)
- **CAN\_2008\_7** School-based activity to teach Aboriginal children about the issue and to reach out to parents (Aboriginal women and family violence)
- **CAN\_2009\_8** A "piggy-back" use of existing programs (such as Friendship Centres and medical facilities) or government sponsored mailings (such as regular mailings of payments) to provide information on this issue and spare women from having to seek it out (Aboriginal women and family violence)
- **CAN\_2008\_9** Encouragement of word-of-mouth dissemination of information about coping with and stopping such violence (Aboriginal women and family violence)
- **CAN\_2008\_10** Training for personnel dealing victims of abuse about privacy issues and the consequences of failing to respect the confidentiality of women dealing with this sensitive issue in communities with tight and overlapping familial ties (Aboriginal women and family violence)
- **CAN\_2008\_11** Both short-term and long-term assistance and relapse prevention for abusive men, including:
  - Educational programs, including community-based education on the issue
  - Substance abuse programs
  - Job training and job-search assistance

- Mandatory participation in community-based education programs as part of treatment and counselling for perpetrators, with immediate, predictable and reliable punitive consequences for repeat offences or failure to participate
- Long-term engagement with perpetrators by the corrections and parole systems, including following release, to facilitate long-term change. This should include:
  - Development of Aboriginal community-based support programs for men
  - Development of sentencing circles and application of the principles of restorative justice to foster culturally sensitive means of determining consequences for acts of violence and to develop a sense of individual *and* community responsibility for the issue of male violence against Aboriginal women. (Aboriginal women and family violence)
- **CAN\_2008\_12** The governments of Canada should take steps to ensure that there is a rigorous and effective criminal justice system response to violence against women, that appropriate policies and training are in place, and that there is regular monitoring and assessment of 911 operators, police, Crown counsel, and sentencing practices. (Women’s Inequality in Canada)
- **CAN\_2008\_13** The Canadian criminal justice system should not pursue dual charges, but adopt a “primary aggressor” analysis for determining charges in cases of domestic violence; (Women’s Inequality in Canada)
- **CAN\_2008\_14** Resources should be provided to support mothers in violent relationships, including safe housing, counselling for herself and her children, and other necessary social services; (Women’s Inequality in Canada)
- **CAN\_2008\_15** Federal divorce laws should be amended to include domestic violence as a factor that judges are required to consider when deciding custody and access cases, and women who have survived a violent relationship should not be required to facilitate access to her children. (Women’s Inequality in Canada)
- **CAN\_2008\_16** The governments of Canada should, through a co-ordinated plan, increase and provide sustained funding for women’s shelters, including in rural and northern regions. Women and their children in all parts of Canada who are fleeing violence should have access to safe, accessible shelters and to support services that are designed to assist them, in particular if they are Aboriginal women, women with disabilities, and/or immigrant, refugee, or trafficked women. (Women’s Inequality in Canada)
- **CAN\_2008\_17** The governments of Canada should maintain and provide appropriate public access to statistics on male violence against women, reasons for prosecutorial decisions not to proceed in cases of violence against women, and court transcripts in cases of violence against women; (Women’s Inequality in Canada)
- **CAN\_2008\_18** Canada’s political parties should include policies on the elimination of violence against women in their policy platforms, and work with women’s organizations to develop informed and effective anti-violence strategies. (Women’s Inequality in Canada)
- **CAN\_2008\_19** The governments of Canada, with the full participation of Aboriginal women, should maintain a high level intergovernmental and interdepartmental forum to

ensure proper coordination and information sharing on initiatives to address the safety and welfare of Aboriginal women and girls. (Women's Inequality in Canada)

- **CAN\_2008\_20** The governments of Canada should work urgently and closely with Aboriginal women's organizations and with Canadian women's anti-violence organizations to institute a plan of action to stop violence against Aboriginal women. This plan should include: acknowledging the seriousness of the problem, supporting research into the extent and causes of violence against Aboriginal women, and ensuring adequate, sustained, multiyear funding for the provision of culturally appropriate services such as shelters and counseling for Aboriginal women and girls. (Women's Inequality in Canada)
- **CAN\_2008\_21** The governments of Canada should ensure that social programs and services are designed and resourced adequately to protect and support Aboriginal women and their children, whether they are living on or off reserve. These programs and services include social assistance, housing, shelters, child care, and child welfare services. (Women's Inequality in Canada)
- **CAN\_2008\_22** All police officers in Canada should receive adequate training to ensure an understanding of violence against Aboriginal women and police should be required to work closely with Aboriginal women's organizations and with women's anti-violence organizations to identify and implement appropriate and effective protocols for action on missing persons cases. The actions of police, including compliance with policies on the investigation of missing persons cases, should be subject to independent civilian oversight. Meetings with Aboriginal women leaders and other community members should be organized to establish and strengthen relationships of trust between police and Aboriginal communities. Clear police policies and practices should be established with respect to the timely provision of information, including autopsy results and coroners' reports, to the families of missing and murdered persons. (Women's Inequality in Canada)
- **CAN\_2008\_23** The Government of Canada should repeal the designation of the United States as a safe third country under section 101(1)(e) of the Immigration and Refugee Protection Act, SC, 2001, c.27; or, (Women's Inequality in Canada)
- **CAN\_2008\_24** In the alternative, the Government of Canada should exempt women seeking refugee status arising from gender based persecution from the Safe Third Country Agreement (Women's Inequality in Canada)
- **CAN\_2008\_25** The definition of trafficking in Canadian law should be the internationally agreed-upon definition in the UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children (Palermo Protocol); (Women's Inequality in Canada)
- **CAN\_2008\_26** The Immigration and Refugee Protection Act (section 3) should be amended to include the objective of protecting the human rights of trafficked persons. (Women's Inequality in Canada)
- **CAN\_2008\_27** The Government of Canada should develop a national strategy to improve the treatment of victims of human trafficking and to ensure access to medical

services, counseling, legal aid, translation and employment services. (Women's Inequality in Canada)

- **CAN\_2008\_28** Temporary protection should be immediately available if there are reasonable grounds to believe a person has been trafficked. Assessment by credible NGOs, statements by the victim and an assessment of the surrounding circumstances should be given weight. Full opportunities to work and study should be available, in addition to counseling and medical benefits. Special training and care needs to be afforded to child victims; (Women's Inequality in Canada)
- **CAN\_2008\_29** Permanent protection should be available to trafficked persons through the grant of permanent residence. A special class should be created which recognizes the gendered nature of trafficking, has an emphasis on protection and is not contingent on enforcement cooperation. (Women's Inequality in Canada)

# ALBERTA

YEAR	TITLE OF DOCUMENT
2014	First Nations Women’s Council on Economic Security: 2014 Report and Recommendations and Government of Alberta Response
2012	Human Trafficking in Calgary: Informing a Localized Response
2005	World Conference on Prevention of Family Violence Summary

- **AB\_2014\_1** Establish a working group of decision makers from the ministries of Education, Advanced Education and Human Services to collaborate on seamless strategies to improve educational outcomes for First Nations girls and women. (First Nations Women’s Council on Economic Security: 2014 Report and Recommendations and Government of Alberta Response)
- **AB\_2014\_2** That the Government of Alberta supports and endorses recommendations put forward by the Task Force on Trafficking of Women and Girls and implements solutions within Alberta’s context. For example, create greater awareness of the Protection of Sexually Exploited Children Act (PSECA). It is the only act of its kind in Canada, yet there is limited awareness of its powers and that there are four dedicated workers in the province who can assist with information and support. Greater awareness will increase the number of children coming forward or being rescued and supports must be in place for survivors. Currently Grimmon House in Calgary is one of the only safe houses for trafficked children and few spaces are available. Government must consider funding more spaces to assist survivors throughout the province. Incorporate information for parents on building resiliency in children and instilling pride in their ancestry in safety campaigns. (First Nations Women’s Council on Economic Security: 2014 Report and Recommendations and Government of Alberta Response)
- **AB\_2014\_3** Endorse the Moose Hide Campaign. Encourage your Cabinet colleagues to participate in the campaign and for their ministries to support the launch through programs and initiatives aimed at reducing violence against women that involve men and boys. (First Nations Women’s Council on Economic Security: 2014 Report and Recommendations and Government of Alberta Response)
- **AB\_2012\_1** Encourage the use of a victim-centered understanding of human trafficking that allows for definitions that are not derived strictly from the legal understanding of human trafficking. This will ensure that services can be provided to victims of trafficking regardless of whether a corresponding criminal investigation is underway. (Human Trafficking in Calgary: Informing a Localized Response)
- **AB\_2012\_2** Ensure that criminal investigations of human trafficking are independent from service provision to victims of trafficking. Support to victims should be facilitated by non-government organizations that are in a position to advocate on behalf of victims. The availability of services should not be contingent on participation in criminal proceedings or cooperation with the criminal justice system. (Human Trafficking in Calgary: Informing a Localized Response)
- **AB\_2012\_3** Develop a localized protocol to provide guidance in assistance to victims. The protocol should include a criminal justice framework and standard operating procedures for those offering services to victims of trafficking on how to identify and

navigate existing services and make appropriate referrals. (Human Trafficking in Calgary: Informing a Localized Response)

- **AB\_2012\_4** Provide consistent messaging and realistic images of human trafficking in Alberta through targeted awareness raising campaigns aimed at agencies, communities, identified vulnerable populations, and would-be traffickers or exploiters. (Human Trafficking in Calgary: Informing a Localized Response)
- **AB\_2012\_5** Design and deliver specialized training to agencies that could come into contact with trafficked persons that includes information on localized protocols, standard operating procedures, and the role of a case manager. (Human Trafficking in Calgary: Informing a Localized Response)
- **AB\_2012\_6** Develop a case manager position that will provide oversight or direct support for identified victims of trafficking by navigating available services and the criminal justice system. The case manager will advocate on behalf of victims of trafficking to ensure a victim-centered approach. (Human Trafficking in Calgary: Informing a Localized Response)
- **AB\_2012\_7** Continue direct consultation with service providers, law enforcement, and government agencies through the use of the existing ACT network to coordinate action in the areas of prevention and response to human trafficking in Calgary. (Human Trafficking in Calgary: Informing a Localized Response)
- **AB\_2012\_8** Maintain regular networking platforms for all anti-trafficking stakeholders in Calgary to meet to share information, take advantage of learning opportunities, establish linkages and referral pathways, and strategize for future action in prevention and response to human trafficking. (Human Trafficking in Calgary: Informing a Localized Response)
- **AB\_2012\_9** Develop research agendas to examine the following areas that have been identified as gaps in the existing knowledge on human trafficking in Alberta: domestic trafficking in Alberta; trafficking of Aboriginal Canadians and the effects of human trafficking on Aboriginal communities; use of the Temporary Foreign Worker Program and the Live-In Caregiver Program by traffickers; the involvement of third party recruiters in international human trafficking; the overlap between the Protection of Sexually Exploited Children Act and human trafficking legislation and programming in Alberta; and the establishment of prevention strategies to effectively fight human trafficking (Human Trafficking in Calgary: Informing a Localized Response)
- **AB\_2012\_10** Expand the current research by replicating the model of inquiry in other communities in Alberta, particularly where existing responses to human trafficking exist, to explore and inform province-wide knowledge and response. (Human Trafficking in Calgary: Informing a Localized Response)
  
- **AB\_2005\_1** Work across jurisdictions and sectors to prevent sexual exploitation of children, youth and women: Human trafficking is an exploitive form of migration and a major world-wide issue that violates human rights and results in sexual exploitation and violence against children, youth and women. Internet luring of children and youth, both within and across countries, is a particularly insidious problem for governments and enforcement agencies. However, many people are unaware of the existence or extent of

this problem. Public awareness and education programs are needed to raise awareness and build support for actions that can put a stop to sexual exploitation of children and human trafficking.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA

YEAR	TITLE OF DOCUMENT
2014	Surrey Criminal Justice Recommendations Report
2013	Brief Related to the Inquiry into Modernizing British Columbia's Liquor Laws
2012	Forsaken: The Report of the Missing Women Commission of Inquiry
2011	Collaboration to End Violence: National Aboriginal Women's Forum Report on Outcomes and Recommendations from Working Sessions
	The Health and Well-being of Women in British Columbia: Provincial Health Officer's 2008 Annual Report
2010	Model Core Program Paper: Prevention of Violence, Abuse, & Neglect
2009	Police-reported Spousal Violence Incidents in B.C. in which Both Partners are Suspects/Accused

- BC\_2014\_1** The Task Force recommends the creation of an Integrated Services Network: a single location for administrative offices of justice, health and social services involved in the co-delivery of programs and services aimed at reducing crime in Surrey. This Network would have the potential to directly deliver some services to clients. (Surrey Criminal Justice Recommendations Report)
- BC\_2014\_2** The Task Force also discussed a second phase for the creation of neighbourhood networks to provide front-end services using the same agency collaboration model (Surrey Criminal Justice Recommendations Report)
- BC\_2014\_3** The Task Force recommends that the Integrated Services Network be developed with priority focus on domestic violence, mental health and substance misuse, and prolific offenders. The Integrated Services Network should provide opportunities to work with partner organizations already invested in the remediation of Surrey's most intractable issues: For example, the Integrated Services Network should have a direct link with the Crown's new Domestic Violence Unit. Ongoing support for the Integrated Services Network may be achieved through re-allocation of existing resources to better align the investments we are making today. (Surrey Criminal Justice Recommendations Report)
- BC\_2014\_4** A key component of a successful Integrated Services Network would be the new role of an administrative liaison. This role would be instrumental in the creation and ongoing operation of the Integrated Services Network. The liaison role would generally be responsible for overall coordination and integration of the Services Network, other duties could include intake and assessment. It is recommended that the specific role and duties of the liaison would be further defined during the development stage of the Integrated Services Network. (Surrey Criminal Justice Recommendations Report)
- BC\_2013\_1** Manage the availability of alcohol by restricting outlet density and sale hours, and implementing pricing policies to limit consumption and reduce alcohol related harms for women, including gender-based violence. The moratorium on sales licences for new retail liquor sites should also be maintained to manage availability. (Brief Related to the Inquiry into Modernizing British Columbia's Liquor Laws)

- **BC\_2013\_2** Promote a culture of moderation. Provide education on the risks of alcohol use, and socially responsible alcohol consumption. Promoting socially responsible alcohol use among both women and men will reduce overall health risks and improve women's safety. (Brief Related to the Inquiry into Modernizing British Columbia's Liquor Laws)
- **BC\_2012\_1** I urge the Provincial Government to commit to these two measures immediately upon receipt of this report: 1) To provide funding to existing centres that provide emergency services to women engaged in the sex trade to enable them to remain open 24 hours per day. 2) To develop and implement an enhanced public transit system to provide a safer travel option connecting the Northern communities, particularly along Highway 16. (Forsaken: The Report of the Missing Women Commission of Inquiry)
- **BC\_2012\_2** That Provincial Government appoint two advisors, including one Aboriginal Elder, to consult with all affected parties regarding the form and content of the apologies and other forms of public acknowledgement required as a first step in the healing and reconciliation process. (Forsaken: The Report of the Missing Women Commission of Inquiry)
- **BC\_2012\_3** That Provincial Government establish a compensation fund for the children of the missing and murdered women. (Forsaken: The Report of the Missing Women Commission of Inquiry)
- **BC\_2012\_4** That Provincial Government establish a healing fund for families of the missing and murdered women. These funds should be accessed through an application process pursuant to established guidelines. (Forsaken: The Report of the Missing Women Commission of Inquiry)
- **BC\_2012\_5** That Provincial Government appoint two advisors, including one Aboriginal Elder, to consult with all affected parties regarding the structure and format of this facilitated reconciliation process and to consider mechanisms for funding it. These consultations and recommendations could be undertaken together with recommendation 3.1. (Forsaken: The Report of the Missing Women Commission of Inquiry)
- **BC\_2012\_6** That the Minister of Justice direct the Director of Police Services to undertake equality audits of police forces in British Columbia with a focus on police duty to protect marginalized and Aboriginal women from violence. These audits should be carried out by an external agency and with meaningful community involvement. (Forsaken: The Report of the Missing Women Commission of Inquiry)
- **BC\_2012\_7** That Provincial Government set a provincial standard establishing that police officers have a general and binding duty to promote equality and to refrain from discriminatory policing. (Forsaken: The Report of the Missing Women Commission of Inquiry)
- **BC\_2012\_8** That Provincial Government amend the BC Crown Policy Manual to explicitly include equality as a fundamental principle to guide Crown Counsel in performing their functions. (Forsaken: The Report of the Missing Women Commission of Inquiry)

- **BC\_2012\_9** That Provincial Government develop and implement a Crown Vulnerable Women Assault Policy to provide guidance on the prosecution of crimes of violence against vulnerable women, including women engaged in the sex trade. (Forsaken: The Report of the Missing Women Commission of Inquiry)
- **BC\_2012\_10** That Provincial Government adopt a policy statement in the BC Crown Policy Manual requiring that a prosecutor's evaluations of how strong the case is likely to be when presented at trial should be made on the assumption that the trier of fact will act impartially and according to the law. (Forsaken: The Report of the Missing Women Commission of Inquiry)
- **BC\_2012\_11** That Provincial Government direct the Director of Police Services to consult with the BC Association of Municipal Chiefs of Police, the RCMP and community representatives to recommend the wording of a statutory provision on the legal duty to warn and a protocol on how it should be interpreted and applied. (Forsaken: The Report of the Missing Women Commission of Inquiry)
- **BC\_2012\_12** That police forces work with local communities to develop communication strategies for the issuance of warnings that ensure the message is conveyed to community members who are most at risk of the specific threat. (Forsaken: The Report of the Missing Women Commission of Inquiry)
- **BC\_2012\_13** That Provincial Government fund three law reform research projects on aspects of the treatment of vulnerable and intimidated witnesses:
  - The effects of drug and alcohol use on memory and how to support those experiencing dependency or addiction to provide testimony;
  - Police, counsel and the judiciary's bias and perceptions of credibility of people with drug addictions or who are engaged in the survival sex trade; and
  - Potential changes to the law of evidence to better allow vulnerable witnesses, including those who have been sexually assaulted, those suffering from addictions, and those in the sex industry, to take part in court processes. (Forsaken: The Report of the Missing Women Commission of Inquiry)
- **BC\_2012\_14** That Provincial Government develop guidelines to facilitate and support vulnerable and intimidated witnesses by all actors within the criminal justice system based on the best practices identified by the Commission through its review of protocols and guidelines existing in other jurisdictions. (Forsaken: The Report of the Missing Women Commission of Inquiry)
- **BC\_2012\_15** That police forces integrate into training, performance standards, and performance measurement the ability of police officers to develop and maintain community relationships, particularly with vulnerable members of the community who are often at risk of being treated unequally in the delivery of public services. (Forsaken: The Report of the Missing Women Commission of Inquiry)
- **BC\_2012\_16** That the BC Association of Municipal Chiefs of Police and the RCMP establish a working group to develop a best practices guide for the establishment and implementation of formal discussion mechanisms to facilitate communication and collaboration that transcends the institutional hierarchy within a police agency. (Forsaken: The Report of the Missing Women Commission of Inquiry)

- **BC\_2012\_17** That police officers be required to undergo mandatory and ongoing experiential and interactive training concerning vulnerable community members:
  - Active engagement in overcoming biases, rather than more passive sensitivity training (sometimes called anti-oppression training);
  - More intensive and ongoing training in the history and current status of Aboriginal peoples in the province and in the specific community, particularly with respect to the ongoing effects of residential schools and the child welfare system;
  - Training and resources to make prevention of violence against Aboriginal women a genuine priority;
  - Training to ensure an understanding of violence against women in a range of settings including family violence, child sexual exploitation and violence against women in the sex trade; in particular, the scenarios used in police training should incorporate issues of cultural sensitivity and violence against women; and
  - Training in recognizing the special needs of vulnerable individuals and how to meet those needs, including recognition of a higher standard of care owed by the police to these individuals. (Forsaken: The Report of the Missing Women Commission of Inquiry)
- **BC\_2012\_18** That the Police Complaint Commissioner, working with police forces across the Province, take steps to develop, promote and refine informal methods of police discipline, particularly in marginalized communities such as the DTES and with Aboriginal communities. (Forsaken: The Report of the Missing Women Commission of Inquiry)
- **BC\_2012\_19** That Provincial Government engage with the RCMP in order to bring them into the provincial complaints process. (Forsaken: The Report of the Missing Women Commission of Inquiry)
- **BC\_2012\_20** That SisterWatch be evaluated to provide a basis for further refinements and with a view to establishing best practices for meaningful police-community partnerships; and that these best practices be shared with other police forces to encourage them to develop and maintain ongoing, collaborative community forums. (Forsaken: The Report of the Missing Women Commission of Inquiry)
- **BC\_2012\_21** That all entities with proposed responsibilities under the Living in Community Action Plan commit to these priority actions that together form a strong basis for enhancing the safety of women engaged in the survival sex trade. (Forsaken: The Report of the Missing Women Commission of Inquiry)
- **BC\_2012\_22** That other communities be encouraged to undertake the type of collaborative community engagement strategy employed by Living in Community to develop an integrated strategy for enhancing the safety of women engaged in the survival sex trade. (Forsaken: The Report of the Missing Women Commission of Inquiry)
- **BC\_2012\_23** That Provincial Government fund additional full-time Sex Trade Liaison Officer positions in the Lower Mainland. (Forsaken: The Report of the Missing Women Commission of Inquiry)

- **BC\_2012\_24** That the City of Vancouver create and fund two community-based liaison positions to be filled by individuals who have experience in the survival sex trade. (Forsaken: The Report of the Missing Women Commission of Inquiry)
- **BC\_2012\_25** That Provincial Government undertake a community consultation, needs assessment and feasibility study concerning the reestablishment of an independent society comparable to the former Vancouver Police Native Liaison Society. (Forsaken: The Report of the Missing Women Commission of Inquiry)
- **BC\_2012\_26** That the VPD establish a position of Aboriginal Liaison Officer whose responsibilities would include assisting Aboriginal persons in their interactions with the Missing Persons Unit. (Forsaken: The Report of the Missing Women Commission of Inquiry)
- **BC\_2012\_27** That all police forces in British Columbia consider developing and implementing guidelines on the model of the Vancouver Police Department's Sex Work Enforcement Guidelines in consultation with women engaged in the sex trade in their jurisdiction. (Forsaken: The Report of the Missing Women Commission of Inquiry)
- **BC\_2012\_28** That the City of Vancouver and the Vancouver Police Department take proactive measures to reduce the number of court warrants issued for minor offences by:
  - Reducing the number of tickets issued and charges laid for minor offences;
  - Developing guidelines to facilitate greater and more consistent use of police discretion not to lay charges; and
  - Increasing the ways in which failures to appear can be quashed early in the judicial process. (Forsaken: The Report of the Missing Women Commission of Inquiry)
- **BC\_2012\_29** That courts consider making increased use of diversionary or alternative measures to deal with bench warrants and breaches of conditions. This is in light of the barriers that outstanding warrants have on the ability of vulnerable women who are victims of violent crime to access police services. And that proactive steps be taken to assist women to clear outstanding warrants. (Forsaken: The Report of the Missing Women Commission of Inquiry)
- **BC\_2012\_30** That the Minister of Justice consult with the judiciary, police and community representatives to develop a protocol providing the police with the discretion not to enforce a warrant in a circumstance where a sex trade worker is attempting to report a violent crime. (Forsaken: The Report of the Missing Women Commission of Inquiry)
- **BC\_2012\_31** That the Minister of Justice establish a working group to develop options for enhanced legislative protection for exploited women. The working group should include representatives of sex workers, community-based organizations providing support to and advocacy for women engaged in the sex trade, Aboriginal women's organizations, police agencies and the Crown Counsel Association. (Forsaken: The Report of the Missing Women Commission of Inquiry)
- **BC\_2012\_32** That the BC Association of Municipal Police Chiefs and the RCMP, with support from the Director of Police Services, should develop a protocol containing additional measures to monitor high-risk offenders, including recommendations for the

efficient and timely sharing of information. (Forsaken: The Report of the Missing Women Commission of Inquiry)

- **BC\_2012\_33** That Provincial Government fully support the implementation of The Highway of Tears Symposium action plan, updated to the current situation and in a manner that ensures involvement of all affected communities along Highway 16. (Forsaken: The Report of the Missing Women Commission of Inquiry)
- **BC\_2012\_34** That Provincial Government fund a community consultation process led by Aboriginal organizations to develop and implement a pilot project designed to ensure the safety of vulnerable Aboriginal youth during the rural-urban transition. (Forsaken: The Report of the Missing Women Commission of Inquiry)
- **BC\_2012\_35** That Provincial Government provide additional funding to Aboriginal women's organizations to create programs addressing violence on reserves, so that fewer women and youth are forced to escape to urban areas. (Forsaken: The Report of the Missing Women Commission of Inquiry)
- **BC\_2012\_36** That Provincial Government provide additional funding to Aboriginal women's organizations to provide more safe houses and counselling programs run for and by Aboriginal women and youth. (Forsaken: The Report of the Missing Women Commission of Inquiry)
- **BC\_2012\_37** That Provincial Government fund a collaborative action research project on the entry of young women into the sex trade, especially Aboriginal women who are often homeless during the transition from reserves or foster homes to urban centres, and to develop an action plan to facilitate and support exiting the survival sex trade. (Forsaken: The Report of the Missing Women Commission of Inquiry)
- **BC\_2012\_38** That the provincial standards be developed by the Director of Police Services with the assistance of a committee consisting of representatives of the BC Association of Municipal Police Chiefs, the RCMP, representatives of community and Aboriginal groups, and representatives of families of the missing and murdered women. (Forsaken: The Report of the Missing Women Commission of Inquiry)
- **BC\_2012\_39** That proposed provincial missing persons standards include at least 15 components:
  - Definition of "missing person;"
  - Criteria for the acceptance of reports;
  - Jurisdiction;
  - Missing Person Risk Assessment Tool;
  - Provincial Missing Person Reporting Form;
  - Standards related to interaction with family/reportees;
  - Initial steps – background information;
  - Supervisory responsibility/quality control;
  - Forensic evidence standards;
  - Coroners' Liaison;
  - Monitoring outstanding missing person cases;
  - Automatic annual review of unsolved cases;
  - Closing missing person files;

- Prevention and intervention; and
- The role and authority of the BCPMPC. (Forsaken: The Report of the Missing Women Commission of Inquiry)
- **BC\_2012\_40** That the provincial standards require a proactive missing persons process whereby police must take prevention and intervention measures including “safe and well” checks when an individual is found. (Forsaken: The Report of the Missing Women Commission of Inquiry)
- **BC\_2012\_41** That best practice protocols be established for (1) enhanced victimology analysis of missing persons, (2) investigative steps in missing person cases, (3) collaborative missing person investigations collection, (4) storage and analysis of missing persons data, and (5) training specific to missing person investigations. (Forsaken: The Report of the Missing Women Commission of Inquiry)
- **BC\_2012\_42** That Provincial Government establish a provincial partnership committee on missing persons to facilitate the collaboration of key players in the ongoing development of best practice protocols for missing person cases. The committee should be chaired by a senior government official and include representatives of the missing and murdered women’s families, Aboriginal organizations, community groups, service providers, police, and Victim Services. (Forsaken: The Report of the Missing Women Commission of Inquiry)
- **BC\_2012\_43** That Provincial Government establish an agency independent of all police agencies with the purposes to include co-ordinating information, identifying patterns, establishing base rates, checking on police investigations, ensuring accountability for linked interjurisdictional series, and warning the public. It should provide oversight and analytic functions, but it should not be an investigating entity. (Forsaken: The Report of the Missing Women Commission of Inquiry)
- **BC\_2012\_44** That provincial authorities create and maintain a provincial missing person website aimed at educating the public about the missing persons process and engaging them in proactive approaches to prevention and investigation. (Forsaken: The Report of the Missing Women Commission of Inquiry)
- **BC\_2012\_45** That provincial authorities establish a provincial 1-800 phone number for the taking of missing person reports and accessing case information. (Forsaken: The Report of the Missing Women Commission of Inquiry)
- **BC\_2012\_46** That provincial authorities develop an enhanced, holistic, comprehensive approach for the provision of support to the families and friends of missing persons. This should be based on a needs assessment carried out in consultation with the provincial partnership committee on missing persons. (Forsaken: The Report of the Missing Women Commission of Inquiry)
- **BC\_2012\_47** That representatives of the media be invited to be members of the provincial partnership committee and that the committee should develop a protocol on issues related to the role of the media in missing person investigations. (Forsaken: The Report of the Missing Women Commission of Inquiry)
- **BC\_2012\_48** That the provincial partnership committee develop a proposal for either an enhanced BCPMPC to meet additional responsibilities relating to the needs of members

of the public and, in particular, reportees; or to create an independent civilian-based agency for this purpose. (Forsaken: The Report of the Missing Women Commission of Inquiry)

- **BC\_2012\_49** That Provincial Government enact missing persons legislation to grant speedy access to personal information of missing persons without unduly infringing on privacy rights. I recommend the adoption of single purpose legislation, as in Alberta and Manitoba, with a provision for a comprehensive review of the operation of the Act after five years. (Forsaken: The Report of the Missing Women Commission of Inquiry)
- **BC\_2012\_50** That Provincial Government mandate the use of Major Case Management (MCM) for major crimes and that the Director of Police Services develop these MCM standards in consultation with the police community and through a review of best practices in other jurisdictions. (Forsaken: The Report of the Missing Women Commission of Inquiry)
- **BC\_2012\_51** That the Director of Police Services mandate accountability under the MCM standards by requiring that police forces:
  - Provide an explanation as to why MCM was not used for a “major crime” in an annual report to the Director of Police Services;
  - Notify the Director of Police Services of all “major crime” investigations that are not under active investigation and have remained open for more than one year. Upon receipt of such notification, the Director will appoint another police department to conduct an independent audit of the prior investigation and conduct such additional investigatory steps as it deems necessary, and report its finding to the Director and the originating police agency; and
  - Conduct annual internal audits of a statistically valid random selection of MCM investigations to ensure proper compliance with the model. (Forsaken: The Report of the Missing Women Commission of Inquiry)
- **BC\_2012\_52** That issues related to a single electronic MCM system for British Columbia, as well as compatibility with cross-Canada systems, be reviewed as part of the consultation on MCM standards set out above. (Forsaken: The Report of the Missing Women Commission of Inquiry)
- **BC\_2012\_53** That Provincial Government take active steps to support the development of a National DNA Missing Persons Index and to assist in overcoming the impasse on outstanding concerns over its creation and operationalization. (Forsaken: The Report of the Missing Women Commission of Inquiry)
- **BC\_2012\_54** That Provincial Government commit to establishing a Greater Vancouver police force through a consultative process with all stakeholders. (Forsaken: The Report of the Missing Women Commission of Inquiry)
- **BC\_2012\_55** That Provincial Government establish an independent expert committee to develop a proposed model and implementation plan for a Greater Vancouver police force. (Forsaken: The Report of the Missing Women Commission of Inquiry)
- **BC\_2012\_56** That the Director of Police Services mandate provincial standards for multi-jurisdictional and multi-agency investigations to be incorporated into the provincial

MCM standards referred to in recommendation 8.2. (Forsaken: The Report of the Missing Women Commission of Inquiry)

- **BC\_2012\_57** That the Director of Police Services consult with the BC Association of Police Chiefs and the RCMP to create a protocol or framework for multi-jurisdictional major case investigations to ensure the timely and seamless implementation of multi-agency teams, including a provision for an independent panel to resolve disputes regarding when the protocol should be triggered. (Forsaken: The Report of the Missing Women Commission of Inquiry)
- **BC\_2012\_58** That Provincial Government commit to moving expeditiously to implement a regional Real Time Crime Centre. (Forsaken: The Report of the Missing Women Commission of Inquiry)
- **BC\_2012\_59** That the accountability structure for the Greater Vancouver police force incorporate a holistic approach that provides oversight on both an individual and systemic level and is fully responsive and responsible to the communities it serves. (Forsaken: The Report of the Missing Women Commission of Inquiry)
- **BC\_2012\_60** That the Police Act be amended to provide that the Mayor is an ex officio member of the Board, but has no voting authority. (Forsaken: The Report of the Missing Women Commission of Inquiry)
- **BC\_2012\_61** That additional steps need to be taken to ensure representation of vulnerable and marginalized members and Aboriginal peoples on police boards. (Forsaken: The Report of the Missing Women Commission of Inquiry)
- **BC\_2012\_62** That police boards have access to greater resources from the Division of Police Services to gather and analyze information to enable them to better carry out their oversight functions. (Forsaken: The Report of the Missing Women Commission of Inquiry)
- **BC\_2012\_63** That Provincial Government appoint an independent advisor to serve as a champion for the implementation of the Commission's recommendations. This appointment should take effect within 12 weeks of release of the report (Forsaken: The Report of the Missing Women Commission of Inquiry)
- **BC\_2012\_64** That the independent advisor work collaboratively with representatives of Aboriginal communities, the DTES, and the victims' families in the implementation process. (Forsaken: The Report of the Missing Women Commission of Inquiry)
  
- **BC\_2011\_1** Aboriginal leaders and community members need to take ownership of the response to violence against Aboriginal women and initiate activities in their own communities to prevent and address violence. (Collaboration to End Violence: National Aboriginal Women's Forum Report on Outcomes and Recommendations from Working Sessions)
- **BC\_2011\_2** Aboriginal community members need to reinstitute community governance by establishing formal structures that support their ability to work together to address violence against Aboriginal women and other community issues. (Collaboration to End Violence: National Aboriginal Women's Forum Report on Outcomes and Recommendations from Working Sessions)

- **BC\_2011\_3** Ongoing consultation and communication must be established between government and Aboriginal women on policies, decisions, planning, projects or activities that affect or involve them. (Collaboration to End Violence: National Aboriginal Women’s Forum Report on Outcomes and Recommendations from Working Sessions)
- **BC\_2011\_4** A continuum of programs and services that assist women and girls who are at risk of or have experienced violence and their children, families and communities and that can be accessed throughout an individual’s full life cycle should be available in every community. (Collaboration to End Violence: National Aboriginal Women’s Forum Report on Outcomes and Recommendations from Working Sessions)
- **BC\_2011\_5** Programs and services that draw on or are based on culture and tradition should be available in all Aboriginal communities. (Collaboration to End Violence: National Aboriginal Women’s Forum Report on Outcomes and Recommendations from Working Sessions)
- **BC\_2011\_6** Wherever reasonably possible, programs and services should be delivered in the home communities of people using those programs and services. (Collaboration to End Violence: National Aboriginal Women’s Forum Report on Outcomes and Recommendations from Working Sessions)
- **BC\_2011\_7** Public health funds should be directed towards young vulnerable mothers with very young children and other people identified as being at particularly high risk. (Collaboration to End Violence: National Aboriginal Women’s Forum Report on Outcomes and Recommendations from Working Sessions)
- **BC\_2011\_8** Activities for children designed to prevent violence and promote healthy relationships should be incorporated into elementary school activities and begin in the primary grades. (Collaboration to End Violence: National Aboriginal Women’s Forum Report on Outcomes and Recommendations from Working Sessions)
- **BC\_2011\_9** Children and youth should have access to activities that will help strengthen their traditional and cultural knowledge and identity, and help them understand and negotiate the impacts of history on their present day lives. (Collaboration to End Violence: National Aboriginal Women’s Forum Report on Outcomes and Recommendations from Working Sessions)
- **BC\_2011\_10** Increase women’s access to services that are designed and delivered by Aboriginal women, including in-community victims’ services, advocacy services and activities that build capacity for Aboriginal women. (Collaboration to End Violence: National Aboriginal Women’s Forum Report on Outcomes and Recommendations from Working Sessions)
- **BC\_2011\_11** Government and Aboriginal leaders should explore ways to expand upon or adapt the model used by the Kizhaay Anishinaabe Niin: “I Am A Kind Man” Initiative for national implementation. (Collaboration to End Violence: National Aboriginal Women’s Forum Report on Outcomes and Recommendations from Working Sessions)
- **BC\_2011\_12** All provinces and territories should dedicate funding to provide emergency support to victims of domestic violence (Collaboration to End Violence: National Aboriginal Women’s Forum Report on Outcomes and Recommendations from Working Sessions)

- **BC\_2011\_13** Government departments need to address jurisdictional issues that may present barriers to access. (Collaboration to End Violence: National Aboriginal Women’s Forum Report on Outcomes and Recommendations from Working Sessions)
- **BC\_2011\_14** Establish single points of access where women can connect to integrated services. (Collaboration to End Violence: National Aboriginal Women’s Forum Report on Outcomes and Recommendations from Working Sessions)
- **BC\_2011\_15** Crisis response teams should be in place in all First Nation, Métis and Inuit communities, with adequate funding to train community members and sustain activities. (Collaboration to End Violence: National Aboriginal Women’s Forum Report on Outcomes and Recommendations from Working Sessions)
- **BC\_2011\_16** Working in partnership with Aboriginal communities and leadership, establish a virtual centre, clearinghouse or similar online resource where information and resources on violence against Aboriginal women can be aggregated and made publicly available. (Collaboration to End Violence: National Aboriginal Women’s Forum Report on Outcomes and Recommendations from Working Sessions)
- **BC\_2011\_17** Federal, provincial and territorial governments and national and regional Aboriginal leadership need to develop and implement a multi-year national strategy to facilitate collaboration and partnerships with Aboriginal organizations to develop and implement community-based solutions to address violence against Aboriginal women. (Collaboration to End Violence: National Aboriginal Women’s Forum Report on Outcomes and Recommendations from Working Sessions)
- **BC\_2011\_18** Establish a National Centre of Excellence focused on violence against First Nation, Métis and Inuit Women. (Collaboration to End Violence: National Aboriginal Women’s Forum Report on Outcomes and Recommendations from Working Sessions)
- **BC\_2011\_19** Departments and agencies in all levels of government should explore opportunities for interdepartmental and intergovernmental partnerships, as well as partnerships with Aboriginal government, leadership and communities. (Collaboration to End Violence: National Aboriginal Women’s Forum Report on Outcomes and Recommendations from Working Sessions)
- **BC\_2011\_20** Police services, Aboriginal leaders and grassroots community organizations should explore ways to establish mutually empowered and accountable working relationships. (Collaboration to End Violence: National Aboriginal Women’s Forum Report on Outcomes and Recommendations from Working Sessions)
- **BC\_2011\_21** Cultural competency and sensitivity training (including components focused on Aboriginal history and historical trauma) and anti-racism and anti-oppression training should be instituted for employees in all positions and at all levels of police and criminal justice systems. (Collaboration to End Violence: National Aboriginal Women’s Forum Report on Outcomes and Recommendations from Working Sessions)
- **BC\_2011\_22** Federal government departments or agencies should set family violence as a priority and allocate appropriate funding to support community-led activities in this area. The federal government should also share and strategically coordinate funding between and across departments and agencies and, if appropriate, with other levels of

government. (Collaboration to End Violence: National Aboriginal Women's Forum Report on Outcomes and Recommendations from Working Sessions)

- **BC\_2011\_23** Provincial government departments or agencies should set family violence as a priority and allocate appropriate funding to support community-led activities in this area. It should share and strategically coordinate funding between and across departments and agencies and, if appropriate, with other levels of government; lobby and advocate at federal, provincial and territorial levels and establish violence prevention as an area for statutory activity. (Collaboration to End Violence: National Aboriginal Women's Forum Report on Outcomes and Recommendations from Working Sessions)
- **BC\_2011\_24** Municipal governments should provide in-kind support and share resources (e.g., public space for camps) and funding to support community-led activities. (Collaboration to End Violence: National Aboriginal Women's Forum Report on Outcomes and Recommendations from Working Sessions)
- **BC\_2011\_25** Federal, provincial and territorial governments should ensure that funding is coordinated, timely and capable of meeting community needs (Collaboration to End Violence: National Aboriginal Women's Forum Report on Outcomes and Recommendations from Working Sessions)
- **BC\_2011\_26** Explore ways to measure meaningful outcomes or assess the effectiveness of activities related to violence against Aboriginal women (Collaboration to End Violence: National Aboriginal Women's Forum Report on Outcomes and Recommendations from Working Sessions)
- **BC\_2011\_27** Develop and implement a national campaign that focuses on a message of zero tolerance for domestic violence. (Collaboration to End Violence: National Aboriginal Women's Forum Report on Outcomes and Recommendations from Working Sessions)
- **BC\_2011\_28** As individuals and organizations, take action to educate the media about violence against Aboriginal women and girls, encourage media to report responsibly and respectfully about Aboriginal peoples, cultures and history, and acknowledge and honour them when they do (Collaboration to End Violence: National Aboriginal Women's Forum Report on Outcomes and Recommendations from Working Sessions)
- **BC\_2011\_29** Use social media and other web platforms for a campaign focused on women and youth, to educate and share information and resources, address root causes and prevention of abuse, and draw on traditions and a holistic approach to violence. (Collaboration to End Violence: National Aboriginal Women's Forum Report on Outcomes and Recommendations from Working Sessions)
- **BC\_2011\_30** Address the core housing need of female lone parents, elderly women and women leaving violence through further development of partnerships with the private and non-profit sectors to create new, affordable units. (The Health and Well-being of Women in British Columbia: Provincial Health Officer's 2008 Annual Report)
- **BC\_2011\_31** Implement recommendations from the following reports: Report to the Chief Coroner of British Columbia: Findings and Recommendations of the Domestic Violence Death Review Panel (Coroners Service of British Columbia) and Honouring Christian Lee. No Private Matter: Protecting Children Living with Domestic Violence

(Representative for Children and Youth). (The Health and Well-being of Women in British Columbia: Provincial Health Officer's 2008 Annual Report)

- **BC\_2011\_32** Provide educational opportunities for health care providers to learn effective approaches to screening for violence and abuse and increase awareness of substance use and other health impacts of violence against women. (The Health and Well-being of Women in British Columbia: Provincial Health Officer's 2008 Annual Report)
- **BC\_2011\_33** Implement a coordinated provincial initiative to prevent elder abuse so that seniors will be less vulnerable to emotional, psychological, financial and physical abuse. (The Health and Well-being of Women in British Columbia: Provincial Health Officer's 2008 Annual Report)
- **BC\_2011\_34** Coordinate cross-ministry responses to violence against women. (The Health and Well-being of Women in British Columbia: Provincial Health Officer's 2008 Annual Report)
- **BC\_2011\_35** Collaborate with workplace health and human resources organizations, including Worksafe BC, to apply a gender lens when addressing violence in the workplace. (The Health and Well-being of Women in British Columbia: Provincial Health Officer's 2008 Annual Report)
- **BC\_2011\_36** Advocate for legislation to reduce vulnerability and violence for sex workers. (The Health and Well-being of Women in British Columbia: Provincial Health Officer's 2008 Annual Report)
- **BC\_2011\_37** Reinstate the Office to Combat Trafficking in Persons. (The Health and Well-being of Women in British Columbia: Provincial Health Officer's 2008 Annual Report)
- **BC\_2011\_38** Collect and publish data on the use of services and costs of trauma/violence, mental illness and addictions within the public health system. (The Health and Well-being of Women in British Columbia: Provincial Health Officer's 2008 Annual Report)
- **BC\_2011\_39** Increase opportunities, both online and in-person, for girls age 10–15 to learn about the risks of early alcohol and other substance use and the interconnected health issues such as vulnerability to violence. (The Health and Well-being of Women in British Columbia: Provincial Health Officer's 2008 Annual Report)
- **BC\_2011\_40** Strategic focus 2. Violence - Implement recommendations from the following reports: Report to the Chief Coroner of British Columbia: Findings and Recommendations of the Domestic Violence Death Review Panel (Coroners Service of British Columbia) and Honouring Christian Lee. No Private Matter: Protecting Children Living with Domestic Violence (Representative for Children and Youth). (The Health and Well-being of Women in British Columbia: Provincial Health Officer's 2008 Annual Report)
- **BC\_2010\_1** The working group recommends that a follow-up working group be established to enable the Ministry of Healthy Living and Sport and all health authorities together, to build a consensus on appropriate policies and practices that can be applied to

decisions on screening women for violence and abuse (Model Core Program Paper: Prevention of Violence, Abuse, & Neglect)

- **BC\_2010\_2** They further recommend that the follow-up committee or working group develop a consensus on policies and practices for identifying children, youth and older adults (women and men) who are victims of violence, abuse and neglect, taking into account the relevant issues, circumstances and evidence for each group. (Model Core Program Paper: Prevention of Violence, Abuse, & Neglect)
  
- **BC\_2009\_1** Police should provide enhanced domestic violence investigation training to all members, with particular emphasis on new recruits and domestic violence specialists. Training should:
  - Include a focus on the power and gender dynamics of these cases, the importance of primary aggressor analysis, the potential negative impacts of identifying two suspects in these cases, the importance of risk assessment, and the importance of remaining vigilant to the dangers of these cases for women
  - Be based on existing successful models such as the domestic violence investigator training provided by the Justice Institute which incorporated role playing with actors
  - Be of sufficient duration to ensure that members have a thorough understanding of these issues
  - Be developed and delivered in collaboration with community-based victim services and Crown counsel, in order to ensure consistent messaging, the inclusion of a multidisciplinary perspective, and the fostering of working partnerships. (Police-reported Spousal Violence Incidents in B.C. in which Both Partners are Suspects/Accused)
  
- **BC\_2009\_2** Coordinated efforts should be undertaken among police, the Ministries of Public Safety and Solicitor General and Attorney General, and the community to enhance and consolidate efforts to create the most effective response possible to spousal violence cases. A focus on primary aggressor analysis and on the potential impact of identifying two suspects/accuseds in spousal violence cases should always be included in strategies to address these cases. Innovative strategies to address these cases most effectively might include:
  - Constant messaging from the highest levels of police and Crown counsel management about the risks involved in these cases and why they must be taken so seriously
  - Departmental audits of these cases
  - Proactive, consistent reviews of all spousal violence files and follow-up where required
  - Development of domestic violence units where the numbers warrant
  - Development of other innovative strategies for use of specialized, dedicated police members and Crown counsel
  - Development of innovative partnerships among police, Crown counsel, and community-based agencies, including integrated training
  - Development and utilization of protocols, checklists, and risk assessment tools for use by both police and Crown counsel

- Maintenance and/or restoration of the gender specificity of spousal violence policy, training, and analysis in order to provide a consistent message to all police investigators (Police-reported Spousal Violence Incidents in B.C. in which Both Partners are Suspects/Accused)
- **BC\_2009\_3** Further research should be undertaken to assess spousal violence data concerns raised in key informant interviews. This may include a detailed examination of current and historical crime data collection systems across the justice system, clarification of data audience needs, and/or a review of police files in selected jurisdictions, focusing on the identification of dual suspects in spousal violence files to determine scoring accuracy. File reviews should also include a focus on whether or not both partners were arrested and/or recommended for charge. Such reviews should be conducted by someone highly knowledgeable in the dynamics of domestic violence and in primary aggressor analysis. (Police-reported Spousal Violence Incidents in B.C. in which Both Partners are Suspects/Accused)

# MANITOBA

YEAR	TITLE OF DOCUMENT
2011	Priorities for Prevention: Everyone, Every Place, Every Day
2005	First Nations Health and Wellness in Manitoba: Overview of Gaps in Service and Issues Associated with Jurisdictions

- **MB\_2011\_1** Comprehensive prevention strategies should address priority issues of all health determinants:
  - income and social status: poverty, income disparity, food insecurity, unstable economic cycles
  - education: literacy and health literacy, numeracy, school completion
  - employment and working conditions: underemployment, regional unemployment, meaningful employment, working conditions, work safety, workplace stress
  - environment: – natural environment: sustainable development, including climate change, ecological change, protection of air, water, soil – built environment: adequate housing without overcrowding, access to safe running water and sanitation, indoor air quality free from excess humidity and mould, fire safety; community and neighbourhood design with local access to active transportation, adequate green space and locally affordable nutritious food; especially for disadvantaged communities (ex: isolated, northern, remote and urban core)
  - social environment, gender and culture: promotion of respect, fairness, caring, tolerance; deterrence of bullying, greed, racism, sexism, exploitation, intolerance of peoples’ sexual orientation or beliefs, and deterrence of abuse of children, intimate partners and vulnerable persons
  - healthy child development: early child development, positive parenting, preventing child neglect and abuse
  - social support networks: supportive environments and social connectedness for all, with outreach for elderly, lonely, vulnerable, and disadvantaged people (Priorities for Prevention: Everyone, Every Place, Every Day)
  
- **MB\_2005\_1** that priority for transfer of health and social programs to First Nations control be given to the following:
  - Off-reserve Income Assistance, Employment and Housing Program (service currently provided by Manitoba Family Services and Housing);
  - FNIHB programs such as Brighter Futures, Building Healthy Communities, Aboriginal Diabetes Initiative, and Head Start; and,
  - INAC programs such as Family Violence Prevention, Income Assistance, and Assisted Living. (First Nations Health and Wellness in Manitoba: Overview of Gaps in Service and Issues Associated with Jurisdictions)

# NEW BRUNSWICK

YEAR	TITLE OF DOCUMENT
2012	Domestic Homicide in New Brunswick 1999-2008
2006	An Evaluation of Strengthening NB Regional Violence Prevention Networks – Phase 1

- **NB\_2012\_1** The domestic violence death review committee (DVDRC) in New Brunswick is in a perfect position to develop a comprehensive understanding of domestic homicide cases in New Brunswick and to make recommendations helping to prevent such situations to occur in the future. (Domestic Homicide in New Brunswick 1999-2008)
- **NB\_2012\_2** The adoption of a risk factor coding form for use within the coroners’ office and within the work of the DVDRC in New Brunswick as a way to insure the complete collection of the important variables and risk factors leading to domestic homicide. (Domestic Homicide in New Brunswick 1999-2008)
- **NB\_2012\_3** Considering that 37.5% victims of domestic homicide were shot by the perpetrator, it is legitimate to recommend better control of firearms in known domestic violence situations in New Brunswick. (Domestic Homicide in New Brunswick 1999-2008)
- **NB\_2012\_4** The adoption of a proactive stance for the collection of data and reports from the various professionals involved in all cases of domestic homicide and homicide-suicide. (Domestic Homicide in New Brunswick 1999-2008)
- **NB\_2012\_5** An ongoing analysis of information collected in order to be instructed by the total reality of domestic homicide and homicide-suicide in order to strengthen systemic response as professionals across the Province. (Domestic Homicide in New Brunswick 1999-2008)
  
- **NB\_2006\_1** The Women’s Issues Branch seek further funding to continue the work of coordinators for an additional period of time to ensure that additional, necessary development activities are completed. (An Evaluation of Strengthening NB Regional Violence Prevention Networks – Phase 1)
- **NB\_2006\_2** The Women’s Issues Branch proceed as planned with the Provincial Partnerships in Action Group to organize a second conference with participants from the fourteen networks to address additional training and development needs utilizing the key elements that led to the first successful conference while continuing to pay attention to the needs of participants in both official languages and to provide additional opportunities for networking. (An Evaluation of Strengthening NB Regional Violence Prevention Networks – Phase 1)
- **NB\_2006\_3** The Provincial Partnerships in Action group continue to work on any unresolved network boundary issues. (An Evaluation of Strengthening NB Regional Violence Prevention Networks – Phase 1)
- **NB\_2006\_4** Future work of the Provincial Partnerships in Action group include flexibility for networks at different stages in development. (An Evaluation of Strengthening NB Regional Violence Prevention Networks – Phase 1)

- **NB\_2006\_5** Future work of the Provincial Partnerships in Action group include a focus on issues of family violence in rural communities. (An Evaluation of Strengthening NB Regional Violence Prevention Networks – Phase 1)

## NEWFOUNDLAND

YEAR	TITLE OF DOCUMENT
2011	It's Nobody's Mandate and Everyone's Responsibility: Sexual Exploitation and the Sex Trade in Newfoundland and Labrador
2007	Culturally Relevant Gender Based Analysis: An Issue Paper
	Empowering Women in Inuit Communities: Pauktuutit Inuit Women of Canada
	Violence Against Aboriginal Women and Girls: An Issue Paper
	Theme One: Health, Safety and Wellness
	Theme Three: Strength, Balance and Honour
	Theme Two: Equity and Empowerment
2005	Final Report: Violence Prevention Initiative Results and Recommendations of Community Consultations and Provincial Forum

- **NF\_2011\_1** Provincial Cabinet: develop and adopt a Cabinet mandate to address the issues related to sexual exploitation, including prevention, enforcement, interventions, and supports (It's Nobody's Mandate and Everyone's Responsibility: Sexual Exploitation and the Sex Trade in Newfoundland and Labrador)
- **NF\_2011\_2** Ministers' Committee: establish a cross-departmental committee. Membership would include, but not necessarily be limited to the Women's Policy Office; Justice; Child, Youth and Family Services; Health and Community Services; Education; Human Resources, Labour and Employment; and Innovation, Trade and Rural Development. The work of the committee would include, but not be limited to, the following activities:
  - review policies, programs, services, and legislation to assess the harm or the potential harm they may cause individuals vulnerable to sexual exploitation
  - develop an integrated and collaborative cross-departmental approach to identifying and responding to issues related to sexual exploitation
  - provide information to the Cabinet (It's Nobody's Mandate and Everyone's Responsibility: Sexual Exploitation and the Sex Trade in Newfoundland and Labrador)
- **NF\_2011\_3** Collaborative Working Committee: establish and resource a collaborative committee comprised of relevant governmental departments and agencies, members of the Coalition Against the Sexual Exploitation of Youth, the RNC, and the RCMP. The committee would be mandated to:
  - develop directions for the work required to address the needs of those who have been exploited or are vulnerable to exploitation, including prevention, enforcement, interventions, and supports based on best practices
  - provide information to the Ministers' Committee, government agencies, community organizations and the police (It's Nobody's Mandate and Everyone's Responsibility: Sexual Exploitation and the Sex Trade in Newfoundland and Labrador)
- **NF\_2011\_4** Sexual Exploitation Education and Training: educate the police, prosecution, and judges about sexual exploitation, sexual assault, and human trafficking, and further develop skills necessary for identifying, interviewing, and responding to potential

victims, as well as prosecuting offenders (It's Nobody's Mandate and Everyone's Responsibility: Sexual Exploitation and the Sex Trade in Newfoundland and Labrador)

- **NF\_2011\_5** Collaborative Response: develop a collaborative response to sexual exploitation between the police, community agencies, and government services (It's Nobody's Mandate and Everyone's Responsibility: Sexual Exploitation and the Sex Trade in Newfoundland and Labrador)
- **NF\_2011\_6** Sexual Exploitation Investigations: mandate the enforcement of sexual exploitation and provide the dedicated resources required to conduct collaborative, reactive, and proactive investigations, with consequences for non-compliance (It's Nobody's Mandate and Everyone's Responsibility: Sexual Exploitation and the Sex Trade in Newfoundland and Labrador)
- **NF\_2011\_7** Internet Child Exploitation: create two amalgamated provincial child exploitation units (located in St. John's and Corner Brook) with the mandate, training, and resources required to conduct proactive and reactive investigations, as well as to respond to related emerging issues (It's Nobody's Mandate and Everyone's Responsibility: Sexual Exploitation and the Sex Trade in Newfoundland and Labrador)
- **NF\_2011\_8** Law Enforcement Requests: ensure that telecommunication companies are required to comply with Law Enforcement Requests for IP addresses suspected of accessing child pornography (It's Nobody's Mandate and Everyone's Responsibility: Sexual Exploitation and the Sex Trade in Newfoundland and Labrador)
- **NF\_2011\_9** Judges: make it mandatory for judges to look at and hear all the evidence presented in trials involving child pornography and other forms of sexual exploitation (It's Nobody's Mandate and Everyone's Responsibility: Sexual Exploitation and the Sex Trade in Newfoundland and Labrador)
- **NF\_2011\_10** Court Venues: ensure all court proceedings in the province are held in respectful surroundings; in particular, stop the current practice of holding court in barrooms (It's Nobody's Mandate and Everyone's Responsibility: Sexual Exploitation and the Sex Trade in Newfoundland and Labrador)
- **NF\_2011\_11** Psychological Support: provide mandatory entry, maintenance, and exit debriefing to everyone in the justice system who is involved with evidence related to child pornography and sexual exploitation, and ensure this support is normalized within the workplace culture (It's Nobody's Mandate and Everyone's Responsibility: Sexual Exploitation and the Sex Trade in Newfoundland and Labrador)
- **NF\_2011\_12** Special Initiatives for Victims Office: establish an office within the Department of Justice responsible for the coordination and accountability of police, crown, probation, and victim services' responses to individuals who have experienced violence, including those who have been sexually exploited. The office would assist in the coordination of training and service development, research best practices, and inform both the Ministers' Committee and the Collaborative Committee. (It's Nobody's Mandate and Everyone's Responsibility: Sexual Exploitation and the Sex Trade in Newfoundland and Labrador)
- **NF\_2011\_13** The Coalition Against the Sexual Exploitation of Youth (CASEY): provide organizational funding for an expanded provincial organization with three staff positions and a mandate to:
  - develop working partnerships with all stakeholders, including government departments, agencies, and community organizations throughout the province

- assist stakeholders to build capacity to respond to the issues
- develop, coordinate, and deliver education to youth, parents, and service providers
- coordinate skill development training for service providers, including counselors, social workers, educators, youth workers, and health care providers
- research relevant issues, best practices, and program models
- create an outreach team of agency staff and experiential peers that reaches out to and connects with youth who are sexually exploited and adults who are working in the sex trade. The team would assist individuals to navigate government and community services, including crisis intervention, harm reduction, food housing, clothing, health care, income, and court support. Services would be non-judgmental, inclusive, respectful, culturally appropriate, accepting of chaos and diversity, and able to respond to emergency situations (It's Nobody's Mandate and Everyone's Responsibility: Sexual Exploitation and the Sex Trade in Newfoundland and Labrador)
- **NF\_2011\_14 Collaborative Exiting Program:** provide funding for a collaborative, peer driven, long-term program with a mandate to assist individuals with exiting the sex trade. The program would provide the following supports:
  - immediate emergency support
  - immediate emergency funds for relocation
  - peer support and peer counseling
  - trauma counseling
  - addictions support
  - pre-employment support
  - assistance in navigating mainstream services, programs, and supports
  - support would be available for the life of the individual and would be non-judgmental, inclusive, respectful, culturally appropriate, accepting of chaos and diversity, and able to respond to emergency situations (It's Nobody's Mandate and Everyone's Responsibility: Sexual Exploitation and the Sex Trade in Newfoundland and Labrador)
- **NF\_2011\_15 Workplace protection:** workplace health and safety regulations, and labour standards need to be applied to indoor sex trade businesses, including strip clubs, massage parlors and escort services (It's Nobody's Mandate and Everyone's Responsibility: Sexual Exploitation and the Sex Trade in Newfoundland and Labrador)
- **NF\_2011\_16 Professional education and training:**
  - train current service providers, including social workers, counselors, health care providers, youth workers, addiction services, and educators in the skills required to identify and work with individuals who have been or are vulnerable to being sexually exploited
  - develop and implement curricula specific to sexual exploitation in relevant post-secondary faculties and programs, including police training, medical school, and schools of nursing, social work, education, and women's studies
  - ensure training materials are inclusive, culturally appropriate, and respectful of diversity (It's Nobody's Mandate and Everyone's Responsibility: Sexual Exploitation and the Sex Trade in Newfoundland and Labrador)
- **NF\_2011\_17 Department of Child, Youth and Family Services:**

- develop and implement a protocol to assess children and youth for sexual exploitation
- develop and implement innovative outreach to youth who are sexually exploited
- ensure that case planning for youth who have been or are at risk of being sexually exploited includes all appropriate supports specific to addressing sexual exploitation (It's Nobody's Mandate and Everyone's Responsibility: Sexual Exploitation and the Sex Trade in Newfoundland and Labrador)
- **NF\_2011\_18 Addictions Services:**
  - develop and implement a protocol to assess youth and adults for sexual exploitation offer sexually exploited youth and adults in the sex trade with a choice of services designed to ensure their safety, including medical detox and out-of-province programming
  - incorporate programming modules specific to individuals in the sex trade within current addiction programs and counseling services (It's Nobody's Mandate and Everyone's Responsibility: Sexual Exploitation and the Sex Trade in Newfoundland and Labrador)
- **NF\_2011\_19 Health Care:**
  - enact legislation enabling access to anonymous STI/HIV testing
  - develop and implement a Street Nurse Program based on the BC Centre for Disease Control model
  - ensure health care providers are educated about sexual exploitation and have skills to provide health care to exploited individuals in a sensitive and appropriate way
  - develop barrier-free health care services (It's Nobody's Mandate and Everyone's Responsibility: Sexual Exploitation and the Sex Trade in Newfoundland and Labrador)
- **NF\_2011\_20 Housing Choice:**
  - allow people to have a choice of where they live and sleep
  - provide individuals with a choice of emergency shelter options that can ensure their safety (It's Nobody's Mandate and Everyone's Responsibility: Sexual Exploitation and the Sex Trade in Newfoundland and Labrador)
- **NF\_2011\_21 Business and Industry:**
  - companies must take responsibility for the behaviour of the men they hire and change their workplace culture to eliminate sexual exploitation, particularly in Aboriginal communities (It's Nobody's Mandate and Everyone's Responsibility: Sexual Exploitation and the Sex Trade in Newfoundland and Labrador)
- **NF\_2007\_1** Ensure that all governments and National Aboriginal Organizations (NAOs) work towards ensuring that Aboriginal women and girls can exercise their human right and fundamental freedom to live free from violence. (Culturally Relevant Gender Based Analysis: An Issue Paper)
- **NF\_2007\_2** Make violence against Aboriginal women and girls a priority in all areas. In health, this includes providing sexual and reproductive health services, particularly sexual health education programs, HIV/AIDS awareness, education and health prevention and promotion services. In education, particularly post-secondary education, provide supports that meet the unique needs of Aboriginal women, such as child care and housing, to

decrease their vulnerability to violence and increase their opportunities for economic opportunities. In housing, ensure that emergency shelters, second stage housing and transition shelters are adequately funded in areas where these services are currently not accessible to Aboriginal women. (Culturally Relevant Gender Based Analysis: An Issue Paper)

- **NF\_2007\_3** In all federal/provincial/territorial funding allocations, commit to making violence against Aboriginal women and girls a funding priority for the next ten (10) years. (Culturally Relevant Gender Based Analysis: An Issue Paper)
- **NF\_2007\_4** Provide funding to conduct further research to determine the most appropriate solutions to violence against Aboriginal women and girls. (Culturally Relevant Gender Based Analysis: An Issue Paper)
- **NF\_2007\_5** Provide access to culturally appropriate services, such as shelters, safe houses and second stage housing, for all Aboriginal women and their children (Culturally Relevant Gender Based Analysis: An Issue Paper)
- **NF\_2007\_6** Recognition by Federal Government that Pauktuutit Inuit Women of Canada is a National Aboriginal Organization: In order to fulfill its commitment to gender equity, the Government of Canada makes it a priority to provide Pauktuutit recognition and resources commensurate with that provided to the other five National Aboriginal Organizations (NAOs). Pauktuutit must at last, be recognised for the independent national voice of Inuit women that it is, and supported to contribute optimally to the creation of solutions to the critical issues facing Inuit women, their families and communities, with the same stature, resources, responsibilities and influence afforded the other NAOs. (Empowering Women in Inuit Communities: Pauktuutit Inuit Women of Canada)
- **NF\_2007\_7** Training and knowledge transfer in order to sustain front-line workers and community services. (Empowering Women in Inuit Communities: Pauktuutit Inuit Women of Canada)
- **NF\_2007\_8** Programs that build on Inuit strengths and prevent abuse be promoted. The focus must be on delivering culturally-relevant services that heal — services that recognize healing as a process rather than a single act or event or a compensation payment. (Empowering Women in Inuit Communities: Pauktuutit Inuit Women of Canada)
- **NF\_2007\_9** Clear and unequivocal support for initiatives that address the multi-faceted dimensions of violence within Inuit communities. (Empowering Women in Inuit Communities: Pauktuutit Inuit Women of Canada)
- **NF\_2007\_10** According to Aboriginal spiritual worldviews, it is the responsibility of our women to ensure wellness; balance and harmony are restored in our communities. Aboriginal women’s organizations and groups have clearly stated that ‘enough is enough’. Revitalizing and restoring traditional values and ‘ways of being’ are paramount. The cycle of violence must be broken. It is incumbent on First Nations, Inuit and Métis women with the support of the men to take the lead in ending the cycle. This requires support for capacity building and carrying out the necessary research and policy work. We urge Canada to support NWAC’s efforts beyond the 5 year Sisters in Spirit Initiative to allow NWAC to continue to address systemic violence against Aboriginal women and girls in Canada. In addition, we urge Canada to support the implementation of recommendations contained within NWAC’s Strategic Options Plan on violence against

Aboriginal women, as outlined above (Violence Against Aboriginal Women and Girls: An Issue Paper)

- **NF\_2007\_11** One must fully understand the impacts of violence and abusive relationships to grasp the enormity of the shameful legacy left by Canada. The relationship between Aboriginal peoples and Canada is an imbalanced relationship of ‘power-over’. NWAC has contended that Aboriginal women are the backbone of their communities and Nations and that the wellness and strength of the women are reflected in their communities and Nations. Balance and harmony are ingredients of any healthy relationship. We believe the whole country must come to terms with systemic violence. We strongly insist that all decision-makers at every level of government – federal, provincial, territorial and regional – Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal alike undergo their own healing journey to uncover their own sense of wellness and restore equality, humanity and justice. (Violence Against Aboriginal Women and Girls: An Issue Paper)
- **NF\_2007\_12** Validation and recognition are integral components to healing. NWAC demands that the Government of Canada heed former Residential School students, their families and all First Nations pleas for a public apology. NWAC supports the call the opposition made in the House of Commons (May 2, 2007) in their motion for the House to collectively apologize. (Violence Against Aboriginal Women and Girls: An Issue Paper)
- **NF\_2007\_13** Furthermore, NWAC demands that Canada publicly apologize to all Aboriginal, First Nation, Inuit and Métis people for intentionally inflicting racist and discriminatory colonial policies that devastated their people, communities and nations. Particular attention should be paid to redressing the unique harms on Aboriginal women (such as those related to their reproductive health, for example) (Violence Against Aboriginal Women and Girls: An Issue Paper)
- **NF\_2007\_14** NWAC commends the Government of Canada for their policies, initiatives and strategies to end violence against Aboriginal women and girls. However, it must do much more. The Government of Canada must make good on its proclaimed intentions. NWAC strongly encourages the Government of Canada to commit to fully, meaningfully and consistently upholding international and domestic commitments and obligations that were developed to eliminate violence against women (Violence Against Aboriginal Women and Girls: An Issue Paper)
- **NF\_2007\_15** NWAC encourages government efforts to identify outstanding equality gaps, to address those gaps in a proactive manner and to ensure that there is commitment from the highest levels for considering the differential impacts of all policies, programs and laws on Aboriginal men/boys and women/girls by implementing a Culturally Relevant Gender Based Analysis (CRGBA) (Violence Against Aboriginal Women and Girls: An Issue Paper)
- **NF\_2007\_16** We consider implementing CRGBA to be a living process that can readily adapt to changing cultures and realities. NWAC utilizes the CRGBA framework as a tool in policy development and evaluation in all of its work. It is intended to ensure programs and services are developed in a balanced fashion, reflecting the unique needs of those populations most affected and capturing the diversity of distinctive cultures of First Nation, Métis and Inuit peoples. It also allows for the real or potential impacts of programs to be analyzed in terms of their differential impacts on genders. The input of Aboriginal women’s organizations, and National, Provincial, Territorial and grassroots

Aboriginal organizations should be carefully considered in finding the best solution oriented approaches to this end. (Violence Against Aboriginal Women and Girls: An Issue Paper)

- **NF\_2007\_17** In addition, when CRGBA shows a differential impact remedial action altering plans should be taken immediately. Failure to initiate investigation further would mean that the violence against Aboriginal women and girls which is rooted in current gender inequalities will remain the status quo. (Violence Against Aboriginal Women and Girls: An Issue Paper)
- **NF\_2007\_18** We urge Canada to agree to the suggestions put forth by Aboriginal Leaders towards developing a Statement of Shared Understanding about the application of the UN Declaration in Canada that would remove any obstacle to Canada voting “yes” to the UN Declaration in its current form at the UN General Assembly. NWAC believes that Canada’s support of the UN Declaration at the General Assembly will be a historical moment of pride and accomplishment built on over twenty years of hard work by Canada and many other States to affirm and to advance Indigenous Peoples’ human rights. Should Canada continue to oppose the Declaration, this will go down in history as a blight on Canada’s reputation as a human rights defender (Violence Against Aboriginal Women and Girls: An Issue Paper)
- **NF\_2007\_19** That all levels of government in partnership with ALL National Aboriginal Organizations take immediate action to address the underlying root causes of violence against women. (Theme One: Health, Safety and Wellness)
- **NF\_2007\_20** That the federal and provincial governments provide ALL National Aboriginal Organizations with necessary and equitable funding capacity to educate .the Canadian public about issues affecting Aboriginal women with an emphasis on violence. (Theme One: Health, Safety and Wellness)
- **NF\_2007\_21** That ALL National Aboriginal Organizations be included in ALL short-, medium and long-term planning and implementation strategies associated with the National Aboriginal Women’s Summit. (Theme One: Health, Safety and Wellness)
- **NF\_2007\_22** That the federal government takes immediate steps to eliminate discriminatory legislation such as the Indian Act (Theme One: Health, Safety and Wellness)
- **NF\_2007\_23** That ALL National Aboriginal Organizations be provided equitable capacity to develop sustainable mechanisms that would lead to the revitalization of traditional structures. (Theme Three: Strength, Balance and Honour)
- **NF\_2007\_24** That the Federal Government, in partnership with ALL National Aboriginal Organizations, work towards restoring Nationhood as a solution to addressing the underlying systemic issues currently perpetuated by existing structures. (Theme Three: Strength, Balance and Honour)
- **NF\_2007\_25** That the Federal Government provide All National Aboriginal Organizations with the necessary and equitable capacity to begin to educate the Canadian public on the need to rebalance societal attitudes towards ALL Aboriginal peoples. (Theme Three: Strength, Balance and Honour)
- **NF\_2007\_26** That ALL levels of government in partnership with ALL Aboriginal organizations take the necessary steps to address the root causes leading to the over-representation of Aboriginal women as victims and offenders within the criminal justice

system. This includes the immediate repeal of the Indian Act (Theme Three: Strength, Balance and Honour)

- **NF\_2007\_27** That ALL National Aboriginal Organizations work in partnership with ALL levels of government, mainstream organizations, and each other to ensure that existing VICTIMS services are adaptable to the needs of Aboriginal victims of crime. (Theme Three: Strength, Balance and Honour)
- **NF\_2007\_28** That ALL National Aboriginal Organizations work in partnership with all levels of government, mainstream organizations, and each other to ensure that existing services and structures are respectful of traditional approaches to justice. (Theme Three: Strength, Balance and Honour)
- **NF\_2007\_29** That the Federal Government take immediate steps to enact Bill C-44 in order to ensure basic human rights, and the CHRA applies to ALL Aboriginal Peoples. (Theme Two: Equity and Empowerment)
- **NF\_2007\_30** That federal legislation related to Matrimonial Real Property (MRP) be enacted in order to ensure that the property rights of Aboriginal women are recognized, and meaningfully respected, upon marital breakdown. (Theme Two: Equity and Empowerment)
- **NF\_2007\_31** That the Federal Government immediately repeal the Indian Act in order to achieve equality and empowerment of ALL Aboriginal people and promotes the concept of nationhood. (Theme Two: Equity and Empowerment)
  
- **NF\_2005\_1** Affirm VPI as a permanent government program, supported by increased and stable long term funding (a minimum of five years); (Final Report: Violence Prevention Initiative Results and Recommendations of Community Consultations and Provincial Forum)
- **NF\_2005\_2** Continue to coordinate the VPI through the Women's Policy Office, with the same organizational structure, but with revised membership and selection criteria for the PCC; (Final Report: Violence Prevention Initiative Results and Recommendations of Community Consultations and Provincial Forum)
- **NF\_2005\_3** Boost government accountability through incorporation of violence prevention initiatives within departmental strategic plans, through allocation of a fulltime position responsible for violence prevention within each partner department, and through greater integration of policies and programs; (Final Report: Violence Prevention Initiative Results and Recommendations of Community Consultations and Provincial Forum)
- **NF\_2005\_4** Protect the autonomy of RCCs to develop their own focus and work plans based upon identified regional needs; (Final Report: Violence Prevention Initiative Results and Recommendations of Community Consultations and Provincial Forum)
- **NF\_2005\_5** Demonstrate stronger Ministerial and senior government official leadership and support for VPI; and (Final Report: Violence Prevention Initiative Results and Recommendations of Community Consultations and Provincial Forum)
- **NF\_2005\_6** Maintain the RCCs within the broader community to reinforce community ownership of violence prevention issues. (Final Report: Violence Prevention Initiative Results and Recommendations of Community Consultations and Provincial Forum)
- **NF\_2005\_7** Ensure a future VPI is developed in conjunction with organizations who have a longstanding record of working on violence and equity issues; (Final Report:

Violence Prevention Initiative Results and Recommendations of Community Consultations and Provincial Forum)

- **NF\_2005\_8** Ensure a gender inclusive analysis forms the basis of violence prevention work; (Final Report: Violence Prevention Initiative Results and Recommendations of Community Consultations and Provincial Forum)
- **NF\_2005\_9** Focus on accountability through both qualitative and quantitative measures; (Final Report: Violence Prevention Initiative Results and Recommendations of Community Consultations and Provincial Forum)
- **NF\_2005\_10** Ensure the VPI continues to have as its foundation values, objectives, coordination and leadership, research and policy development, public awareness and education, and training and advocacy; (Final Report: Violence Prevention Initiative Results and Recommendations of Community Consultations and Provincial Forum)
- **NF\_2005\_11** Develop and implement a communications strategy; (Final Report: Violence Prevention Initiative Results and Recommendations of Community Consultations and Provincial Forum)
- **NF\_2005\_12** Build upon existing VPI successes and best practices through their documentation and sharing with stakeholders; (Final Report: Violence Prevention Initiative Results and Recommendations of Community Consultations and Provincial Forum)
- **NF\_2005\_13** Ensure processes are in place to be inclusive of all vulnerable populations; (Final Report: Violence Prevention Initiative Results and Recommendations of Community Consultations and Provincial Forum)
- **NF\_2005\_14** Develop a strategic plan to support VPI work; (Final Report: Violence Prevention Initiative Results and Recommendations of Community Consultations and Provincial Forum)
- **NF\_2005\_15** Respect cultural relevance, the role of the women's movement in violence prevention, and the needs of women, families and children; (Final Report: Violence Prevention Initiative Results and Recommendations of Community Consultations and Provincial Forum)
- **NF\_2005\_16** Provide an annual forum for stakeholders to meet together; and (Final Report: Violence Prevention Initiative Results and Recommendations of Community Consultations and Provincial Forum)
- **NF\_2005\_17** Continue to build upon the collaboration which occurs between government and community organizations (Final Report: Violence Prevention Initiative Results and Recommendations of Community Consultations and Provincial Forum)
- **NF\_2005\_18** Continue to focus on public education that emphasizes prevention, awareness and intervention, and Violence Awareness and Action Training (VAAT); (Final Report: Violence Prevention Initiative Results and Recommendations of Community Consultations and Provincial Forum)
- **NF\_2005\_19** Use an inclusion lens as a basis for fostering an understanding of violence issues; (Final Report: Violence Prevention Initiative Results and Recommendations of Community Consultations and Provincial Forum)
- **NF\_2005\_20** Target certain groups such as community leaders, government personnel, and community professionals; (Final Report: Violence Prevention Initiative Results and Recommendations of Community Consultations and Provincial Forum)

- **NF\_2005\_21** Ensure accountability and continued evaluation throughout all levels, but with an emphasis on government accountability; (Final Report: Violence Prevention Initiative Results and Recommendations of Community Consultations and Provincial Forum)
- **NF\_2005\_22** Continue to develop regional priorities based upon RCC identification of regional needs; (Final Report: Violence Prevention Initiative Results and Recommendations of Community Consultations and Provincial Forum)
- **NF\_2005\_23** Undertake legislative review to more adequately address issues of violence; and (Final Report: Violence Prevention Initiative Results and Recommendations of Community Consultations and Provincial Forum)
- **NF\_2005\_24** Recognize the important integration of violence prevention and intervention work that occurs in the community, such as through transition houses and shelters. (Final Report: Violence Prevention Initiative Results and Recommendations of Community Consultations and Provincial Forum)

## NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

YEAR	TITLE OF DOCUMENT
2014	Northwest Territories Coroner Service 2013 Annual Report
2013	Northwest Territories Coroner Service 2012 Annual Report
	NWT Family Violence Report Card
2011	Coalition Against Family Violence: Recommendations for addressing gaps, shifting attitudes, and enhancing services to reduce family violence and abuse in the NWT
2010	Report on the Review of the Child and Family Services Act: Building Stronger Families
2008	Northwest Territories Coroner Service 2007 Annual Report

- NWT\_2014\_1** The Coroner Service made the following recommendations to the Minister of Health and Social Services: 1. Consider using a universal screening tool for family violence in NWT Health Centers and emergency rooms. (While screening for family violence alone will not decrease the incidence of family violence, it does provide an opportunity to link victims with necessary supports and services.) (Northwest Territories Coroner Service 2013 Annual Report)
- NWT\_2014\_2** The Coroner Service made the following recommendations to the Minister of Health and Social Services: 2. To support efforts to coordinate community responses to family violence. Victims, children in their care and perpetrators all require a continuum of services that are accessible and responsive. (All levels of community and government have a role in keeping community members safe from family violence. This will involve addressing the attitudes and beliefs that underlie violence.) (Northwest Territories Coroner Service 2013 Annual Report)
- NWT\_2014\_3** The Coroner Service made the following recommendations to the Minister of Health and Social Services: 3. To continue to support a long term, sustained social marketing campaign which is directed at changing attitudes, beliefs and ultimately behaviours related to family violence. . (Territorial efforts are needed to challenge attitudes and beliefs that normalize, condone or encourage violence.) (Northwest Territories Coroner Service 2013 Annual Report)
- NWT\_2014\_4** The NWT Coroner Service made the following recommendation to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police: 1. To consider being more proactive in utilizing existing remedies and tools to increase victim safety. This includes conducting ODARA risk assessments (Ontario Domestic Assault Risk Assessment) and using that information to actively refer to victim services, safety plan and/or facilitate emergency protection as designates under the Protection Against Family Violence Act. (The more a victim comes to the attention of police, the more likely their level of risk is increasing.) (Northwest Territories Coroner Service 2013 Annual Report)
- NWT\_2014\_5** The Coroner Service made the following recommendation to the Beaufort-Delta Health and Social Services Authority: 1. It is recommended that the Beaufort-Delta Health and Social Services Authority review the medical care given to this patient. (Given the patients long-term use of prescription acetaminophen and well-documented chronic ethanol abuse, a review of best practices in conjunction with policy and procedures is warranted in this case.) (Northwest Territories Coroner Service 2013 Annual Report)

- **NWT\_2013\_1** The NWT Coroner Service made the following recommendations to the Minister of Health and Social Services: 1. In consultation with representatives of the GNWT, Tlicho Government, RCMP and other invested organizations, develop a “Community Plan and Policy” for dealing with those communities that have limited resources to create programs, services and initiatives that will effectively provide supports to prevent domestic violence and domestic violence homicides (Northwest Territories Coroner Service 2012 Annual Report)
- **NWT\_2013\_2** The NWT Coroner Service made the following recommendations to the Minister of Health and Social Services: 2. To develop a Public Education Campaign to promote awareness of Domestic and Family Violence (Northwest Territories Coroner Service 2012 Annual Report)
- **NWT\_2013\_3** Raise awareness of the problem of family violence and establish social norms that makes violence unacceptable. (NWT Family Violence Report Card)
- **NWT\_2013\_4** Connect community residents to services and programs in an equitable way so that all residents have the same level of service. (NWT Family Violence Report Card)
- **NWT\_2013\_5** Change social and community attitudes and behaviors that contribute to violence. (NWT Family Violence Report Card)
- **NWT\_2013\_6** Build networks of leaders within communities that stand up against family violence. (NWT Family Violence Report Card)
- **NWT\_2013\_7** Hold services and institutions accountable to addressing community needs. (NWT Family Violence Report Card)
  
- **NWT\_2011\_1** Stabilize existing shelters: Provide funding to the four family violence shelters outside of Yellowknife cover actual O&M costs and cover staffing costs (Coalition Against Family Violence: Recommendations for addressing gaps, shifting attitudes, and enhancing services to reduce family violence and abuse in the NWT)
- **NWT\_2011\_2** Stabilize existing shelters: Provide funding for an on-going training program and support to shelter workers that includes: immediate/best practice crisis intervention and support; and easily accessed format through different mediums (Coalition Against Family Violence: Recommendations for addressing gaps, shifting attitudes, and enhancing services to reduce family violence and abuse in the NWT)
- **NWT\_2011\_3** Stabilize existing shelters: Continue shelter network meetings at least quarterly (Coalition Against Family Violence: Recommendations for addressing gaps, shifting attitudes, and enhancing services to reduce family violence and abuse in the NWT)
- **NWT\_2011\_4** Stabilize existing shelters: Continued implementation of the Shelter Standards (Coalition Against Family Violence: Recommendations for addressing gaps, shifting attitudes, and enhancing services to reduce family violence and abuse in the NWT)
- **NWT\_2011\_5** Enhance community services: Provide funding for outreach, advocacy, and prevention programming in the non-shelter regions (Coalition Against Family Violence: Recommendations for addressing gaps, shifting attitudes, and enhancing services to reduce family violence and abuse in the NWT)

- **NWT\_2011\_6** Enhance community services: Support for programming for Children Who Witness Abuse (Coalition Against Family Violence: Recommendations for addressing gaps, shifting attitudes, and enhancing services to reduce family violence and abuse in the NWT)
- **NWT\_2011\_7** Enhance community services: Protocol development and implementation
- **NWT\_2011\_8** Program for men who use violence: Provide funding for a three year community-based pilot program (Coalition Against Family Violence: Recommendations for addressing gaps, shifting attitudes, and enhancing services to reduce family violence and abuse in the NWT)
- **NWT\_2011\_9** Program for men who use violence: Hire experienced contractors to implement the program (Coalition Against Family Violence: Recommendations for addressing gaps, shifting attitudes, and enhancing services to reduce family violence and abuse in the NWT)
- **NWT\_2011\_10** Program for men who use violence: Establish a Board that will ensure transparency and accountability within the program (Coalition Against Family Violence: Recommendations for addressing gaps, shifting attitudes, and enhancing services to reduce family violence and abuse in the NWT)
- **NWT\_2011\_11** Program for men who use violence: Provide funding for evaluation design and implementation of the 3-year pilot (Coalition Against Family Violence: Recommendations for addressing gaps, shifting attitudes, and enhancing services to reduce family violence and abuse in the NWT)
- **NWT\_2011\_12** Program for men who use violence: Adjust program based on evaluation results and incorporate into mainstream programming with core funding (Coalition Against Family Violence: Recommendations for addressing gaps, shifting attitudes, and enhancing services to reduce family violence and abuse in the NWT)
- **NWT\_2011\_13** Resurrect trauma recovery programs for women: Incorporate program into mainstream programming within Yellowknife based on evaluation results (Coalition Against Family Violence: Recommendations for addressing gaps, shifting attitudes, and enhancing services to reduce family violence and abuse in the NWT)
- **NWT\_2011\_14** Resurrect trauma recovery programs for women: Pilot programming across other NWT communities based on evaluation results (Coalition Against Family Violence: Recommendations for addressing gaps, shifting attitudes, and enhancing services to reduce family violence and abuse in the NWT)
- **NWT\_2011\_15** Support the provision of safe homes: Explore feasibility of safe home networks (Coalition Against Family Violence: Recommendations for addressing gaps, shifting attitudes, and enhancing services to reduce family violence and abuse in the NWT)
- **NWT\_2011\_16** Support the provision of safe homes: Work with communities to identify and/or build safe homes (Coalition Against Family Violence: Recommendations for addressing gaps, shifting attitudes, and enhancing services to reduce family violence and abuse in the NWT)
- **NWT\_2011\_17** Improve community safety: Establish a Death Review panel (Coalition Against Family Violence: Recommendations for addressing gaps, shifting attitudes, and enhancing services to reduce family violence and abuse in the NWT)
- **NWT\_2011\_18** Improve community safety: Work with the NWT Association of Communities to improve community safety (Coalition Against Family Violence:

Recommendations for addressing gaps, shifting attitudes, and enhancing services to reduce family violence and abuse in the NWT)

- **NWT\_2011\_19** Improve community safety: Work with the NWT housing Corporation to increase housing stock in communities for victims to access (Coalition Against Family Violence: Recommendations for addressing gaps, shifting attitudes, and enhancing services to reduce family violence and abuse in the NWT)
- **NWT\_2011\_20** Establish mechanisms to centrally house data collection to all things family violence and abuse: Identify and document who currently collects information and how that information is collected (Coalition Against Family Violence: Recommendations for addressing gaps, shifting attitudes, and enhancing services to reduce family violence and abuse in the NWT)
- **NWT\_2011\_21** Establish mechanisms to centrally house data collection to all things family violence and abuse: Develop information sharing protocols and common intake and assessment frameworks for data collection purposes, with the goal to collect information in a consistent way (Coalition Against Family Violence: Recommendations for addressing gaps, shifting attitudes, and enhancing services to reduce family violence and abuse in the NWT)
- **NWT\_2011\_22** To remove barriers that prevent victims from escaping family violence and abuse: Examine policies , procedures, and practices related to housing, income support, and child welfare (Coalition Against Family Violence: Recommendations for addressing gaps, shifting attitudes, and enhancing services to reduce family violence and abuse in the NWT)
- **NWT\_2011\_23** To remove barriers that prevent victims from escaping family violence and abuse: Apply a culturally-relevant gender-based lens to housing and income support (Coalition Against Family Violence: Recommendations for addressing gaps, shifting attitudes, and enhancing services to reduce family violence and abuse in the NWT)
- **NWT\_2011\_24** Adult Protection Legislation for Vulnerable Adults: Conduct Best Practice research (Coalition Against Family Violence: Recommendations for addressing gaps, shifting attitudes, and enhancing services to reduce family violence and abuse in the NWT)
- **NWT\_2011\_25** Adult Protection Legislation for Vulnerable Adults: Examine suitability of older adult protection legislation for the NWT Legislation based on Best Practices (Coalition Against Family Violence: Recommendations for addressing gaps, shifting attitudes, and enhancing services to reduce family violence and abuse in the NWT)
- **NWT\_2011\_26** Adult Protection Legislation for Vulnerable Adults: Develop appropriate education materials and support networks (Moved) (Coalition Against Family Violence: Recommendations for addressing gaps, shifting attitudes, and enhancing services to reduce family violence and abuse in the NWT)
- **NWT\_2011\_27** Implement the recommendations of the Protection Against Family Violence Act evaluation: Department of Justice to work with the stakeholders of the Protection Against Family Violence Act to develop an Action Plan to address the recommendations and associated data limitations (Coalition Against Family Violence: Recommendations for addressing gaps, shifting attitudes, and enhancing services to reduce family violence and abuse in the NWT)
- **NWT\_2011\_28** Targeted and sustained education and awareness campaign: Develop and implement a targeted and sustained education and awareness campaign that builds from

the 2007 Family Violence Survey results and incorporates people's voices (Coalition Against Family Violence: Recommendations for addressing gaps, shifting attitudes, and enhancing services to reduce family violence and abuse in the NWT)

- **NWT\_2011\_29** Deliver promotion and training activities related to legal remedies: Promote the use of the Family Law Manual (Coalition Against Family Violence: Recommendations for addressing gaps, shifting attitudes, and enhancing services to reduce family violence and abuse in the NWT)
- **NWT\_2011\_30** Deliver promotion and training activities related to legal remedies: Information and legal training should be provided to the public through the Law Society, Aurora college, and/or Court Workers (Coalition Against Family Violence: Recommendations for addressing gaps, shifting attitudes, and enhancing services to reduce family violence and abuse in the NWT)
- **NWT\_2011\_31** Deliver promotion and training activities related to legal remedies: Train shelter workers, victim service workers, and court workers about the Family Justice System (Coalition Against Family Violence: Recommendations for addressing gaps, shifting attitudes, and enhancing services to reduce family violence and abuse in the NWT)
- **NWT\_2011\_32** Deliver promotion and training activities related to legal remedies: Reinstate the community-based delivery of the Law Line and Arctic PLEA services (Coalition Against Family Violence: Recommendations for addressing gaps, shifting attitudes, and enhancing services to reduce family violence and abuse in the NWT)
- **NWT\_2011\_33** Broaden education to front line workers: Develop appropriate education materials and support networks (Coalition Against Family Violence: Recommendations for addressing gaps, shifting attitudes, and enhancing services to reduce family violence and abuse in the NWT)
- **NWT\_2011\_34** Deliver promotion and training activities related to legal remedies: Establish networking opportunities and venues for learning about family violence and abuse services, including: public information sessions helping those in need of services; and protocol training to Agencies outside of Yellowknife (Coalition Against Family Violence: Recommendations for addressing gaps, shifting attitudes, and enhancing services to reduce family violence and abuse in the NWT)
- **NWT\_2011\_35** Evaluation of Family Violence programming and services: Conduct an attitudinal survey in 2017 (Coalition Against Family Violence: Recommendations for addressing gaps, shifting attitudes, and enhancing services to reduce family violence and abuse in the NWT)
- **NWT\_2011\_36** Evaluation of Family Violence programming and services: Using the results, examine through evaluation the extent to which the family violence and abuse programming/services and targeted campaign have influenced the results of the attitudinal survey (Coalition Against Family Violence: Recommendations for addressing gaps, shifting attitudes, and enhancing services to reduce family violence and abuse in the NWT)
- **NWT\_2011\_37** Evaluation of Family Violence programming and services: Report survey and evaluation results back to the public (Coalition Against Family Violence: Recommendations for addressing gaps, shifting attitudes, and enhancing services to reduce family violence and abuse in the NWT)

- **NWT\_2011\_38** Implement Gender-Equality training: Increase the profile of gender-based analysis across the NWT (Coalition Against Family Violence: Recommendations for addressing gaps, shifting attitudes, and enhancing services to reduce family violence and abuse in the NWT)
- **NWT\_2011\_39** Implement Gender-Equality training: Implement Gender-Equality workshops across the NWT, to include an open-door policy to non-GNWT members when training is offered across the GNWT (Coalition Against Family Violence: Recommendations for addressing gaps, shifting attitudes, and enhancing services to reduce family violence and abuse in the NWT)
- **NWT\_2011\_40** Recruit and establish community and regional Representation on the Coalition: Recruit community and regional representation on the Coalition, in the least, establishing consistent representation from the following organizations: Northwest Territories Association of Communities; Youth groups and/or Youth Centres; Education, Culture and Employment; Health Promotion; Stanton Territorial Health Authority; NWT Housing Corporation; Established partnerships to support interagency groups across the NWT; and the RCMP (Coalition Against Family Violence: Recommendations for addressing gaps, shifting attitudes, and enhancing services to reduce family violence and abuse in the NWT)
- **NWT\_2011\_41** Recruit and establish community and regional Representation on the Coalition: Examine and adjust the Terms of Reference based on the recruitment and establishment of an expanded membership and regional co-chair position (Coalition Against Family Violence: Recommendations for addressing gaps, shifting attitudes, and enhancing services to reduce family violence and abuse in the NWT)
- **NWT\_2011\_42** Recruit and establish community and regional Representation on the Coalition: Schedule at least one face-to-face Coalition meeting per year, inclusive of the Regional co-Chair (Coalition Against Family Violence: Recommendations for addressing gaps, shifting attitudes, and enhancing services to reduce family violence and abuse in the NWT)
- **NWT\_2011\_43** Recruit and establish community and regional Representation on the Coalition: Develop an Action Plan and Communications Plan for Coalition activities (Coalition Against Family Violence: Recommendations for addressing gaps, shifting attitudes, and enhancing services to reduce family violence and abuse in the NWT)
- **NWT\_2011\_44** Recruit and establish community and regional Representation on the Coalition: Utilize government technology to engage with established interagency groups across the NWT (Coalition Against Family Violence: Recommendations for addressing gaps, shifting attitudes, and enhancing services to reduce family violence and abuse in the NWT)
- **NWT\_2011\_45** Establish a RCMP Family Violence and Abuse Unit: RCMP to dedicate a unit to family violence and abuse, which includes a social worker position (Coalition Against Family Violence: Recommendations for addressing gaps, shifting attitudes, and enhancing services to reduce family violence and abuse in the NWT)
- **NWT\_2011\_46** Establish a RCMP Family Violence and Abuse Unit: RCMP commits to become a representative on the Coalition (Coalition Against Family Violence: Recommendations for addressing gaps, shifting attitudes, and enhancing services to reduce family violence and abuse in the NWT)

- **NWT\_2010\_1** Focus on prevention and early intervention, helping families stay together and heal; including expansion of the Healthy Families Program into every community; (Report on the Review of the Child and Family Services Act: Building Stronger Families)
- **NWT\_2010\_2** Develop a policy regarding victims of domestic violence that includes:
  - Providing services and supports that allow them to keep their children safely in their custody;
  - Advocating for victims and supporting them in criminal proceedings against the perpetrator;
  - Providing temporary shelter and support to allow victims and their children to leave the homes where abuse is taking place. (Report on the Review of the Child and Family Services Act: Building Stronger Families)
  
- **NWT\_2008\_1** The Office of the Chief Coroner made the following recommendations to the Solicitor General of Canada: That the federal government order and carry out a full public inquiry into the circumstances surrounding the death. The inquiry should look at any and all facets of the incident, along with the circumstances in which the offender was dealt with during his entire involvement in the justice system. The inquiry should include but not be limited to: the protocols used for designating an individual as a dangerous offender, the practice of allowing female parole officers to oversee violent sexual offenders, and the value and risks associated with single officer home visits. In addition, the inquiry should review and assess the changes made to date by the Parole Board and issue any additional changes it deems appropriate. (Northwest Territories Coroner Service 2007 Annual Report)

## NOVA SCOTIA

YEAR	TITLE OF DOCUMENT
2014	The Role of Alcohol Policy in Sexual Violence Prevention: Atlantic Collaborative on Injury Prevention
	The Women of Oblivion Rural Sexual Assault and the Forgotten Women in Annapolis County, Nova Scotia
2009	Report of the Domestic Violence Prevention Committee
2008	Suffering in Silence: An Assessment of the Need for a Comprehensive Response to Sexual Assault in Nova Scotia

- **NS\_2014\_1** The injury prevention community prioritize sexual violence prevention as a serious public health and safety issue. (The Role of Alcohol Policy in Sexual Violence Prevention: Atlantic Collaborative on Injury Prevention)
- **NS\_2014\_2** Efforts are made to enhance understanding among injury prevention practitioners of the role that alcohol policies play in alcohol-facilitated sexual violence. (The Role of Alcohol Policy in Sexual Violence Prevention: Atlantic Collaborative on Injury Prevention)
- **NS\_2014\_3** The necessary resources and supports are put in place to improve data collection on alcohol-facilitated sexual violence. (The Role of Alcohol Policy in Sexual Violence Prevention: Atlantic Collaborative on Injury Prevention)
- **NS\_2014\_4** Gaps in the research are identified and addressed. (The Role of Alcohol Policy in Sexual Violence Prevention: Atlantic Collaborative on Injury Prevention)
- **NS\_2014\_5** Approaches to the prevention of alcohol-facilitated sexual violence in no way serve to re-victimize individuals through blaming and stigmatization. (The Role of Alcohol Policy in Sexual Violence Prevention: Atlantic Collaborative on Injury Prevention)
- **NS\_2014\_6** Provincial approaches to sexual violence prevention incorporate actions that address the way in which alcohol is priced, accessed, sold, and marketed as a component of sexual violence prevention. (The Role of Alcohol Policy in Sexual Violence Prevention: Atlantic Collaborative on Injury Prevention)
- **NS\_2014\_7** Funding for sexual assault services that are based on the needs of our communities Let the citizens and service providers collaborate and decide upon the best method of serving the victims of violence of our communities. Let the communities take into consideration the characteristics, the needs, the methods of response in developing sexual assault services (The Women of Oblivion Rural Sexual Assault and the Forgotten Women in Annapolis County, Nova Scotia)
- **NS\_2014\_8** Funding for sexual assault services that are funded based on a rural model of sexual assault services rather than on an urban model of sexual assault services Assisting victims of sexual violence in a rural area is not a 'walk in service' for most people. Service providers must travel fair distances and often on isolated, dirt and unlit roads to help someone. Funding for not just the service, but also for the time involved, the mileage and the extra safety precautions that must be taken is essential. Basing funding for a rural sexual assault service upon an urban service provider is not fair to either the rural service

provider or to the rural survivors (The Women of Oblivion Rural Sexual Assault and the Forgotten Women in Annapolis County, Nova Scotia)

- **NS\_2014\_9** Recognize that statistics for rural sexual assault victims may be lower for a reason other than lack of need Our statistics may be lower than urban areas due to our lower population density. However, that does not mean that sexual violence does not happen here on a regular basis and that our population does not need specialized core services such as a sexual assault centre, training for health and police (The Women of Oblivion Rural Sexual Assault and the Forgotten Women in Annapolis County, Nova Scotia)
- **NS\_2014\_10** A sexual assault service that encompasses the LGBT (Lesbian, Gay, Bi-sexual, Transgendered) community, male survivors of sexual violence and addresses the needs of women survivors of sexual violence where there is currently nothing available Sexual assault is not always a heterosexual act of violence perpetrated against women by men. Men are assaulted as well, albeit not as often as women. When men are assaulted, it usually happens when they are boys or young men and it is usually perpetrated by another older, stronger male. Additionally, members of the Lesbian Bi-Sexual Gay Transgendered and Queer communities have been subjected to sexual assault and need specialized services (The Women of Oblivion Rural Sexual Assault and the Forgotten Women in Annapolis County, Nova Scotia)
- **NS\_2014\_11** This funding should not be in the form of an 'add on' to another organization Too many service organizations cover Kings and Annapolis County or Digby and Annapolis Counties. Several of the questionnaires and discussions around sexual assault in Annapolis County recognize that their services get pulled to the more 'urban' counties and Annapolis county gets left out of the service as the service providers are overwhelmed with the need from the bigger more populated county. (The Women of Oblivion Rural Sexual Assault and the Forgotten Women in Annapolis County, Nova Scotia)
- **NS\_2014\_12** A prevention program uniquely aimed at rural residents of our communities. This prevention program would be not only in the schools but also in the workplaces, in other community groups and in public in general. This prevention program would include the education about Consent and What is Sexual Assault. As sexual assault has been 'normalized' through violent television shows and other forms of media, we need to counteract that with education about consent and sexual assault and how it hurts our communities (The Women of Oblivion Rural Sexual Assault and the Forgotten Women in Annapolis County, Nova Scotia)
- **NS\_2014\_13** Basic Survivor Support – Specific trauma informed therapy and advocacy for the survivors and victims of sexual violence. (The Women of Oblivion Rural Sexual Assault and the Forgotten Women in Annapolis County, Nova Scotia)
- **NS\_2014\_14** On call community based advocacy- Not just one single person in the community for advocacy who can never get sick or take a vacation but more than one who can answer the needs when they arise. (The Women of Oblivion Rural Sexual Assault and the Forgotten Women in Annapolis County, Nova Scotia)
- **NS\_2014\_15** Justice system accompaniment- Someone who is trained in basic law procedures and as an advocate to assist survivors and victims of sexualized violence. (The Women of Oblivion Rural Sexual Assault and the Forgotten Women in Annapolis County, Nova Scotia)

- **NS\_2014\_16** Access for Persons with disabilities- Services for people who have barriers to access for any and all service providers in Annapolis County. There has been a great deal of research that shows that women who are 'disabled' are more likely to be violently attacked than a fully abled woman. (The Women of Oblivion Rural Sexual Assault and the Forgotten Women in Annapolis County, Nova Scotia)
  - **NS\_2014\_17** Professional education to eliminate secondary wounding Specialized training in assisting sexual assault victims; trauma informed training for medical, police and other service providers would prevent re-victimization of the survivor/victim of sexual assault. (The Women of Oblivion Rural Sexual Assault and the Forgotten Women in Annapolis County, Nova Scotia)
  - **NS\_2014\_18** Elimination of barriers for victims and survivors to access services Transportation and telecommunications must be improved for the safety of Annapolis County residents. (The Women of Oblivion Rural Sexual Assault and the Forgotten Women in Annapolis County, Nova Scotia)
  - **NS\_2014\_19** An education of professionals of the culture of 'rurality' and its implications for those whom live within it. Rural cultures have their own set of historical norms that must be recognized and dealt with while helping the victim/survivor of sexual violence. The generalized assumptions about people who live in rural areas, (lack of education, incest, poverty) must be checked at the door of any service provider. (The Women of Oblivion Rural Sexual Assault and the Forgotten Women in Annapolis County, Nova Scotia)
  - **NS\_2014\_20** The need to have an ongoing local service structure/coordinated responses Local service providers need to meet and exchange information regularly to best serve the residents of Annapolis County. (The Women of Oblivion Rural Sexual Assault and the Forgotten Women in Annapolis County, Nova Scotia)
  - **NS\_2014\_21** An organization that works for the citizens of Annapolis County and in Annapolis County and not just as an 'add on' to another Annapolis County organization that has a difficult time finding the time to serve this county. (The Women of Oblivion Rural Sexual Assault and the Forgotten Women in Annapolis County, Nova Scotia)
  - **NS\_2014\_21** A range of long term and short term services including therapeutic counseling, accompaniment to medical, legal and court appointments (The Women of Oblivion Rural Sexual Assault and the Forgotten Women in Annapolis County, Nova Scotia)
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- **NS\_2009\_1** Develop, in collaboration with the community, a domestic violence prevention strategy for Nova Scotia that is based on the recommendations made by the DVPC. (Report of the Domestic Violence Prevention Committee)
  - **NS\_2009\_2** Make the safety of victims the most important consideration. (Report of the Domestic Violence Prevention Committee)
  - **NS\_2009\_3** Make collaboration between government and community the standard practice. Collaboration draws on the expertise of both. (Report of the Domestic Violence Prevention Committee)
  - **NS\_2009\_4** Work from a shared vision for community and government for a Nova Scotia where all persons “live free from domestic violence and abuse.” (Report of the Domestic Violence Prevention Committee)

- **NS\_2009\_5** Support this vision by creating formal protocols and working with joint working groups. Develop outcomes and frameworks for evaluation by working with those who provide services and those who use them, making sure they are appropriate and measurable. (Report of the Domestic Violence Prevention Committee)
- **NS\_2009\_6** Build on services by working with ideas from other programs, approaches, and strategies that work well, in Nova Scotia and elsewhere. Base the approach to domestic violence on research and evidence. (Report of the Domestic Violence Prevention Committee)
- **NS\_2009\_7** Ensure that new and existing programs and supports honour the diversity – gender, race, ethnicity, social and economic status, age, sexual orientation, language, special needs, being in school or out - of the people who need them. This requires both cultural competence and cultural relevance. (Report of the Domestic Violence Prevention Committee)
- **NS\_2009\_8** Create policies and supports that direct people to develop behaviours, attitudes, approaches and skills that build their effectiveness in cross-cultural situations. (Report of the Domestic Violence Prevention Committee)
- **NS\_2009\_9** Create, enhance and sustain services for identifying and addressing domestic violence in the early stages. Make early identification and referral part of a continuum of services for both victims and abusers. (Report of the Domestic Violence Prevention Committee)
- **NS\_2009\_10** Increase capacity to respond to victims of domestic violence. Train health professionals and other first responders, such as 911 operators and volunteer fire fighters, to identify and support victims of domestic violence. Train other direct service providers (e.g. providers of supported employment, residential care facilities, etc.) to screen for domestic violence, and to provide sensitive and appropriate referrals and support. (Report of the Domestic Violence Prevention Committee)
- **NS\_2009\_11** Ensure that provincial and municipal police agencies commit to domestic violence training on an on-going basis. This could include coaching in addition to formalized training sessions, to ensure that there is no gap in access to trained and supportive police champions in communities. (Report of the Domestic Violence Prevention Committee)
- **NS\_2009\_12** Support those working on the front lines with children, such as child-protection workers, community staff who work with children from abusive relationships, and child-care providers, by providing them with additional and ongoing training and opportunities to collaborate. (Report of the Domestic Violence Prevention Committee)
- **NS\_2009\_13** Provide victims and abusers access to all types of health services when and where they need them. (Report of the Domestic Violence Prevention Committee)
- **NS\_2009\_14** Invest in the facilities that provide domestic violence services, and make these places more secure, more accessible, and more energy efficient. (Report of the Domestic Violence Prevention Committee)
- **NS\_2009\_15** Develop a framework for applied research through government and community groups to examine issues relating to domestic violence in the province, that include:
  - the role of alcohol and other drug use/abuse as a contributing factor in domestic violence
  - the cost of domestic violence in the provincial economy

- the role that children’s advocates could play in Nova Scotia.
- the exploration of why sexual violence is under-reported in cases of domestic violence
- the effectiveness of public education campaigns
- the availability of legal aid services to victims of domestic violence
- effective methodologies for men’s intervention programs
- violence perpetrated in same sex relationships and on transgendered individuals, to understand their unique needs for prevention and supports
- new ways to screen for domestic violence
- new ways to connect with and serve those who do not use existing services – such as women reluctant to report incidents of domestic violence, male victims and transgendered individuals. (Report of the Domestic Violence Prevention Committee)
- **NS\_2009\_16** Review and strengthen systems for collecting data to determine the potential for enhanced analysis and evaluation (e.g. the Homeless Individuals and Families Information System and the General Social Survey, Violence Against Women Survey from Statistics Canada.) An example would be tracking the incidence of sexual violence in domestic violence situations. (Report of the Domestic Violence Prevention Committee)
- **NS\_2009\_17** Promote and facilitate the collection of information and statistics that will enhance understanding of, and the response to, domestic violence in diverse communities. Build capacity in the domestic violence sector, including both government and community service providers, to promote employment equity and the inclusion of diverse groups in the staffing of these organizations. (Report of the Domestic Violence Prevention Committee)
- **NS\_2009\_18** Build capacity to provide French language services to victims and abusers, and to provide safe and welcoming environments for Nova Scotians from all backgrounds. (Report of the Domestic Violence Prevention Committee)
- **NS\_2009\_19** Information and services should be available in languages other than English, when needed. This could include working with diverse communities to identify and explore options about how to meet their needs for shelter for victims. (Report of the Domestic Violence Prevention Committee)
- **NS\_2009\_20** Facilitate linkages between governments (provincial, federal and First Nation) and Aboriginal organizations so that the needs of Aboriginal people experiencing domestic violence can be addressed through timely and effective programs and services. (Report of the Domestic Violence Prevention Committee)
- **NS\_2009\_21** Support all victims, whether they live in rural or urban areas, with access to a continuum of domestic violence services that includes:
  - a transition house with professionally trained staff, on duty at all times
  - second-stage housing with ongoing counseling support
  - access to crisis services by phone
  - crisis-response services
  - counseling and support for children with follow-up and outreach programs that are available for at least two years
  - extended supervised access visit and exchange programs
  - outreach that is delivered by both community-run and government-run programs

- community organizations that support women and their families, such as women's centres, family resource centres, sexual assault centres and other services
- services that are coordinated for victims whose cases are designated as high risk
- accessible services for victims with disabilities (e.g. safety planning tools that build on existing emergency planning preparedness for persons with a disability, or interpretation for victims who are non-verbal)
- qualified interpreters for language and culture
- support of holistic models of service delivery, particular to the Aboriginal community
- services that can identify domestic violence in early stages (Report of the Domestic Violence Prevention Committee)
- **NS\_2009\_22** Recognize the web of social supports that are required to support victims and help them stay safe, such as housing, transportation, income, childcare and education. These supports should include the following:
  - housing in both rural and urban communities that is affordable and safe. Create second-stage, third-stage, and independent housing with supports. Explore ways to provide off-reserve second and third stage housing for Aboriginal victims.
  - programs for parents in life skills and parenting
  - programs in life goal planning
  - support services to help victims upgrade their education, prepare for work and move into a career
  - personal supports and services for women with disabilities to maintain their ability to parent and participate in the community
  - replacement of assistive devices damaged or lost through domestic violence
  - access to transportation
  - access to dental care
  - access to affordable childcare (Report of the Domestic Violence Prevention Committee)
- **NS\_2009\_23** Create community-based navigator positions to support victims who are accessing a variety of systems (for example: employment supports, income assistance, housing, health) that support their move away from abusive relationships. (Report of the Domestic Violence Prevention Committee)
- **NS\_2009\_24** Increase awareness of how domestic violence impacts parenting, and work with parents who are victims to ensure safety and enhanced outcomes for children. (Report of the Domestic Violence Prevention Committee)
- **NS\_2009\_25** Create supports for victims whose children have been taken into care under the Children and Family Services Act, including training and support to develop positive ways of parenting, and services that support the parent if a child is taken into permanent care. (Report of the Domestic Violence Prevention Committee)
- **NS\_2009\_26** Develop provincial standards, guidelines, safety planning, referral and monitoring procedures for a victim-centred and comprehensive response to domestic violence in emergency rooms and primary care settings. (Report of the Domestic Violence Prevention Committee)
- **NS\_2009\_27** Consistently apply and monitor screening tools in public health and primary care settings. (Report of the Domestic Violence Prevention Committee)

- **NS\_2009\_28** Review how jurisdictional mandates and responsibilities create additional barriers for Aboriginal victims seeking services. (Report of the Domestic Violence Prevention Committee)
- **NS\_2009\_29** Create and sustain primary prevention programs aimed at preventing domestic violence. These programs should be available to people starting with early childhood and continuing across the life span. These programs should recognize and reflect the social determinants of health, including gender, poverty, employment and inequality. (Report of the Domestic Violence Prevention Committee)
- **NS\_2009\_30** Promote collaborative partnerships among government agencies, government departments and community-based agencies with expertise in domestic violence and prevention and intervention. (Report of the Domestic Violence Prevention Committee)
- **NS\_2009\_31** Integrate and coordinate domestic violence prevention initiatives across government, including health promotion services, early intervention and childcare services and primary health care services. (Report of the Domestic Violence Prevention Committee)
- **NS\_2009\_32** Develop and sustain programs and resources, in collaboration with early childhood educators and others who work with young children, aimed at educating young children about healthy relationships. (Report of the Domestic Violence Prevention Committee)
- **NS\_2009\_33** Partner with youth (both in and out of school) to develop innovative, youth-centred approaches to domestic violence prevention, dating violence, sexual assault, harassment and the promotion of healthy relationships. (Report of the Domestic Violence Prevention Committee)
- **NS\_2009\_34** Work with Youth Health Centres, Health Promoting School teams, Mi'kmaq Liaison Office, African Canadian Services, Nova Scotia School Boards Association and Police Liaison School Services to support healthy relationship programming and a positive, safe school climate. (Report of the Domestic Violence Prevention Committee)
- **NS\_2009\_35** Support public and First Nation school systems in addressing domestic violence education, in particular:
  - support the delivery of programming to ensure that healthy relationships and domestic violence are addressed effectively as part of Health Education (P- gr.6) and Healthy Living (gr. 7-9) curricula currently being revised, and in appropriate high school curricula.
  - explore effective evidence-informed, culturally relevant and strengths-based domestic violence prevention initiatives for public schools.
  - encourage opportunities for gender specific programming regarding violence in relationships.
  - review pre-service teacher education programs and in-service training for teachers, guidance counselors, and other school based staff, to include awareness of domestic violence identification, prevention and referral. (Report of the Domestic Violence Prevention Committee)
- **NS\_2009\_36** Create tools and resources for friends, neighbours, faith communities and families to support women and children who are experiencing domestic violence. (Report of the Domestic Violence Prevention Committee)

- **NS\_2009\_37** Support Aboriginal and other diverse communities in the development of programs that deal with prevention of domestic violence. Offer this support in a holistic way that is relevant to their culture. (Report of the Domestic Violence Prevention Committee)
- **NS\_2009\_38** Inform Aboriginal people (both on and off reserve), and other diverse communities about the domestic violence services available. (Report of the Domestic Violence Prevention Committee)
- **NS\_2009\_39** Invest in community organizations so that they can develop programs and projects that deal with the prevention of domestic violence. Include funding to evaluate the programs, and long-term funding to support programs that are successful. (Report of the Domestic Violence Prevention Committee)
- **NS\_2009\_40** Make legal information on rights and responsibilities available to immigrants, at point of entry, in languages other than English, as needed. (Report of the Domestic Violence Prevention Committee)
- **NS\_2009\_41** Explore how a social marketing campaign could be useful in changing attitudes and behaviours, and especially in reaching diverse communities about issues of domestic violence. Any campaign should include the messages that:
  - anyone can experience domestic violence
  - Domestic violence, in all its forms, is unacceptable
  - sexual violence in intimate partner relationships is a crime
  - men have a responsibility in ending violence against women, including the promotion of positive male role models
  - there are supports for victims to move forward from domestic violence (Report of the Domestic Violence Prevention Committee)
- **NS\_2009\_42** Encourage adult education programs, schools, universities, and other institutions that offer education and training, to add training about domestic violence to their curricula. (Report of the Domestic Violence Prevention Committee)
- **NS\_2009\_43** Host conferences and workshops for practitioners in the field of domestic violence and develop a network to help them share new and innovative approaches and practices that look promising for addressing domestic violence. (Report of the Domestic Violence Prevention Committee)
- **NS\_2009\_44** Ensure that programs for men who are abusive and controlling in intimate partner relationships hold them accountable and support them to move towards respectful and non-violent relationships. (Report of the Domestic Violence Prevention Committee)
- **NS\_2009\_45** Build on services that exist, and explore new ways of working, to create a continuum of programs and services for abusers. These services should be accessible, culturally relevant and culturally competent, and include:
  - men's intervention programs with professionally trained staff, delivering programs based on provincial standards
  - services for early intervention, with enhanced screening tools
  - parenting programs aimed at fathers
  - programs that offer support and counseling for partners, including safety planning
  - programs and services that offer ongoing support (Report of the Domestic Violence Prevention Committee)

- **NS\_2009\_46** Provide support and mentoring programs through the appropriate agencies in the community for male children and youth who are starting to behave in abusive ways. (Report of the Domestic Violence Prevention Committee)
- **NS\_2009\_47** Provide programs and follow-up services for abusers that address concerns other than their abusive behaviour, such as the impact of racism, and needs such as education, housing, transportation, health, and literacy. Recognize that supporting the abuser to change behaviour assists in keeping victims safe. (Report of the Domestic Violence Prevention Committee)
- **NS\_2009\_48** Adopt a specialized domestic violence court program, at the justice centre level, and include programs and services that support the judicial process. Move towards a model that integrates family and criminal court processes. Develop and implement a specialized court program that will:
  - make the safety of women and children the top priority
  - ensure integration and coordination between the criminal and family court systems
  - collaborate with community organizations, to include the implementation, operation and review of the specialized domestic violence court program
  - report the progress of this program so that it can be evaluated
  - provide qualified interpreters and materials, when needed, to meet the language needs of victims and perpetrators
  - collaborate with First Nation communities and other diverse communities to make sure these court services are appropriate
  - train all staff working in the domestic violence court program on appropriate interventions and the dynamics of domestic violence
  - include enhanced judicial education opportunities on domestic violence. (Report of the Domestic Violence Prevention Committee)
- **NS\_2009\_49** Increase the support for victims who go through the court system to include these services
  - community-based court advocacy workers to help victims understand and use the legal system
  - education on the processes of family court for clients who use this service
  - education on the role of lawyers in family court for clients who use this service. (Report of the Domestic Violence Prevention Committee)
- **NS\_2009\_50** Review the Children and Family Services Act to explore how the province meets the best interest of the child in situations of domestic violence. Ensure that direction from child protection workers that contradicts an established court order is provided in writing. (Report of the Domestic Violence Prevention Committee)
- **NS\_2009\_51** Explore legislative responses to ensure that past history of domestic violence is considered in custody and access cases, particularly in cases that have been designated high-risk for lethality; for example, recent changes to the Province of Ontario Children's Law Reform Act (Report of the Domestic Violence Prevention Committee)
- **NS\_2009\_52** Ensure that policies and protocols (e.g policy related to the exchange of information in child protection cases) relating to domestic violence are consistently applied. (Report of the Domestic Violence Prevention Committee)

- **NS\_2009\_53** Develop resources, standards, policy, and training to support supervised access for parents and for taking children back and forth between parents. (Report of the Domestic Violence Prevention Committee)
- **NS\_2009\_54** Amend the Residential Tenancies Act to allow a tenant to end their lease without penalty if it is not safe for them to stay in their home because of the risks from domestic violence. (Report of the Domestic Violence Prevention Committee)
- **NS\_2009\_55** Explore with First Nation communities, and the federal and provincial governments, the use of emergency protection orders on First Nation lands. This should include researching how First Nation communities across Canada are dealing with housing protocols and Band Council by-laws in relation to violence and abuse. (Report of the Domestic Violence Prevention Committee)
- **NS\_2009\_56** Establish collaborative relationships between police and First Nation service providers so appropriate approaches and protocols are established for dealing with Aboriginal people who experience domestic violence. (Report of the Domestic Violence Prevention Committee)
- **NS\_2009\_57** Support ongoing initiatives regarding Aboriginal models of restorative justice, First Nation tribunal and specialized court processes (e.g. Gladue), and perpetrator intervention. (Report of the Domestic Violence Prevention Committee)
- **NS\_2009\_58** Explore ways that the court system recognizes and responds to an abuser who is continuing the abuse by keeping the victim involved in the court system through perpetual litigation and/or where an abuser will use self-representation with the intent to bully the victim. (Report of the Domestic Violence Prevention Committee)
- **NS\_2009\_59** Explore whether judicial orders relating to “reasonable access” and “no contact” can be made clearer to improve enforcement and prevent further domestic violence. (Report of the Domestic Violence Prevention Committee)
  
- **NS\_2008\_1** A comprehensive sexual violence education program for all teachers and students should be developed, for delivery beginning in the elementary grades. (Suffering in Silence: An Assessment of the Need for a Comprehensive Response to Sexual Assault in Nova Scotia)
- **NS\_2008\_2** Women’s organizations and others with expertise in gendered violence should be resourced to participate in the development and delivery of ongoing comprehensive school programming. (Suffering in Silence: An Assessment of the Need for a Comprehensive Response to Sexual Assault in Nova Scotia)
- **NS\_2008\_3** Women’s organizations and others with expertise in gendered violence should be resourced to develop and provide ongoing public education on sexual violence in venues other than schools. (Suffering in Silence: An Assessment of the Need for a Comprehensive Response to Sexual Assault in Nova Scotia)
- **NS\_2008\_4** The appropriate model for educational programming should focus on changing discriminatory beliefs and conditions that give rise to sexual violence and skills building to challenge gender dominance in relationships. It should not rely on rape-avoidance approaches. (Suffering in Silence: An Assessment of the Need for a Comprehensive Response to Sexual Assault in Nova Scotia)
- **NS\_2008\_5** Programming should not over-emphasize stranger assaults. It should primarily address assaults by friends, relatives and other persons in positions of trust.

(Suffering in Silence: An Assessment of the Need for a Comprehensive Response to Sexual Assault in Nova Scotia)

- **NS\_2008\_6** Programming should be inclusive and relevant to vulnerable populations, such as persons with disabilities, prostituted persons, women who are subject to racism, elder and immigrant women, and others. (Suffering in Silence: An Assessment of the Need for a Comprehensive Response to Sexual Assault in Nova Scotia)
- **NS\_2008\_9** Sexual violence as part of partner violence should be emphasized in public education. (Suffering in Silence: An Assessment of the Need for a Comprehensive Response to Sexual Assault in Nova Scotia)
- **NS\_2008\_10** Provision of public education should be proactive, not only in response to requests, through permanent outreach positions based in community organizations with expertise in gendered violence. (Suffering in Silence: An Assessment of the Need for a Comprehensive Response to Sexual Assault in Nova Scotia)
- **NS\_2008\_11** The sexual violence component of school-based anti-violence and bullying programming should be increased. (Suffering in Silence: An Assessment of the Need for a Comprehensive Response to Sexual Assault in Nova Scotia)
- **NS\_2008\_12** A focused program regarding the new age of consent law is needed to make the public aware of these changes. Materials referencing the former provisions should be updated. (Suffering in Silence: An Assessment of the Need for a Comprehensive Response to Sexual Assault in Nova Scotia)
- **NS\_2008\_13** Research, policy development and advocacy related to increasing the economic and social status and power of women and other vulnerable populations should be valued and funded as sexual assault prevention. The relationship between this work and sexual violence prevention should be explicitly acknowledged by the government of Nova Scotia. (Suffering in Silence: An Assessment of the Need for a Comprehensive Response to Sexual Assault in Nova Scotia)
- **NS\_2008\_14** Action should be taken to ensure more consistent justice system outcomes across Nova Scotia with respect to sexual violence. Regional variations in sexual assault case outcomes in Nova Scotia should be examined further. Reasons for, and practices leading to, these variations should be identified. (Suffering in Silence: An Assessment of the Need for a Comprehensive Response to Sexual Assault in Nova Scotia)
- **NS\_2008\_15** The Minister of Justice should convene a round table with all stakeholders to review the recommendations of “Justice Innovations and Women’s Safety” and create a plan to increase the effectiveness of the justice system in preventing sexual violence. (Suffering in Silence: An Assessment of the Need for a Comprehensive Response to Sexual Assault in Nova Scotia)
- **NS\_2008\_16** Specialized therapeutic counselling must be made available to survivors regardless of their location in the province. (Suffering in Silence: An Assessment of the Need for a Comprehensive Response to Sexual Assault in Nova Scotia)
- **NS\_2008\_17** Specialized therapeutic services for survivors are best delivered through community-based specialized centres that accommodate counselling models and service delivery mechanisms geared to survivors’ specialized needs. The Avalon Centre’s holistic, survivor-centred activities and philosophy of service embody these qualities and should be adopted as the model for new sexual assault centres and services in Nova Scotia. (Suffering in Silence: An Assessment of the Need for a Comprehensive Response to Sexual Assault in Nova Scotia)

- **NS\_2008\_18** The most effective counselling model for sexual violence survivors is not highly compatible with the operation of the general mental health care system. For reasons related to optimal recovery, survivors require specialized structuring of therapy, including:
  - Very short or no wait time
  - Specialists who can recognize the need for intervention and assess accurately
  - Open-ended duration
  - Weekly frequency
  - Empowering, non-intrusive methods
  - Limited caseloads, vicarious trauma support for specialized counsellors (Suffering in Silence: An Assessment of the Need for a Comprehensive Response to Sexual Assault in Nova Scotia)
- **NS\_2008\_19** Peer support and group work can also be beneficial but also present challenges related to secondary wounding, and should not be used as an inexpensive approach to services for survivors. These options should be viewed as an adjunct to individual therapeutic counselling, and stably funded and subject to standards within that context. (Suffering in Silence: An Assessment of the Need for a Comprehensive Response to Sexual Assault in Nova Scotia)
- **NS\_2008\_12** The unique role of women’s centres and THANS members in providing basic survivor support to sexual violence survivors needs to be recognized and resourced properly. (Suffering in Silence: An Assessment of the Need for a Comprehensive Response to Sexual Assault in Nova Scotia)
- **NS\_2008\_13** A 24-hour specialized crisis line for sexual assault survivors should be accessible throughout the province, in the same way that partner violence emergency lines are. (Suffering in Silence: An Assessment of the Need for a Comprehensive Response to Sexual Assault in Nova Scotia)
- **NS\_2008\_14** Crisis lines should be developed simultaneously with the development of therapeutic counselling resources for communities. Crisis lines are not sustainable as substitutes for therapeutic counselling. (Suffering in Silence: An Assessment of the Need for a Comprehensive Response to Sexual Assault in Nova Scotia)
- **NS\_2008\_15** The provision of on-call advocates’ services should be viewed as an integral part of comprehensive community response to sexual assault. Core funding for the provision of these services should be allocated to community-based survivor-centered organizations providing other survivor services. (Suffering in Silence: An Assessment of the Need for a Comprehensive Response to Sexual Assault in Nova Scotia)
- **NS\_2008\_16** Justice system accompaniment should be made consistently available to all sexual assault survivors attending the justice system proceedings. Core funding for women’s organizations to establish permanent positions is essential. Accompaniment should include all meetings with the police and Crown, preliminary inquiries and waiting time at the courthouse, not just time testifying at trial. (Suffering in Silence: An Assessment of the Need for a Comprehensive Response to Sexual Assault in Nova Scotia)
- **NS\_2008\_17** SANE services should be available to all Nova Scotians. The recommendations with respect to SANE programming previously provided to the Nova Scotia Department of Health should be implemented. (Suffering in Silence: An

Assessment of the Need for a Comprehensive Response to Sexual Assault in Nova Scotia)

- **NS\_2008\_18** The gap in men's services needs to be addressed through separate, community-based counsellors and resources, with expertise in the unique needs of male survivors which are distinct. Forcing sexual assault centres or women's organizations to adopt a gender-neutral approach would adversely affect services to most survivors who are female and require an environment that is perceived as safe and staff expertise in female service needs that reflect the gendered experience of sexual assault. Separate services for men staffed by specialized counsellors should be developed, which will respect the majority of survivors' needs for a trusted, woman-centred environment and approach. (Suffering in Silence: An Assessment of the Need for a Comprehensive Response to Sexual Assault in Nova Scotia)
- **NS\_2008\_19** A planned approach to the training of justice, medical, mental health, child protection, and other staff should be developed by the province as part of an overall strategy to address sexual violence. Current organizations (Avalon, CSAC, and AWRC) delivering training should be provided additional core funding to continue doing so in an organized and long term manner that reaches all areas of the province. Training should be scheduled to be repeated at intervals and be custom designed, based on previous training to advance particular agencies' goals. (Suffering in Silence: An Assessment of the Need for a Comprehensive Response to Sexual Assault in Nova Scotia)
- **NS\_2008\_20** Transportation for Nova Scotians to access sexual assault services must be resourced. (Suffering in Silence: An Assessment of the Need for a Comprehensive Response to Sexual Assault in Nova Scotia)
- **NS\_2008\_21** Groups accorded lower power and status by the dominant culture are disproportionately vulnerable to sexual violence. Increased cultural competencies at organizations serving survivors should be made an explicit and resourced priority now, and for future expansion of sexual assault services. This should include support for training, recruitment and retention of staff from diverse populations. The outreach and programming developed by Pictou County Women's Centre should serve as a template for other organizations. (Suffering in Silence: An Assessment of the Need for a Comprehensive Response to Sexual Assault in Nova Scotia)
- **NS\_2008\_22** This group of the population is enormously overrepresented among survivors of sexual violence. Accessibility and competency in sexual assault services for persons with disabilities should be funded now, and in any future expansion of services. (Suffering in Silence: An Assessment of the Need for a Comprehensive Response to Sexual Assault in Nova Scotia)
- **NS\_2008\_23** Many barriers unique to rural areas and culture can interfere with access to sexual assault services. Specific rural solutions to access must be developed as part of a comprehensive provincial response to sexual violence. (Suffering in Silence: An Assessment of the Need for a Comprehensive Response to Sexual Assault in Nova Scotia)
- **NS\_2008\_24** Child care so that survivors with children can access sexual assault services should be resourced. (Suffering in Silence: An Assessment of the Need for a Comprehensive Response to Sexual Assault in Nova Scotia)
- **NS\_2008\_25** Resources are needed for Avalon Centre to continue to lead development efforts to establish a model and standards for sexual assault centres in Nova Scotia, and

develop an implementation strategy for a comprehensive response to preventing and addressing the harms of sexual violence in Nova Scotia. (Suffering in Silence: An Assessment of the Need for a Comprehensive Response to Sexual Assault in Nova Scotia)

- **NS\_2008\_26** Addressing the gaps in sexual violence services must include ensuring that Avalon Centre, the organization that is looked to as a provincial model, can offer all core services at a level that reflects survivor population needs. (Suffering in Silence: An Assessment of the Need for a Comprehensive Response to Sexual Assault in Nova Scotia)
- **NS\_2008\_27** Permanent financial support is needed to:
  - Establish more specialized therapeutic positions and stabilize existing positions, reflecting more accurately the prevalence of sexual violence and the population need (Based on serving a population of approximately 400,000, with 16,000 estimated survivors based on 2004 General Social Survey data.)
  - Bring the compensation of Avalon staff in line with professional norms, to stop the current threat to Avalon services due to inability to retain specialized staff at current sub-par levels of compensation.
  - Stabilize and maintain the provision of justice system accompaniment to survivors;
  - Establish and maintain on-call advocates who can respond in person to survivors of recent assault
  - Establish regular professional education for all government actors who are serving survivors in the course of their work: this would include police, public prosecutors, the judiciary, corrections, drug and alcohol dependency staff, mental health services, and others.
  - Do prevention and public education work on a strategic ongoing basis (Suffering in Silence: An Assessment of the Need for a Comprehensive Response to Sexual Assault in Nova Scotia)
- **NS\_2008\_28** A sexual assault centre should be established to serve the Cape Breton Regional Municipality. It should be modeled on the Avalon Centre's philosophy and standards of service, work closely with the women's centre and transition house serving the area, and set a precedent for service expansion elsewhere. It should provide services comparable to those of the enhanced Avalon model as recommended above. (Suffering in Silence: An Assessment of the Need for a Comprehensive Response to Sexual Assault in Nova Scotia)
- **NS\_2008\_29** Colchester Sexual Assault Centre should be supported with permanent full-time staff positions and other enhanced support and funding, to bring it closer to the enhanced Avalon model. (Suffering in Silence: An Assessment of the Need for a Comprehensive Response to Sexual Assault in Nova Scotia)
- **NS\_2008\_30** A sexual assault centre, functioning as one of the family of service centres administered by AWRC, should be recognized and funded to provide core sexual assault centre services in line with those of an enhanced Avalon model. (Suffering in Silence: An Assessment of the Need for a Comprehensive Response to Sexual Assault in Nova Scotia)
- **NS\_2008\_31** The establishment of core sexual violence services and resources is needed in all other areas of the province as well. The particular form and implementation of a

strengthened response should be based on community-developed approaches. The provincial government should explicitly support community organizations currently serving survivors, in all planning and implementation processes through government's explicit commitment to local community development funding for this purpose. The current New Brunswick approach to provincial leadership but community-based development should be followed, with resources provided, so that Avalon Centre can share models and standards with regional service providers considering the development of their own sexual assault centre. (Suffering in Silence: An Assessment of the Need for a Comprehensive Response to Sexual Assault in Nova Scotia)

- **NS\_2008\_32** Community development funding should be allocated to a staff position based in the community organizations currently leading the response to sexual violence in each region, in order to drive forward the establishment of coordinated response in all areas of the province. This should include Halifax. The Antigonish SART team protocol should be used as a reference point by other communities. Under no circumstances should emphasis be placed on achieving coordinated protocols without adequate support for this work. (Suffering in Silence: An Assessment of the Need for a Comprehensive Response to Sexual Assault in Nova Scotia)

# NUNAVUT

YEAR	TITLE OF DOCUMENT
2006	National Strategy to Prevent Abuse in Inuit Communities and Sharing Knowledge, Sharing Wisdom: A Guide to the National Strategy
2005	Research Report: Applying Inuit Cultural Approaches in the Prevention of Family Violence and Abuse

- **NU\_2006\_1** Develop more Inuit healing resources and training;
- **NU\_2006\_2** Recruit and train Inuit front-line workers in all areas of abuse prevention;
- **NU\_2006\_3** Recognize Inuit healing as a legitimate practice;
- **NU\_2006\_4** Establish multi-purpose healing facilities in communities for all ages and needs;
- **NU\_2006\_5** Increase intervention programs for children and families; (National Strategy to Prevent Abuse in Inuit Communities and Sharing Knowledge, Sharing Wisdom: A Guide to the National Strategy)
- **NU\_2006\_6** Design public awareness campaigns specific to Inuit communities; (National Strategy to Prevent Abuse in Inuit Communities and Sharing Knowledge, Sharing Wisdom: A Guide to the National Strategy)
- **NU\_2006\_7** Develop aftercare and long-term emotional support for victims of abuse as well as offenders; (National Strategy to Prevent Abuse in Inuit Communities and Sharing Knowledge, Sharing Wisdom: A Guide to the National Strategy)
- **NU\_2006\_8** Create alternatives to corrections and increase community-based justice initiatives (National Strategy to Prevent Abuse in Inuit Communities and Sharing Knowledge, Sharing Wisdom: A Guide to the National Strategy)
- **NU\_2006\_9** Integrate Inuit language and culture and the use of elders and Inuit values in service delivery (National Strategy to Prevent Abuse in Inuit Communities and Sharing Knowledge, Sharing Wisdom: A Guide to the National Strategy)
  
- **NU\_2005\_1** The transcription of all that can be learned from the oral tradition of healing practices. This generation of elders is the last truly traditional source we will have available to us. Their knowledge must be collected now. (Research Report: Applying Inuit Cultural Approaches in the Prevention of Family Violence and Abuse)
- **NU\_2005\_2** The gathering and compilation of any written materials which may exist throughout the north by current and past healers, pertaining to specific case studies, advice, healing practices. This is of vital importance, and must be done in a timely fashion. (Research Report: Applying Inuit Cultural Approaches in the Prevention of Family Violence and Abuse)
- **NU\_2005\_3** The establishment of centers in which Inuit healers train future Inuit healers in a structured, consistent manner. In addition, an effective screening process for applicants should be considered. (Research Report: Applying Inuit Cultural Approaches in the Prevention of Family Violence and Abuse)
- **NU\_2005\_4** The establishment of a set of qualifications for Inuit healers. (Research Report: Applying Inuit Cultural Approaches in the Prevention of Family Violence and Abuse)

- **NU\_2005\_5** The establishment of a visible structure of frontline Inuit healing personnel who work in conjunction with existing agencies and who receive salaries equal with their role in Inuit society. (Research Report: Applying Inuit Cultural Approaches in the Prevention of Family Violence and Abuse)
- **NU\_2005\_6** A Nunavut, Nunavik, Nunatsiavut and Northwest Territories program designed to educate families and young people about the role healers can and should play in the building of healthy families. (Research Report: Applying Inuit Cultural Approaches in the Prevention of Family Violence and Abuse)
- **NU\_2005\_7** The direct involvement of Inuit healers in the designing and implementation of drug and alcohol prevention programs. (Research Report: Applying Inuit Cultural Approaches in the Prevention of Family Violence and Abuse)
- **NU\_2005\_8** The direct involvement of Inuit healers in open discussion and educational programs designed to bring physical and sexual abuse issues into the open. (Research Report: Applying Inuit Cultural Approaches in the Prevention of Family Violence and Abuse)
- **NU\_2005\_9** Consultation with Inuit healers in the establishment of counselling services and education programs aimed specifically at male members of Inuit society, designed to address the issues of abuse and the healthy regard of women and children. (Research Report: Applying Inuit Cultural Approaches in the Prevention of Family Violence and Abuse)
- **NU\_2005\_10** The set up of an effective children's help line, available to all children in Aboriginal communities, with access to traditional Inuit counsellors. (Research Report: Applying Inuit Cultural Approaches in the Prevention of Family Violence and Abuse)
- **NU\_2005\_11** The involvement of aboriginal counselling experts in government planning and regulations. (Research Report: Applying Inuit Cultural Approaches in the Prevention of Family Violence and Abuse)
- **NU\_2005\_12** Facilitation of movement from one community to another of healers when needed to assist in special circumstances. (Research Report: Applying Inuit Cultural Approaches in the Prevention of Family Violence and Abuse)
- **NU\_2005\_13** The appropriate training of southern staff and counselors in a knowledge of Inuit culture and values, so that disparities in the two approaches are alleviated. (Research Report: Applying Inuit Cultural Approaches in the Prevention of Family Violence and Abuse)

## ONTARIO

YEAR	TITLE OF DOCUMENT
2015	Ontario's Proposed Pan-Canadian Actions for the Roundtable
2013	Auditor General of Ontario Annual Report 2013
2011	Submission to the Commission for the Review of Social Assistance in Ontario
2009	Transforming our Communities – Domestic Violence Advisory Council for the Minister Responsible for Women's Issues
2008	Shaping a Culture of Respect in Our Schools: Promoting Safe and Healthy Relationships

- **ON\_2015\_1** Pan-Canadian Prevention and Awareness Campaign. Building on existing initiatives, collaborate to establish a pan-Canadian prevention and awareness campaign focused on changing the public perception and attitudes on the issue of violence against Aboriginal women and girls. (Ontario's Proposed Pan-Canadian Actions for the Roundtable)
- **ON\_2015\_2** Socio-economic Action Plan for Aboriginal Women and Girls. Develop a FPTA socio-economic action plan, building on existing initiatives and action plans (e.g. through the Aboriginal Affairs Working Group), for Aboriginal women and girls including strategies to address access to housing, child care, education (including transitioning from reserve to non-reserve educational institutions) and economic opportunities. The plan could be reported into the 2016 roundtable. (Ontario's Proposed Pan-Canadian Actions for the Roundtable)
- **ON\_2015\_3** Community Safety Plans. Expand the Community Safety Plan Initiative to support the development of a targeted number of community safety plans with an emphasis on healing and addressing the safety needs specific to each rural, remote, reserve, settlement and urban community. (Ontario's Proposed Pan-Canadian Actions for the Roundtable)
- **ON\_2015\_4** Inter-agency Information Sharing. Establish an inter-agency and cross-sectoral forum where government, police, Aboriginal community representatives, and other interested partners gather regularly to share information and best practices and develop collaborative strategies to increase safety for Aboriginal women and girls. (Ontario's Proposed Pan-Canadian Actions for the Roundtable)
- **ON\_2015\_5** Reduce Number of Aboriginal Children in Care. Engage the federal government in the work of provinces, territories, national and regional Aboriginal organizations and affected service providers in efforts to reduce the high number of Aboriginal children in care and ensure the provision of quality, monitored and culturally-grounded care to those in the child welfare system. (Ontario's Proposed Pan-Canadian Actions for the Roundtable)
- **ON\_2015\_6** Improve Victim Services. Improve the coordination and delivery of holistic front-line services for Aboriginal victims of violence, including access to domestic violence shelters and support for children and families who experience violence, with a strong focus on healing of the family of men, women and children. (Ontario's Proposed Pan-Canadian Actions for the Roundtable)
- **ON\_2015\_7** Community Engagement Protocols. Police and justice services to work with Aboriginal communities to develop community engagement protocols for respectful

engagement in the design and development of policies, programs and services which could impact Aboriginal women and girls. (Ontario's Proposed Pan-Canadian Actions for the Roundtable)

- **ON\_2015\_8** Cultural Competency Training. Provide cultural competency training, including components focused on Aboriginal history, impacts of policies, legislation and historical trauma, for police and criminal justice system workers. Training could also be extended to public servants and public sector employees, including educators, medical and health service workers, child welfare and social service support. (Ontario's Proposed Pan-Canadian Actions for the Roundtable)
- **ON\_2015\_9** Pan-Canadian Collaboration, Databases and Information Sharing. Collaborate on police procedures and improving responses across Canada, including developing accurate and reliable cross-jurisdictional data collection systems and databases on individual missing and murdered Aboriginal women and girls. (Ontario's Proposed Pan-Canadian Actions for the Roundtable)
- **ON\_2015\_10** First Nations Policing. Support for First Nations policing through long-term, adequate and sustainable funding agreements. (Ontario's Proposed Pan-Canadian Actions for the Roundtable)
  
- **ON\_2013\_1** To assess whether the province's Domestic Violence Action Plan and Sexual Violence Action Plan have reduced domestic and sexual violence and improved supports for women who have experienced violence and their children, the Ontario Women's Directorate should ensure that the commitments contained within the action plans have measurable goals or targets attached to them and that progress is regularly assessed and reported. (Auditor General of Ontario Annual Report 2013)
- **ON\_2013\_2** To help ensure that the services provided by transfer-payment agencies to abused women and their children are of an acceptable and reasonably consistent quality standard, the Ministry of Community and Social Services should:
  - establish acceptable quality standards for shelter services, particularly with regard to admissions, minimum staffing levels and periodic Canadian Police Information Centre checks for shelter staff; and
  - regularly monitor agencies' performance against standards and take appropriate corrective action if necessary. (Auditor General of Ontario Annual Report 2013)
- **ON\_2013\_3** To better ensure that the quarterly reporting process for transfer-payment agencies providing services to abused women and their children furnishes sufficient information to enable cost-effective monitoring of expenditures and service delivery, the Ministry of Community and Social Services should:
  - require transfer-payment agencies to submit only data that is useful for analyzing service costs and gaps in services; and
  - develop procedures, such as periodic spot checks of submitted data, to ensure that data reported by transfer-payment agencies is accurate, consistent and reasonable (Auditor General of Ontario Annual Report 2013)
- **ON\_2013\_4** To ensure that the services being provided to abused women and their children are meeting their needs and are delivered in a safe and secure environment, the Ministry of Community and Social Services should:
  - consider ways to increase the response rate on the client satisfaction survey, and analyze results by the nature of the service being provided;

- require agencies to periodically submit their program evaluations for ministry review, and subsequently ensure that areas requiring attention are corrected and best practices are shared with other service providers; and
- implement a plan for correcting significant safety and security deficiencies identified in the Ministry's 2009 Building Condition Assessment (Auditor General of Ontario Annual Report 2013)
- **ON\_2013\_5** To better ensure that the service needs of abused women and their children are met, the Ministry of Community and Social Services should:
  - require agencies to maintain wait-list information for their services; and
  - review the feasibility of implementing a system to determine whether women who are eligible for VAW services but must be referred elsewhere by an agency, because of capacity issues, actually receive the needed services. (Auditor General of Ontario Annual Report 2013)
- **ON\_2013\_6** To ensure that funding provided to transfer-payment agencies is commensurate with the value of services provided to abused women and their children and is properly allocated to meet the demand for these services across the province, the Ministry of Community and Social Services should periodically compare and analyze agency costs for similar services across the province, investigate significant variances that seem unjustified, and ensure that funding is based on the trend in actual service levels provided. (Auditor General of Ontario Annual Report 2013)
- **ON\_2013\_7** To help improve the co-ordination of service delivery for abused women and their children, the Ministry of Community and Social Services (Ministry) should:
  - ensure that regional offices undertake effective strategic service planning with agencies and that the results support the Ministry's overall goals and priorities; and
  - use the annual reports of the Domestic Violence Community Coordinating Committees, and the committees set up to manage the collaboration agreements between Children's Aid Societies and VAW agencies, as well as the Transitional and Housing Support Program referral agreements to:
    - summarize the useful information;
    - share the opportunities for service improvements and useful research identified; and
    - take corrective action on common issues identified. (Auditor General of Ontario Annual Report 2013)
- **ON\_2013\_8** To assess how effective the Ministry of Community and Social Services (Ministry) has been in achieving its objectives for Violence Against Women programs and services (see Figure 7), the Ministry should:
  - establish performance measures for its objective of enhancing the co-ordination of services, as well as targets for all established performance measures, and regularly report results related to those measures; and
  - liaise with Statistics Canada to obtain responses to the biennial Transition Home Survey, by province, and compare pertinent results for Ontario to past performance and to results in other jurisdictions. (Auditor General of Ontario Annual Report 2013)

- **ON\_2011\_1** A gendered lens must be used in the design and application of social assistance rules. A gendered lens recognizes the disproportionate poverty and violence that women experience, as well as the caretaking realities of women's lives. In particular, violence against Aboriginal women, racialized and newcomer women, and women with disabilities must be considered. Violence increases vulnerability to poverty and poverty means that women cannot escape violence. Single parent-led families experience the highest levels of poverty and most single parent families are women-led. (Submission to the Commission for the Review of Social Assistance in Ontario)
- **ON\_2011\_2** Options to ensure that quality childcare is available to all women, including both those on social assistance and in low-income families, must be explored. Without childcare, women are not able to participate in the labor force or upgrade their skills and education to increase their employability (Submission to the Commission for the Review of Social Assistance in Ontario)
- **ON\_2011\_3** Social assistance benefit levels are far too low and must be raised to more closely reflect the cost of living, especially in urban areas and remote communities. (Submission to the Commission for the Review of Social Assistance in Ontario)
- **ON\_2011\_4** A new housing benefit must be introduced. The current reality of the need to pay the greater part of one's social assistance entitlement on housing costs is not tenable. We support the housing benefit proposal put forward by the Daily Bread Food Bank, as it will begin to address the gap between actual housing costs and social assistance benefit rates. We also agree that the housing benefit should be extended to all low-income Ontarians. However we share the concerns of others, such as the ODSP Action Coalition, that this benefit be free from income claw-back for persons on social assistance. (Submission to the Commission for the Review of Social Assistance in Ontario)
- **ON\_2011\_5** Women leaving situations of violence must be assisted in obtaining full access to discretionary benefits to which they may be entitled. Plain language public legal education materials advising women of such entitlements must be developed and disseminated. (Submission to the Commission for the Review of Social Assistance in Ontario)
- **ON\_2011\_6** Women leaving situations of violence must be given adequate time, with no workforce participation requirement, in recognition of their need to regain their physical and psychological health. In addition, they must have the opportunity to obtain, through the social assistance system, the specific supports and training that they require in order to rebuild their lives. (Submission to the Commission for the Review of Social Assistance in Ontario)
- **ON\_2011\_7** For women leaving situations of violence, relief from the obligation to seek alternative forms of support, specifically child support, must be extended. The current policy directive on waivers outlines an extremely broad, insufficiently structured discretion. This policy directive must be reconsidered to take into consideration the very real safety risks that women and their children face when a marital breakdown caused by violence occurs. (Submission to the Commission for the Review of Social Assistance in Ontario)
- **ON\_2011\_8** For women leaving situations of violence, community start-up benefit levels must be increased to reflect the true costs of setting up a new home in the community. This benefit must take into account the reality that the process of transitioning away from

an abusive relationship is often cyclical. (Submission to the Commission for the Review of Social Assistance in Ontario)

- **ON\_2011\_9** For sponsored women leaving situations of violence, specific supports, including being directed to legal services and an entitlement to the cost of submitting a humanitarian and compassionate application to Citizenship and Immigration Canada, must be provided. (Submission to the Commission for the Review of Social Assistance in Ontario)
- **ON\_2009\_1** The Ontario government use a gender-based analysis as the foundation for violence against women (domestic violence) policies and programs that are developed and implemented by the Ontario government. (Transforming our Communities – Report from the Domestic Violence Advisory Council for the Minister Responsible for Women’s Issues)
- **ON\_2009\_2** The Ontario government continue to maintain and enhance the current investment in the violence against women (domestic violence) system. (Transforming our Communities – Report from the Domestic Violence Advisory Council for the Minister Responsible for Women’s Issues)
- **ON\_2009\_3** The Ontario government evaluate the implementation of the Domestic Violence Death Review Committee recommendations and a public report be published. VAW services that are implementing recommendations be publicly acknowledged as part of the release of the report. (Transforming our Communities – Report from the Domestic Violence Advisory Council for the Minister Responsible for Women’s Issues)
- **ON\_2009\_4** The Ontario government publish a public report every two years after the submission of the Domestic Violence Advisory Council’s Final report to highlight the government’s implementation of the Recommendations. (Transforming our Communities – Report from the Domestic Violence Advisory Council for the Minister Responsible for Women’s Issues)
- **ON\_2009\_5** An engagement process with community and government stakeholders be undertaken to support the development of the Ontario government’s Violence Against Women Access and Equity Framework. (Transforming our Communities – Report from the Domestic Violence Advisory Council for the Minister Responsible for Women’s Issues)
- **ON\_2009\_6** The Ministerial Steering Committee on Domestic Violence be the governance lead for the implementation of the VAW Access and Equity Framework. The Ontario Women’s Directorate and MCSS be the operational co-leads in the Ontario Public Service. (Transforming our Communities – Report from the Domestic Violence Advisory Council for the Minister Responsible for Women’s Issues)
- **ON\_2009\_7** Each of the 13 provincial Ministries that are part of the Ministerial Steering Committee on Domestic Violence develop a Ministry-specific Action Plan for implementation of the VAW Access and Equity Framework. (Transforming our Communities – Report from the Domestic Violence Advisory Council for the Minister Responsible for Women’s Issues)
- **ON\_2009\_8** Develop core competencies, tools and training to support Ministries in developing and implementing their VAW Access and Equity Plan in order to achieve the VAW Access and Equity Framework outcomes. (Transforming our Communities –

Report from the Domestic Violence Advisory Council for the Minister Responsible for Women's Issues)

- **ON\_2009\_9** The Government of Ontario endorse and resource the Strategic Framework to End Violence Against Aboriginal Women. (Transforming our Communities – Report from the Domestic Violence Advisory Council for the Minister Responsible for Women's Issues)
- **ON\_2009\_10** The Government of Ontario support, through its policies and programs, the development and implementation of woman-centered, French Language Services to be governed by Francophones with expertise in programming for women who face violence, so that French-speaking women, in all their diversity, can fully realize their language rights when overcoming one of the most difficult circumstances in their lives. In order to fulfill this recommendation the Government of Ontario will support and finance the development of a “FLS VAW Strategic Plan” and its implementation in partnership with the community of French-speaking women who possess the aforementioned expertise. (Transforming our Communities – Report from the Domestic Violence Advisory Council for the Minister Responsible for Women's Issues)
- **ON\_2009\_11** Government funded research be done that provides disaggregated results to allow for a demographic analysis of who benefits from VAW services, policies and programs. (Transforming our Communities – Report from the Domestic Violence Advisory Council for the Minister Responsible for Women's Issues)
- **ON\_2009\_12** Evaluation and reporting processes be developed to support ongoing learning and development in the implementation of the VAW Access and Equity Framework. (Transforming our Communities – Report from the Domestic Violence Advisory Council for the Minister Responsible for Women's Issues)
- **ON\_2009\_13** Funding and supports be provided to mechanisms that will support survivors of violence to engage in the development of VAW policies and programs at the community and government level. (Transforming our Communities – Report from the Domestic Violence Advisory Council for the Minister Responsible for Women's Issues)
- **ON\_2009\_14** A Learning Institute (LI) be established to collect, support and promote education and training resources to serve professionals; the public including children and youth; and the government. (Transforming our Communities – Report from the Domestic Violence Advisory Council for the Minister Responsible for Women's Issues)
- **ON\_2009\_15** Training and education be integrated in both formal and continuing education for those professionals who are likely to come into contact with women and children. Training and education must be integrated, sustained and routinely evaluated. (Transforming our Communities – Report from the Domestic Violence Advisory Council for the Minister Responsible for Women's Issues)
- **ON\_2009\_16** Workplaces be supported to develop and implement a policy to address domestic violence as it relates to their workforce. As such, training be provided to workplaces. (Transforming our Communities – Report from the Domestic Violence Advisory Council for the Minister Responsible for Women's Issues)
- **ON\_2009\_17** The Ontario government continue to provide long-term, sustained support to public education initiatives, and these initiatives be evaluated to measure impact. (Transforming our Communities – Report from the Domestic Violence Advisory Council for the Minister Responsible for Women's Issues)

- **ON\_2009\_18** The partner violence definition in the Eligibility Spectrum and Child Protection Standards be amended so that “bi-directional violence” is removed and replaced with the “woman abuse” definition found in the Child Protection Standards (p.13). The definition of “woman abuse” in the Child Protection Standards (p.13) is the more appropriate working definition as it reflects the situations of highest risk to children has been identified in the literature and by the DVDRC. “Woman abuse is predominately perpetuated by men and experienced by women. It is motivated by a need to control and is characterized by progressively more frequent and severe physical violence and/or emotional abuse, economic subordination, threats, isolation and other forms of control.” (Transforming our Communities – Report from the Domestic Violence Advisory Council for the Minister Responsible for Women’s Issues)
- **ON\_2009\_19** Mandatory, consistent, ongoing and specialized training be provided to all child welfare professionals and managers to ensure that they can appropriately assess and intervene in situations involving violence against women (domestic violence). (Transforming our Communities – Report from the Domestic Violence Advisory Council for the Minister Responsible for Women’s Issues)
- **ON\_2009\_20** Each Children’s Aid Society establish a specialized domestic violence response that builds upon existing local CAS-VAW models/practices and is in accordance with Best Practice Guidelines. (Transforming our Communities – Report from the Domestic Violence Advisory Council for the Minister Responsible for Women’s Issues)
- **ON\_2009\_21** An Aboriginal stand-alone practice guide and accompanying training be developed for Child Welfare workers on a holistic approach to addressing domestic violence when children are involved. The training and guidelines be developed in conjunction with First Nation, Métis and Inuit organizations and incorporate First Nation, Métis and Inuit culture and practices appropriate to the region and family in protecting their children and supporting their families. (Transforming our Communities – Report from the Domestic Violence Advisory Council for the Minister Responsible for Women’s Issues)
- **ON\_2009\_22** Legal Aid Ontario expand its delivery sites for family law services to include community legal clinics and increase the number of Legal Aid Family Law Offices. (Transforming our Communities – Report from the Domestic Violence Advisory Council for the Minister Responsible for Women’s Issues)
- **ON\_2009\_23** Remove the Legal Aid Ontario conflict barrier that prevents women on a legal aid certificate from being able to retain a lawyer they have seen at a Family Law Information Centre (FLIC) or as Duty Counsel, and create appropriate measures designed to provide checks and balances to avoid such professional conflict of interest. (Transforming our Communities – Report from the Domestic Violence Advisory Council for the Minister Responsible for Women’s Issues)
- **ON\_2009\_24** Immediately provide information to legal aid lawyers, community and legal advocates on the latitude available to Legal Aid Ontario to address access barriers to legal aid services for survivors of woman abuse. (Transforming our Communities – Report from the Domestic Violence Advisory Council for the Minister Responsible for Women’s Issues)
- **ON\_2009\_25** Change the financial eligibility criteria for legal aid so people with moderate / middle incomes are eligible. Revise policies regarding ownership of property

and money in savings accounts to allow greater discretion so women may be able to obtain legal aid based on their income rather than on assets that may not be entirely theirs or that may be unsafe for them to disclose or use. (Transforming our Communities – Report from the Domestic Violence Advisory Council for the Minister Responsible for Women’s Issues)

- **ON\_2009\_26** In cases involving domestic violence, provide additional investments in family law legal aid, including increasing the:
  - maximum number of hours available per case so those who want to work with legally aided clients can afford to do so;
  - hourly rate paid to lawyers; and
  - maximum number of hours on family law certificates where woman abuse is involved, in recognition of the particular complexities of these cases.  
(Transforming our Communities – Report from the Domestic Violence Advisory Council for the Minister Responsible for Women’s Issues)
- **ON\_2009\_27** Build on the work being done through the Government of Ontario and professional schools to ensure that all law students study the issue of violence against women either in stand-alone courses or as part of other courses such as family, criminal and evidence law. (Transforming our Communities – Report from the Domestic Violence Advisory Council for the Minister Responsible for Women’s Issues)
- **ON\_2009\_28** Support the development of specific tools and strategies to increase women’s safety based on their needs and the realities of the specific location.  
(Transforming our Communities – Report from the Domestic Violence Advisory Council for the Minister Responsible for Women’s Issues)
- **ON\_2009\_29** Support the development of specific tools and strategies that take into account the realities and needs of different communities including information about those tools and strategies, to increase women’s cultural safety. (Transforming our Communities – Report from the Domestic Violence Advisory Council for the Minister Responsible for Women’s Issues)
- **ON\_2009\_30** The Ministry of Attorney General’s annual training to the FLIC staff in the 17 Unified Family Courts be enhanced to include specific training on violence against women. (Transforming our Communities – Report from the Domestic Violence Advisory Council for the Minister Responsible for Women’s Issues)
- **ON\_2009\_31** A mechanism be implemented on the Family Court computer system (FRANK) to flag orders that prohibit a party from bringing further motions when there is a prior or existing order(s) that has not been followed. (Transforming our Communities – Report from the Domestic Violence Advisory Council for the Minister Responsible for Women’s Issues)
- **ON\_2009\_32** All lawyers be trained on how to use the Family Law Rules effectively, especially in cases that involve woman abuse. (Transforming our Communities – Report from the Domestic Violence Advisory Council for the Minister Responsible for Women’s Issues)
- **ON\_2009\_33** FLIC Advice Counsel and Duty Counsel provide abused women with two-hour advice certificates where appropriate. (Transforming our Communities – Report from the Domestic Violence Advisory Council for the Minister Responsible for Women’s Issues)

- **ON\_2009\_34** Continue to invest and build on innovative community models of legal advocacy that provide a comprehensive range of family law services to women based on addressing barriers and needs identified by women who have been abused. (Transforming our Communities – Report from the Domestic Violence Advisory Council for the Minister Responsible for Women’s Issues)
- **ON\_2009\_35** That Legal Aid Ontario no longer make referrals to mediation in any cases in which power imbalances, abuse or violence against women has been identified by either party. (Transforming our Communities – Report from the Domestic Violence Advisory Council for the Minister Responsible for Women’s Issues)
- **ON\_2009\_36** Support the establishment of a single case management system approach, with the restraining order index as the first test of a business process to share information between the family and criminal courts. Priority be given to the communication of orders issued by either court. (Transforming our Communities – Report from the Domestic Violence Advisory Council for the Minister Responsible for Women’s Issues)
- **ON\_2009\_37** A provincial consultation be held to discuss the effectiveness, limitations and challenges related to mandatory charging and the possibility of other approaches that would increase the safety of women and children while also holding perpetrators accountable for their behaviour. (Transforming our Communities – Report from the Domestic Violence Advisory Council for the Minister Responsible for Women’s Issues)
- **ON\_2009\_38** An enhanced supplementary report (Domestic Violence Supplementary Report) be mandated as the threat assessment tool for all police. (Transforming our Communities – Report from the Domestic Violence Advisory Council for the Minister Responsible for Women’s Issues)
- **ON\_2009\_39** Mandatory training on domestic violence be provided for all police as part of their recruitment training. The training would be a three-day training. Annual training updates would be required. (Transforming our Communities – Report from the Domestic Violence Advisory Council for the Minister Responsible for Women’s Issues)
- **ON\_2009\_40** Threat assessment and risk management become a one-day core component of the accredited Domestic Violence Investigators’ training in the province. (Transforming our Communities – Report from the Domestic Violence Advisory Council for the Minister Responsible for Women’s Issues)
- **ON\_2009\_41** Support ongoing educational forum(s) for community services (shelters, counselling, etc) and public services (child welfare, health, etc) on the value of using threat assessment tools and risk management. (Transforming our Communities – Report from the Domestic Violence Advisory Council for the Minister Responsible for Women’s Issues)
- **ON\_2009\_42** Training on threat assessment tools and risk management be given to key professionals working on violence against women, including: police, community workers, shelters, sexual assault centres, Children’s Aid Society, family court and health practitioners. (Transforming our Communities – Report from the Domestic Violence Advisory Council for the Minister Responsible for Women’s Issues)
- **ON\_2009\_43** All 54 criminal court jurisdictions establish a high-risk team. (Transforming our Communities – Report from the Domestic Violence Advisory Council for the Minister Responsible for Women’s Issues)

- **ON\_2009\_44** Every high-risk team will work with an accredited threat assessor to apply a broad inventory of threat assessment tools. (Transforming our Communities – Report from the Domestic Violence Advisory Council for the Minister Responsible for Women’s Issues)
- **ON\_2009\_45** Develop differentiated responses to intervention with individuals who have used abusive behaviours. (Transforming our Communities – Report from the Domestic Violence Advisory Council for the Minister Responsible for Women’s Issues)
- **ON\_2008\_1** The Ministry of Education must:
  - ensure that references to gender-based violence, homophobia, sexual harassment, and inappropriate sexual behaviour are included in prompts and examples in the revised Health and Physical Education curriculum and in as many other curriculum areas as possible;
  - continue to ensure that revisions to curriculum include a commitment to equity, inclusion, and respect for all students;
  - ensure that curriculum documents take an integrated and cross-curricular approach to educating students about healthy and respectful relationships, as well as gender-based violence, homophobia, sexual harassment, and inappropriate sexual behaviour;
  - ensure that students with special education needs are educated about healthy and respectful relationships, as well as gender-based violence, homophobia, sexual harassment, and inappropriate sexual behaviour, in a manner that is consistent with each student’s Individual Education Plan (IEP) and/or Safety Plan, including any accommodations and modifications required;
  - ensure the development and availability of resources and lesson plans, in English and French, for classroom teachers that will take a cross-curricular approach to healthy relationships, gender-based violence, homophobia, sexual harassment, and inappropriate sexual behaviour;
  - add a section entitled “Healthy Relationships” in curriculum documents, as appropriate, to support this cross-curricular approach;
  - add “building healthy peer-to-peer relationships” to the Learning Skills section on the elementary and secondary report cards; and
  - develop a credit-based course at the senior level that would focus on character development, healthy relationship skills, citizenship, and community. (Shaping a Culture of Respect in Our Schools: Promoting Safe and Healthy Relationships)
- **ON\_2008\_2** School boards must ensure that schools are delivering the entire curriculum as written, including those components addressing gender-based violence, homophobia, sexual harassment, inappropriate sexual behaviour, and healthy relationships. (Shaping a Culture of Respect in Our Schools: Promoting Safe and Healthy Relationships)
- **ON\_2008\_3** The Ministry of Education must:
  - Ensure that the topics of gender-based violence, homophobia, sexual harassment, and inappropriate sexual behaviour are introduced in an age-appropriate way, beginning in Grade 6, and are developed and studied in greater depth in Grades 7, 8, and 9. In particular:
    - revise the Health and Physical Education (H & PE) curriculum so that:

- by Grade 6 all students will learn about gender stereotypes and homophobia;
  - by Grade 7 all students will learn about sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and preventive measures, and about various forms of contraception including condoms;
  - by Grade 8 all students will explicitly learn about sexual identity, dating violence, and contraceptives; and
  - by Grade 9 all students will learn specifically about gender-based violence, homophobia, sexual harassment, and inappropriate sexual behaviour in more depth.
- ensure the development of resources and lesson plans, in English and French, for Health and Physical Education teachers that can support them in delivering this revised curriculum. (Shaping a Culture of Respect in Our Schools: Promoting Safe and Healthy Relationships)
- **ON\_2008\_4** School boards must:
  - ensure the implementation of the H & PE curriculum so that students in the publicly funded system are exposed to healthy relationships/sexuality topics;
  - make student learning from the “healthy living component” of the H & PE curriculum available through partial or alternative options when Health and Physical Education is substituted;
  - ensure that when students, including those with special education needs, are exempted from the H & PE credit, their program of study still includes instruction about healthy relationships and sexuality; and
  - support teachers in the implementation of healthy relationships/sexuality topics as well as gender-based violence, homophobia, sexual harassment, and inappropriate sexual behaviour. (Shaping a Culture of Respect in Our Schools: Promoting Safe and Healthy Relationships)
- **ON\_2008\_5** The Ministry of Education must:
  - include references to issues of gender-based violence, homophobia, sexual harassment, and inappropriate sexual behaviour in the elementary Language and secondary English curricula – including the Media Literacy and Media Studies strands, respectively – and also in the elementary and secondary Français curricula, particularly in the course Français des médias;
  - ensure that students, including students with special education needs, learn about Internet safety and are taught the long-term implications of sharing personal details, especially those that are sexually explicit;
  - ensure that, by Grade 10, students will learn to critically interpret representations in the media of relationships that perpetuate violence, particularly in the Media Literacy and Media Studies strands of the elementary Language and secondary English curricula, and also in the elementary and secondary Français curricula; and
  - ensure the development and availability of cross-curricular lesson plans, in English and French, to equip students with the critical literacy skills necessary for the consumption of media. These lesson plans must include specific examples of gender-based violence, homophobia, sexual harassment, and inappropriate sexual

behaviour. (Shaping a Culture of Respect in Our Schools: Promoting Safe and Healthy Relationships)

- **ON\_2008\_6** Schools and agencies/organizations with knowledge and professional expertise in addressing gender-based violence, homophobia, sexual assault, sexual harassment, and inappropriate sexual behaviour must work together to:
  - support students who experience or perpetrate sexual harassment/violence;
  - support lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgendered (LGBT) students;
  - provide access to appropriate supports for parents (e.g., take into account linguistic, ethnic, cultural, and disability considerations); and
  - expand opportunities to support teachers in addressing these issues. (Shaping a Culture of Respect in Our Schools: Promoting Safe and Healthy Relationships)
- **ON\_2008\_7** All publicly funded schools must provide access to Public Health Units to deliver their mandated public health curriculum. (Shaping a Culture of Respect in Our Schools: Promoting Safe and Healthy Relationships)
- **ON\_2008\_8** Every school board/school authority must have a contact list of community agencies/organizations that have professional expertise and knowledge in the areas of gender-based violence, homophobia, sexual harassment, and inappropriate sexual behaviour. This contact list should include providers of supports that may be required for students with special education needs; for lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgendered youth; or for those youth in remote areas where resources are limited. (Shaping a Culture of Respect in Our Schools: Promoting Safe and Healthy Relationships)
- **ON\_2008\_9** To promote a positive school climate, all school staff who work with students, including administrators, teachers, educational assistants, and professional support staff, must intervene to address inappropriate and disrespectful behaviour such as sexual, sexist, or homophobic comments, slurs, and jokes. (Shaping a Culture of Respect in Our Schools: Promoting Safe and Healthy Relationships)
- **ON\_2008\_10** The Ministry of Education must make available resources to school boards on effective intervention strategies for school staff. (Shaping a Culture of Respect in Our Schools: Promoting Safe and Healthy Relationships)
- **ON\_2008\_11** School Boards must address gender-based violence, homophobia, sexual harassment, and inappropriate sexual behaviour in their safe schools policies and protocols. (Shaping a Culture of Respect in Our Schools: Promoting Safe and Healthy Relationships)
- **ON\_2008\_12** In order to promote a positive school climate, where students are not subjected to gender-based violence, homophobia, sexual harassment, or inappropriate sexual behaviour, schools must:
  - provide prevention and awareness-raising strategies for students and staff in the areas of gender-based violence, homophobia, sexual harassment, inappropriate sexual behaviour, critical media literacy, and safe Internet use;
  - work with agencies possessing professional expertise in these areas to develop a coordinated approach to prevent and respond to these types of issues;
  - give students and staff authentic and relevant opportunities to learn about diverse histories and perspectives (e.g., include material by or about gay/lesbian authors; highlight women's contributions to science and technology);
  - ensure that, in any prevention and intervention planning, accommodations and modifications are consistent with IEPs for students with special education needs;

- ensure that their character education and equity policies address gender-based violence, homophobia, sexual harassment, and inappropriate sexual behaviour;
- undertake awareness-raising strategies aimed at all members of the school community to increase knowledge and understanding about these topics as well as about healthy relationships and the influence of popular culture. When applied consistently, these strategies will support teachers in supporting students;
- help teachers provide support to student-led initiatives such as Gay/Straight Alliances and other activities that promote healthy relationships; and
- engage school councils and student councils in supporting student activities such as Gay/Straight Alliances and any other activities that promote and encourage the understanding and development of healthy relationships. (Shaping a Culture of Respect in Our Schools: Promoting Safe and Healthy Relationships)
- **ON\_2008\_13** School boards must ensure that schools are conducting anonymous school climate surveys of students on a regularly scheduled basis and that the results are built into their School Improvement Plans. (Shaping a Culture of Respect in Our Schools: Promoting Safe and Healthy Relationships)
- **ON\_2008\_14** Schools must conduct an anonymous school climate survey of their students, on a regularly scheduled basis, to assess perceptions of safety and to inform prevention and intervention planning. These surveys must include bullying/harassment questions on homophobia and sexual harassment. Schools should also conduct climate surveys of school staff and parents. (Shaping a Culture of Respect in Our Schools: Promoting Safe and Healthy Relationships)
- **ON\_2008\_15** Schools must share survey results with the Safe Schools Teams and build strategies into their School Improvement Plans to improve school climate, in particular with regard to issues identified through their climate surveys. (Shaping a Culture of Respect in Our Schools: Promoting Safe and Healthy Relationships)
- **ON\_2008\_16** The Ministry of Education should:
  - expand the existing School Climate Surveys to include issues of homophobia and sexual harassment; and
  - provide the capacity to roll up survey results electronically for the expanded School Climate Surveys. This will facilitate the administration of the surveys in schools. (Shaping a Culture of Respect in Our Schools: Promoting Safe and Healthy Relationships)
- **ON\_2008\_17** Provincial ministries need to work together to align policies and services on prevention/intervention in the areas of gender-based violence, homophobia, sexual harassment, and inappropriate sexual behaviour. (Shaping a Culture of Respect in Our Schools: Promoting Safe and Healthy Relationships)
- **ON\_2008\_18** Schools must provide contact information about professional supports (e.g., Public Health Units, child and youth workers, Help Phone lines) and make it readily available to students who wish to discuss issues of healthy relationships, gender identity, and sexuality. (Shaping a Culture of Respect in Our Schools: Promoting Safe and Healthy Relationships)
- **ON\_2008\_19** School staff must take all allegations of gender-based violence, homophobia, sexual harassment, and inappropriate sexual behaviour seriously. School staff must act in a timely, sensitive, and supportive manner when responding to all these types of incidents, including assisting students to contact qualified professionals, where

appropriate. (Shaping a Culture of Respect in Our Schools: Promoting Safe and Healthy Relationships)

- **ON\_2008\_20** To support students who disclose/report incidents of gender-based violence, homophobia, sexual harassment, or inappropriate sexual behaviour, school staff must:
  - respond and take action to stop any further school-based incidents; and
  - offer students access to professionals with expertise in these areas. (Shaping a Culture of Respect in Our Schools: Promoting Safe and Healthy Relationships)
- **ON\_2008\_21** School boards must:
  - provide staff with the necessary skills to respond to and support students who disclose or report incidents of gender-based violence, sexual assault, homophobia, sexual harassment, and inappropriate sexual behaviour;
  - include strategies to re-engage students who are at risk of leaving or who have left school because of sexual harassment or homophobia. These strategies should link up with appropriate student success strategies that boards, schools, and their community partners have in place to engage all students in learning and achieving their Ontario Secondary School Diploma (OSSD); and
  - outline for parents what the schools are expected to do to support their children on issues involving gender-based violence, homophobia, sexual assault, sexual harassment, and inappropriate sexual behaviour. Boards must also outline to parents their pathways for recourse if parents are not satisfied with the supports that their children receive. (Shaping a Culture of Respect in Our Schools: Promoting Safe and Healthy Relationships)
- **ON\_2008\_22** The Ministry of Education must develop a provincial manual to support school staff in responding to student-on-student incidents of sexual assault. The manual needs to address how staff should:
  - respond and take action to stop any further school-based incidents;
  - make referrals;
  - follow up;
  - support the victim and the aggressor in school on an ongoing basis; and
  - deal with students who must be separated after an alleged incident has occurred. (Shaping a Culture of Respect in Our Schools: Promoting Safe and Healthy Relationships)
- **ON\_2008\_23** School boards must monitor schools to ensure that they are following the processes specified in the provincial manual. (Shaping a Culture of Respect in Our Schools: Promoting Safe and Healthy Relationships)
- **ON\_2008\_24** School staff must continue to respond to a child who is or may be in need of protection as required by the Child and Family Services Act (CFSA). (Shaping a Culture of Respect in Our Schools: Promoting Safe and Healthy Relationships)
- **ON\_2008\_25** Principals must report serious incidents that occur in school or at school-related activities to police as outlined in Policy/Program Memorandum 120 and in the Provincial Model for a Local Police/School Board Protocol (see Appendix D). The details of reporting serious incidents involving children under twelve are found in Policy/Program Memorandum 120. (Shaping a Culture of Respect in Our Schools: Promoting Safe and Healthy Relationships)
- **ON\_2008\_26** All school staff must report to the principal:
  - any incident that should be considered for suspension; and

- any incident that the principal is required to report to the police, including those for which expulsion must be considered. (Shaping a Culture of Respect in Our Schools: Promoting Safe and Healthy Relationships)
- **ON\_2008\_27** Schools must inform the parents of victims as well as the parents of the aggressors/perpetrators about serious student-on-student incidents involving their child or children. This is particularly important for the parents of students with special education needs. (Shaping a Culture of Respect in our Schools: Promoting Safe and Healthy Relationships)
- **ON\_2008\_28** Schools must provide parents of victims with information regarding discipline/management of the aggressors/perpetrators, when asked, and with information about the steps being taken to protect the victim from future victimization. (Shaping a Culture of Respect in our Schools: Promoting Safe and Healthy Relationships)
- **ON\_2008\_29** If a school must separate students after an alleged incident, it is preferable that the alleged aggressor/perpetrator rather than the alleged victim be moved. Supports must be provided to the student who is required to change schools. (Shaping a Culture of Respect in our Schools: Promoting Safe and Healthy Relationships)
- **ON\_2008\_30** The Ministry of Education should request that the Ontario College of Teachers amend the Standards of Practice for the Teaching Profession to include fostering and maintaining a safe and caring school environment. (Shaping a Culture of Respect in our Schools: Promoting Safe and Healthy Relationships)
- **ON\_2008\_31** School staff must report to the principal any allegations/suspicious of sexual assault of a student by another student on school premises or during school activities, and the principal must report this incident to the police. (Shaping a Culture of Respect in our Schools: Promoting Safe and Healthy Relationships)
- **ON\_2008\_32** In cases where students disclose/report allegations or suspicions of student-to-student sexual assaults off school premises to school staff, staff must:
  - for secondary students, ask them whether or not to contact their parents or police, and offer them information about professional supports such as sexual assault services; and
  - for elementary students, call the parents and offer to put the parents in touch with police and professional supports for the student. (Shaping a Culture of Respect in our Schools: Promoting Safe and Healthy Relationships)
- **ON\_2008\_33** To improve collaboration between local police services and schools:
  - school boards must train school administrators annually on their Local Police/School Board Protocols;
  - police services must train police officers annually on their Local Police/School Board Protocols; and
  - where possible this training should occur jointly. (Shaping a Culture of Respect in our Schools: Promoting Safe and Healthy Relationships)
- **ON\_2008\_34** The Ministries of Education and Community Safety and Correctional Services should conduct a review of the Provincial Model for a Local Police/School Board Protocol to:
  - clarify how principals are to deal with suspension/expulsion investigations, as required under the Education Act, while there is a police investigation taking place for the same incident, addressing how both can be carried on concurrently;

- clarify what constitutes student property – and also school/board property – and what constitutes reasonable grounds for police or principals to search either;
- clarify when and under what authority police, courts, and principals can share information, and encourage them to do so;
- communicate the current requirements regarding when principals are required to involve police;
- specify the current requirements regarding the contacting of parents when students are to be interviewed at school by the police;
- provide more direction regarding police investigations involving students with special education needs; and
- specify annual training requirements for school administrators and police officers. (Shaping a Culture of Respect in our Schools: Promoting Safe and Healthy Relationships)
- **ON\_2008\_35** All schools, boards, and police services must monitor their staff for compliance with Local Police/School Board Protocols. (Shaping a Culture of Respect in our Schools: Promoting Safe and Healthy Relationships)
- **ON\_2008\_36** All publicly funded schools must:
  - support students if they want to engage in school-led clubs, including Gay/Straight Alliances or other activities that promote healthy relationships;
  - engage school councils and student councils to support these student-led activities; and
  - give students opportunities to take a leadership role in prevention and intervention strategies. (Shaping a Culture of Respect in our Schools: Promoting Safe and Healthy Relationships)
- **ON\_2008\_37** The Ministry of Education must make it a priority to seek out, develop, and share effective practices on how to engage all parents and the community in promoting and supporting healthy relationships, particularly parents from diverse communities and parents of students at risk. (Shaping a Culture of Respect in our Schools: Promoting Safe and Healthy Relationships)
- **ON\_2008\_38** School boards must ensure that parents, Special Education Advisory Committees (SEACs), Parent Involvement Committees (PICs), and school councils are an integral part of school prevention and intervention strategies. (Shaping a Culture of Respect in our Schools: Promoting Safe and Healthy Relationships)
- **ON\_2008\_39** Schools must make opportunities available to all parents to be engaged in the development of strategies to prevent and address gender-based violence, homophobia, sexual harassment, and inappropriate sexual behaviour and to assist in overcoming barriers to reporting. (Shaping a Culture of Respect in our Schools: Promoting Safe and Healthy Relationships)
- **ON\_2008\_40** School boards must provide teachers, other school staff, school administrators, and trustees with sensitivity training in the areas of gender-based violence, homophobia, sexual harassment, and inappropriate sexual behaviour. (Shaping a Culture of Respect in our Schools: Promoting Safe and Healthy Relationships)
- **ON\_2008\_41** School boards must provide principals, teachers, and other school staff with training on effective intervention practices to deal with gender-based violence, homophobia, sexual harassment, and inappropriate sexual behaviour on a routine basis. (Shaping a Culture of Respect in our Schools: Promoting Safe and Healthy Relationships)

- **ON\_2008\_42** School boards should work with their local Children’s Aid Societies to develop and implement annual training for school administrators, teachers, and school staff on their duty to report under the Child and Family Services Act (CFSA). (Shaping a Culture of Respect in our Schools: Promoting Safe and Healthy Relationships)
- **ON\_2008\_43** School boards must provide specific in-service training in the Healthy Living component (healthy relationships/sexuality topic) to teachers delivering the Health and Physical Education curriculum. School boards should collaborate with Public Health Units (PHUs) to provide this training. (Shaping a Culture of Respect in our Schools: Promoting Safe and Healthy Relationships)
- **ON\_2008\_44** The Ministry of Education should request that the Ontario Association of Deans of Education (OADE) include safe schools training in their pre-service programs, including training in the prevention and management of gender-based violence, homophobia, sexual harassment, and inappropriate sexual behaviour. (Shaping a Culture of Respect in our Schools: Promoting Safe and Healthy Relationships)
- **ON\_2008\_45** The Ministry of Education should request that the Ontario College of Teachers, the Council of Ontario Directors of Education (CODE), Supervisory Officers’ Associations, and Principals’ Associations include safe schools training (as it would pertain to the role of the school administrators) as part of the Principals’ Qualifications Program (PQP) and the Supervisory Officers’ Qualifications Program (SOQP). (Shaping a Culture of Respect in our Schools: Promoting Safe and Healthy Relationships)
- **ON\_2008\_46** The Ministry of Education should request the Ontario College of Teachers to develop an additional teachers’ qualification course in safe schools, with the content to include the prevention and management of gender-based violence, homophobia, sexual harassment, and inappropriate sexual behaviour. (Shaping a Culture of Respect in our Schools: Promoting Safe and Healthy Relationships)
- **ON\_2008\_47** The Ministry of Education should request the Ontario College of Teachers to include the prevention and management of gender-based violence, homophobia, sexual harassment, and inappropriate sexual behaviour involving students with special education needs in the additional teachers’ qualification courses in Special Education. (Shaping a Culture of Respect in our Schools: Promoting Safe and Healthy Relationships)
- **ON\_2008\_48** The Ministry of Education must develop support materials for boards to assist principals with the process for investigating incidents, including investigations involving students with special education needs. (Shaping a Culture of Respect in our Schools: Promoting Safe and Healthy Relationships)
- **ON\_2008\_49** The Ministry of Education should evaluate the effectiveness of its safe schools policies. (Shaping a Culture of Respect in our Schools: Promoting Safe and Healthy Relationships)
- **ON\_2008\_50** School boards must ensure that schools are addressing gender-based violence, homophobia, sexual harassment, and inappropriate sexual behaviour in their school improvement plans. (Shaping a Culture of Respect in our Schools: Promoting Safe and Healthy Relationships)
- **ON\_2008\_51** Schools must evaluate the effectiveness of their safe schools policies and programs through the regular use of school climate surveys. (Shaping a Culture of Respect in our Schools: Promoting Safe and Healthy Relationships)

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

YEAR	TITLE OF DOCUMENT
2006	Prince Edward Island Advisory Council on the Status of Women: Submission to the Employment Standards Review Panel
2005	Policy Guide: Women and Electoral Reform

- **PE\_2006\_1** It is time to undertake a formal evaluation of the effectiveness of sexual harassment provisions, to ensure they continue to support equality and diversity goals. (Prince Edward Island Advisory Council on the Status of Women: Submission to the Employment Standards Review Panel)
- **PE\_2006\_2** The evaluation should examine the effectiveness of education campaigns against sexual harassment (asking, for instance, if there were enough plain language and bilingual resources and if these reached the target audiences), the enforcement of the principles in the legislation (asking, for instance, how enforcement took place and how sensitive it was to gender differences), and access to the complaint process (asking, for instance, if complainants felt sufficiently safe to report harassment while they were still in their jobs, or if they waited until the end of their employment to complain). (Prince Edward Island Advisory Council on the Status of Women: Submission to the Employment Standards Review Panel)
- **PE\_2006\_3** This evaluation should be coordinated in conjunction with women’s organizations in the province. (Prince Edward Island Advisory Council on the Status of Women: Submission to the Employment Standards Review Panel)
- **PE\_2006\_4** Both Addressing Economic Equality for Women (AEEW) and the Working Group for a Livable Income make strong general recommendations for plain language public education, advocates within the employment standards system, and processes for overseeing ongoing updates to standards. These would be valuably informed by an evaluation of a sensitive part of the Act. (Prince Edward Island Advisory Council on the Status of Women: Submission to the Employment Standards Review Panel)
- **PE\_2005\_1** recommends increased priority for policy, legislation, and economic development that promote women’s equality and diversity (Policy Guide: Women and Electoral Reform)
- **PE\_2005\_2** recommends gender- and diversity-responsive budgeting (Policy Guide: Women and Electoral Reform)

## QUEBEC

**NOTE:** These recommendations were translated into English either through the use of the English document version (if available) or through Google translate

YEAR	TITLE OF DOCUMENT
2015	Rapport sure la mis en œuvre du Plan d'action gouvernemental 2008-2013 en matière d'agression sexuelle
2014	Vers des milieu de vie inclusive et sécuritaires pour la diversité sexuelle et de genre
2013	Les crimes d'honneur: de l'indignation à l'action (Honour crime: from indignation to action)
2010	Évaluation des besoins d'adaptation des services offerts aux femmes handicapées victimes de violence conjugale
	Services d'aide en matière de violence conjugale: état de la situation et besoins prioritaires: Document de synthèse
2006	Créer des environnements propices avec les familles: Le défi des politiques municipales

- **QC\_2015\_1** The Council recommends that the Government adopt a comprehensive vision to end violence against women and girls by establishing a Government policy to combat violence against women and girls based on the fundamental value is equality between women and men. (Rapport sure la mis en œuvre du Plan d'action gouvernemental 2008-2013 en matière d'agression sexuelle )
- **QC\_2015\_2** The Council of the status of women recommends, as it did in 1993 that the Government to dialogue with all its partners a priority based on the assessment of existing consultation mechanisms. In order to measure the progress of the work carried out within the issue tables regional, it appears desirable for the Council a clear mandate was given to the representatives who sit on and that targets are framed within a timetable to respect. (Rapport sure la mis en œuvre du Plan d'action gouvernemental 2008-2013 en matière d'agression sexuelle )
- **QC\_2015\_3** The Council recommends to implement the regional round tables on violence to women and girls who their all forms of violence exerted against them: domestic violence, sexual assault, cyberviolence, violence in the workplace, sexual exploitation, violence, honour-related, etc. with, around these tables, the same representatives regardless of the forms of violence addressed. (Rapport sure la mis en œuvre du Plan d'action gouvernemental 2008-2013 en matière d'agression sexuelle )
- **QC\_2015\_4** The Commission on the status of women's advocates to develop tools for collecting quantitative and qualitative data on different forms of violence. (Rapport sure la mis en œuvre du Plan d'action gouvernemental 2008-2013 en matière d'agression sexuelle )
- **QC\_2015\_5** The Commission of the status of women recommended that a government campaign of promotion of egalitarian reports intended for the general public be carried out and that it include in its communication plan of the actions agreed in the region who would relay the national message on equality. (Rapport sure la mis en œuvre du Plan d'action gouvernemental 2008-2013 en matière d'agression sexuelle )

- **QC\_2015\_6** With a view to a comprehensive approach to prevention of sexual assault, the Council on the status of women recommends that interventions to children and adolescents inspired best practices apply not only to potential victims, but also to potential attackers. (Rapport sur la mise en œuvre du Plan d'action gouvernemental 2008-2013 en matière d'agression sexuelle )
- **QC\_2015\_7** The Commission on the status of women recommended that the question of the involvement of men and boys on violence against women and girls subject to further reflections and consultations that the prevention of violence be brought not only by women and by social institutions, but also by the men and the boys themselves. (Rapport sur la mise en œuvre du Plan d'action gouvernemental 2008-2013 en matière d'agression sexuelle )
- **QC\_2015\_8** About sexuality in school education, the Council on the status of women recommends:
  - that a wider consultation be carried out in order to collect the different viewpoints on the issue of sexuality in school education, from several horizons;
  - That the sexuality in schools education program offers the space and tools to young people, girls and boys, so that they can express themselves on issues of sexuality and equality between women and men. (Rapport sur la mise en œuvre du Plan d'action gouvernemental 2008-2013 en matière d'agression sexuelle )
- **QC\_2015\_9** The Commission on the status of women recommends:
  - that an inventory of best practices of prevention and early intervention for assault in CEGEPS and universities is made (as provided in the Plan of action for Government 2008-2013), which would take into account what is happening in Quebec, but also elsewhere in the Canada and the United States.
  - As a result of this inventory, a resource guide and a sexual assault prevention policy, for CEGEPS and universities in Quebec, are produced (on the Ontario model) and that is put in place a monitoring and evaluation process.
  - The Quebec Government the financial resources necessary for the implementation of these practices in the institutions.
  - These actions to be included in the next Plan of government action on sexual assault. (Rapport sur la mise en œuvre du Plan d'action gouvernemental 2008-2013 en matière d'agression sexuelle )
- **QC\_2015\_10** The Commission on the status of women recommends that all of the services of assistance and support to women and girls victims of violence, be recognized as a structuring element in a Government policy on violence against women and girls. (Rapport sur la mise en œuvre du Plan d'action gouvernemental 2008-2013 en matière d'agression sexuelle )
- **QC\_2015\_11** The Commission on the status of women recommends an implementation and promotion of the line telephone-resource assessment according to the objectives, needs of the target clientele and its impact on the services of assistance and support to victims of sexual assault. (Rapport sur la mise en œuvre du Plan d'action gouvernemental 2008-2013 en matière d'agression sexuelle )
- **QC\_2015\_12** The Commission on the status of women recommends:
  - that the complaint process is improved and that police organizations to ensure that the rights of victims are respected;

- that the judiciary plays its supportive role more effectively with victims to avoid additional and unnecessary suffering. (Rapport sur la mise en œuvre du Plan d'action gouvernemental 2008-2013 en matière d'agression sexuelle )
- **QC\_2015\_13** The Commission on the status of women reiterates the recommendation it had made in 2012 namely the limitation period be abolished in the case of sexual assault. (Rapport sur la mise en œuvre du Plan d'action gouvernemental 2008-2013 en matière d'agression sexuelle)
- **QC\_2014\_1** Sexual and gender diversity
  - sexual and gender diversity is taught in institutions that attend all children (CPEs, primary and secondary schools). Family diversity is a gateway for understanding sexual diversity very relevant for young children, with whom the family is daily and the heart of their identity. No need to speak of at the outset of sexuality. If one approaches homoparental families through activities that also talk about nuclear families, single-parent families, adoptive families, blended families, then we educate children to understand the similarities in differences and respect for diversity.
  - committees of Allied for inclusion of sexual diversity and gender are created and encouraged in all walks of life so that visible for a climate positive and inclusive action. We must also encourage the setting up of networks of Allied regions that allow, as in Gaspé peninsula or Abitibi, to offer support and assistance to LGBT people. These clusters composed of sector of training and speakers very various appear explicitly as contacts open to sexual diversity and the victims of homophobia and transphobia with which these people can be comfortable to be themselves and to share their realities and needs. But such networks are to be effective, it must also ensure continuous training so that they and they can have all the necessary tools. (Vers des milieu de vie inclusive et sécuritaires pour la diversité sexuelle et de genre)
- **QC\_2014\_2 Train professionals and speakers**
  - training on strategies to include sexual diversity and gender is mandatory in the programs of childhood education, Bachelor's degree in pre-school education and primary education, Bachelor of secondary education and school administration (for principals);
  - that this training is also provided as part of the training continues
  - that are put at the disposal of the teaching staff of the educational tools and activities educational turnkey. This implies to develop tools that meet the requirements of the middle school, but also to make them known and to evaluate the use in collaboration with the teaching community and field partners who produced them, and, in order to maximize the flow of best teaching practices.
  - that the Government funds repeatedly organizations who design tools in order to ensure a promotion and use in the long term and avoid the waste of public finances. (Vers des milieu de vie inclusive et sécuritaires pour la diversité sexuelle et de genre)
- **QC\_2014\_3 Establish and enforce policies and explicit regulations**

- that, in the different walks of life and institutions (CPE, schools, nursing home, etc.), anti-bullying policies are required to mention sexual orientation and gender identity;
- that these policies specify the roles and responsibilities, as well as the procedures for prevention and intervention;
- that these policies are known to staff and users. (Vers des milieu de vie inclusive et sécuritaires pour la diversité sexuelle et de genre)
- **QC\_2014\_4 Recognize the expertise of community organizations and support**
  - Government support financially community organizations who have built a solid expertise in the fight against bullying homophobic, such as the Coalition of LGBT families (formerly homoparental families Coalition), and the programs of training of the INSPQ. (Vers des milieu de vie inclusive et sécuritaires pour la diversité sexuelle et de genre)
- **QC\_2013\_1** That the Minister responsible for the Status of Women mandate the Secrétariat à la condition féminine to develop a national policy against honour-based violence, by consulting with the departments, women's groups and community organizations concerned. (Honour crime: from indignation to action)
- **QC\_2013\_2** That an action plan include the following measures:
  - The training of all social workers who may be called on to interact with persons at risk of honour-based violence – including forced marriage and female genital mutilation – be they professionals in the DPJ, in the police or in judicial, school or medical settings;
  - The development of tools to enable such workers to detect the signs of honour-based violence and to properly assess the risks to the primary victim and others who may be vulnerable including friends and family members;
  - Efforts to ensure that women in minorities where honour-based violence occurs understand their rights and know about the resources available to help them;
  - Increased funding for organizations that help women faced with honour-based violence, so that such women may receive long-term assistance and appropriate shelter.
  - The preparation of materials particularly aimed at youth, such as a guide on preventing honour crimes, or a guide on human and youth rights in Canada. (Honour crime: from indignation to action)
- **QC\_2013\_3** That the Ministère de la Santé et des Services sociaux change its approach, actively working to end the practice of female genital mutilation by the following means:
  - When health professionals encounter excised women, they should be required to inform them that female genital mutilation is a danger to health, and that if they subject their own daughters to it they will be committing an illegal act;
  - An awareness campaign on female genital mutilation should be launched to inform people in the communities concerned of its many negative health consequences and the fact that the practice is illegal. (Honour crime: from indignation to action)
- **QC\_2013\_4** That the Ministère de l'Immigration et des Communautés culturelles put in place a flexible mechanism for protecting women in situations of spousal sponsoring, and for informing them of their rights and the remedies available in the event of fraud or

violence. Also, that personalized assistance be made available to sponsored women until they obtain their citizenship, to ensure their safety and the respect of their rights. (Honour crime: from indignation to action)

- **QC\_2013\_5** That the Ministère de la Justice, drawing upon the British model, examine our laws to ensure that children and adults threatened with forced marriage are equally well protected by our legislation, and if necessary, that it ask the federal government to amend its own legislation toward that objective. (Honour crime: from indignation to action)
- **QC\_2013\_6** That the Ministère de la Justice and the Ministère de la Santé et des Services sociaux revise the Youth Protection Act, and in particular the DPJ's assessment and intervention criteria, to take into account the particular risks of honour-based violence, so as to improve the protection of those who are most vulnerable. (Honour crime: from indignation to action)
- **QC\_2013\_7** That the Secrétariat à la Condition féminine, in collaboration with the Ministère de l'Immigration et des Communautés culturelles, coordinate the implementation of a public awareness and outreach strategy in the communities concerned, to challenge the patriarchal concept of honour and to actively promote equality between women and men. (Honour crime: from indignation to action)
- **QC\_2010\_1** Set up an awareness campaign on the issue of domestic violence Towards Women with Disabilities, with Awareness and Information Tools offered in adapted and simplified formats (Évaluation des besoins d'adaptation des services offerts aux femmes handicapées victimes de violence conjugale)
- **QC\_2010\_2** Promote the guide entitled *Accueillir et accompagner les femmes ayant des limitations fonctionnelles: Guide pratique à l'intention des intervenantes en maison d'hébergement pour femmes victimes de violence conjugale* and ensure their wide dissemination, in particular from shelters and CSSS (Évaluation des besoins d'adaptation des services offerts aux femmes handicapées victimes de violence conjugale)
- **QC\_2010\_3** Raise awareness among CRDI-TED stakeholders, CRDPs and groups of the base du mouvement d'action communautaire autonome des personnes handicapées to the problem of domestic violence (Évaluation des besoins d'adaptation des services offerts aux femmes handicapées victimes de violence conjugale)
- **QC\_2010\_4** Provide training on domestic violence to stakeholders and CSSS (specific programs<sup>19</sup>), CRDI-TED, CRDP and grassroots groups of the autonomous community action movement of people disabled (Évaluation des besoins d'adaptation des services offerts aux femmes handicapées victimes de violence conjugale)
- **QC\_2010\_5** Develop and deliver training activities related to outreach to persons with disabilities to shelter workers and responders and CSSS workers (general services) (Évaluation des besoins d'adaptation des services offerts aux femmes handicapées victimes de violence conjugale)
- **QC\_2010\_6** Produce and disseminate, to the CSSS, CRDI-TED, CRDP and grassroots groups of the autonomous community action movement of persons with disabilities, the list of Quebec shelters currently available (Évaluation des besoins d'adaptation des services offerts aux femmes handicapées victimes de violence conjugale)

- **QC\_2010\_7** Make available a significant number of shelters in all regions of Quebec (Évaluation des besoins d'adaptation des services offerts aux femmes handicapées victimes de violence conjugale)
- **QC\_2010\_8** Promote barrier-free design standards in safe houses (Évaluation des besoins d'adaptation des services offerts aux femmes handicapées victimes de violence conjugale)
- **QC\_2010\_9** Adapt the main tools of information, case identification and intervention domestic violence against the characteristics and needs of women with disabilities (Évaluation des besoins d'adaptation des services offerts aux femmes handicapées victimes de violence conjugale)
- **QC\_2010\_10** Make available the main adapted tools for information, case identification and Intervention for Domestic Violence to Stakeholders CSSS (specific programs<sup>21</sup>), CRDI-TED, CRDP and grassroots groups of the autonomous community action movement of persons with disabilities and train how to use these (Évaluation des besoins d'adaptation des services offerts aux femmes handicapées victimes de violence conjugale)
- **QC\_2010\_11** Promote and develop local and regional consultation between shelters, CSSS, CRDI-TED, CRDP and movement action groups autonomous community of persons with disabilities (Évaluation des besoins d'adaptation des services offerts aux femmes handicapées victimes de violence conjugale)
- **QC\_2010\_12** Better linkages between disability and disability services (home support, adaptation and rehabilitation, adapted transportation, interpretation service visual and tactile, etc.) and those offered by shelters (Évaluation des besoins d'adaptation des services offerts aux femmes handicapées victimes de violence conjugale)
- **QC\_2010\_13** The prevention and education: invest both in the treatment and prevention of domestic violence (90.9%); invest in prevention to create social change (86.4%); to act upstream of the problem of violence and thus break the cycle of transgenerational transmission of violence (86.4%); to provide information to the population about the existence of aid agencies for spouses with violent behaviours and aid services they offer (81.8%). (Services d'aide en matière de violence conjugale: état de la situation et besoins prioritaires: Document de synthèse)
- **QC\_2010\_14** The adaptation of services to men living in the specific realities: implement policies and programs for men of the specific realities (90.5%); providing spouses with the immigrant population from violent behaviors (81.8%); and to male victims of domestic violence (77.3%); (Services d'aide en matière de violence conjugale: état de la situation et besoins prioritaires: Document de synthèse)
- **QC\_2010\_15** The accessibility of services: have more financial resources to be able to do outreach to the population (77.3%); and respond to requests for help more quickly in order to limit the risk of abandonment (77.3%); 4) working conditions: ensure good working conditions in the employees to hold them (Services d'aide en matière de violence conjugale: état de la situation et besoins prioritaires: Document de synthèse)
- **QC\_2010\_16** Main recommendations for the next action plan made by the respondents: a balance financial aid agencies so that they can offer activities throughout the province of Quebec (90.5%). (Services d'aide en matière de violence conjugale: état de la situation et besoins prioritaires: Document de synthèse)

- **QC\_2010\_17** Main recommendations for the next action plan made by the respondents: promote balance of aid agencies so that they can reduce their waiting list (86.4%). (Services d'aide en matière de violence conjugale: état de la situation et besoins prioritaires: Document de synthèse)
- **QC\_2010\_18** Main recommendations for the next action plan made by the respondents: to rethink the advertising campaigns on domestic violence to enable spouses to potential violent behaviour relate (77.3%); (Services d'aide en matière de violence conjugale: état de la situation et besoins prioritaires: Document de synthèse)
- **QC\_2010\_19** Main recommendations for the next action plan made by the respondents: raise awareness of the fact that provide assistance to spouses with violent behaviours also helps the entourage (76.2%). (Services d'aide en matière de violence conjugale: état de la situation et besoins prioritaires: Document de synthèse)
- **QC\_2010\_20** Main recommendations for the next action plan made by the respondents: make up creative ways to encourage spouses having violent behaviour to ask for help (76.2%) (Services d'aide en matière de violence conjugale: état de la situation et besoins prioritaires: Document de synthèse)
- **QC\_2006\_1** What public and private stakeholders, in order to reduce and prevent effectively the number of deaths and the severity of injuries of which young people in particular are victims in road accidents, reduce the use of automotive and truck as modes of transport. They undertake as a consequence actions in terms of traffic, parking, service offering to other modes of transport and land use planning. (Créer des environnements propices avec les familles: Le défi des politiques municipales)
- **QC\_2006\_2** That the municipalities and the Department of public safety combine different strategies at their disposal, including the involvement of stakeholders in the communities, to reduce and prevent bullying and violence facing especially against vulnerable people, of children, adolescents, women and seniors. (Créer des environnements propices avec les familles: Le défi des politiques municipales)
- **QC\_2006\_3** That municipalities ensure that the city furniture (signage, lighting, etc.), resources - including citizen engagement - and maintenance of sidewalks and streets are sufficient to allow safe travel for all generations. (Créer des environnements propices avec les familles: Le défi des politiques municipales)

## SASKATCHEWAN

YEAR	TITLE OF DOCUMENT
2012	Coordinating Committee of Senior Officials (Criminal) Missing Women Working Group: Report and Recommendations on Issues Related to the High Number of Missing and Murdered Women in Canada
2007	Final Report of the Provincial Partnership Committee on Missing Persons

- **SK\_2012\_1** The MWWG recommends that FPT Ministers Responsible for Justice encourage Ministers responsible for work place health and safety to ensure that all employers assess the risk factors that may make isolated employees vulnerable to serial predators within work environments and develop safety plans with employees in order to promote safety and reduce risk of harm. (Coordinating Committee of Senior Officials (Criminal) Missing Women Working Group: Report and Recommendations on Issues Related to the High Number of Missing and Murdered Women in Canada)
- **SK\_2012\_2** The MWWG recommends that municipalities and First Nations, as appropriate, work with relevant community agencies and police to establish programs at key places where women rely heavily on hitchhiking, and incorporate strategies such as the shuttle bus transportation system recommended in the Highway of Tears Symposium Recommendation Report (Coordinating Committee of Senior Officials (Criminal) Missing Women Working Group: Report and Recommendations on Issues Related to the High Number of Missing and Murdered Women in Canada)
- **SK\_2012\_3** The MWWG recommends that:
  - Jurisdictions work with justice system partners such as local police, community justice services, Aboriginal court workers, and victims' services to support Aboriginal communities and organizations to assess safety risks to Aboriginal women and to develop local plans to respond to those risks.
  - As a priority Aboriginal organizations or organizations that work with high-risk Aboriginal populations be funded to support individual or group safety planning awareness and engagement, taking into account, in particular, the specific barriers women face, and their lack of protections on or off reserve. (Coordinating Committee of Senior Officials (Criminal) Missing Women Working Group: Report and Recommendations on Issues Related to the High Number of Missing and Murdered Women in Canada)
- **SK\_2012\_4** The MWWG recommends that the FPT Community Safety and Crime Prevention Working Group be asked to examine the need to make the personal safety of women a priority, with particular consideration given to those factors shown to increase the risk of violence from predators. (Coordinating Committee of Senior Officials (Criminal) Missing Women Working Group: Report and Recommendations on Issues Related to the High Number of Missing and Murdered Women in Canada)
- **SK\_2012\_5** The MWWG recommends that the FPT Ministers Responsible for Justice consider undertaking or encouraging the continuation of research into the escalation of violence in criminal sexual predation as related to risk assessment processes. (Coordinating Committee of Senior Officials (Criminal) Missing Women Working Group: Report and Recommendations on Issues Related to the High Number of Missing and Murdered Women in Canada)

- **SK\_2012\_6** The MWWG recommends that FPT Ministers Responsible for Justice, in cooperation with other partners, should continue to provide adequate levels of monitoring, social support, and intervention to sex offenders to interrupt patterns of serial predation. (Coordinating Committee of Senior Officials (Criminal) Missing Women Working Group: Report and Recommendations on Issues Related to the High Number of Missing and Murdered Women in Canada)
- **SK\_2012\_7** The MWWG recommends that government supports research that monitors and evaluates the efficacy of measuring levels of psychopathy in offenders as a means of intervention. (Coordinating Committee of Senior Officials (Criminal) Missing Women Working Group: Report and Recommendations on Issues Related to the High Number of Missing and Murdered Women in Canada)
- **SK\_2012\_8** The MWWG recommends that there be further consideration by federal, provincial and territorial officials to better address preparatory conduct involved in facilitating sexual offences under the Criminal Code. (Coordinating Committee of Senior Officials (Criminal) Missing Women Working Group: Report and Recommendations on Issues Related to the High Number of Missing and Murdered Women in Canada)
- **SK\_2012\_9** The MWWG recommends that FPT Ministers Responsible for Justice direct officials to engage in discussions with health professions and other affected professional bodies to ensure that the existing protocols and legislation that exist in each jurisdiction are adequate to address the public safety exemptions or whether legislative changes are required. (Coordinating Committee of Senior Officials (Criminal) Missing Women Working Group: Report and Recommendations on Issues Related to the High Number of Missing and Murdered Women in Canada)
- **SK\_2012\_10** The MWWG recommends that jurisdictions support the use of risk assessment and monitoring of serious offenders, and support the work of Corrections authorities to continue to work towards improving these approaches. (Coordinating Committee of Senior Officials (Criminal) Missing Women Working Group: Report and Recommendations on Issues Related to the High Number of Missing and Murdered Women in Canada)
- **SK\_2012\_11** The MWWG recommends that jurisdictions encourage law enforcement training authorities to include in police training information about the multiple factors that are characteristic of individuals who commit serial sexual offences (Coordinating Committee of Senior Officials (Criminal) Missing Women Working Group: Report and Recommendations on Issues Related to the High Number of Missing and Murdered Women in Canada)
- **SK\_2012\_12** The MWWG recommends that jurisdictions provide support to justice institutions, including correctional facilities and forensic psychiatric institutions, to develop and implement research-based therapeutic interventions that have the potential to interrupt paraphilic fantasies and the escalation of violence in sexual offenders. (Coordinating Committee of Senior Officials (Criminal) Missing Women Working Group: Report and Recommendations on Issues Related to the High Number of Missing and Murdered Women in Canada)
- **SK\_2012\_13** The MWWG recommends that Ministers ask the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police to consider a national strategy to ensure consistency in reporting mechanisms for reporting missing persons. This could be developed in conjunction with implementation of a national data base. (Coordinating Committee of Senior Officials

(Criminal) Missing Women Working Group: Report and Recommendations on Issues Related to the High Number of Missing and Murdered Women in Canada)

- **SK\_2012\_14** In order to increase the likelihood that disappearance of marginalized women will be reported in a timely fashion, the MWWG recommends that jurisdictions encourage police to develop specialized positions within police agencies so that:
  - Knowledgeable personnel are given clear responsibility for contact with families and the public in missing person reports; and
  - Identified police personnel can link with vulnerable communities to increase awareness about reporting missing persons, specifically to:
    - let people know that the reporting of a missing person is not limited to immediate family members, and;
    - reassure individuals who may be associated with criminal lifestyles that they can access police services and report a disappearance without fear of arrest.(Coordinating Committee of Senior Officials (Criminal) Missing Women Working Group: Report and Recommendations on Issues Related to the High Number of Missing and Murdered Women in Canada)
- **SK\_2012\_15** The MWWG supports the Saskatchewan Final Report of the Provincial Partnership Committee on Missing Persons in urging that police continually communicate with families of missing persons in order to provide ongoing updates to them on the status of the case. (Coordinating Committee of Senior Officials (Criminal) Missing Women Working Group: Report and Recommendations on Issues Related to the High Number of Missing and Murdered Women in Canada)
- **SK\_2012\_16** The MWWG supports the recommendation made in the Saskatchewan Provincial Partnership Committee on Missing Persons Report that tools be created for use as an information resource for families of the missing and/or murdered, such as a simple checklist for families to follow that outlines actions they can or should take during investigation and prosecution of the case. (Coordinating Committee of Senior Officials (Criminal) Missing Women Working Group: Report and Recommendations on Issues Related to the High Number of Missing and Murdered Women in Canada)
- **SK\_2012\_17** Building on recommendations in the Saskatchewan Report, the MWWG recommends that consideration be given to an expansion of the Victims Services mandate to include provision of support to families of missing persons, and that protocol be developed between police and victim services for engagement and support of the families once that need has been identified (Coordinating Committee of Senior Officials (Criminal) Missing Women Working Group: Report and Recommendations on Issues Related to the High Number of Missing and Murdered Women in Canada)
- **SK\_2012\_18** The MWWG encourages the FPT Ministers Responsible for Justice to ensure that police in their respective jurisdictions create appropriate standards for missing person cases, including that:
  - A report is taken immediately when information comes to the attention of police, regardless of the length of time the person has been missing or the location where the person went missing.
  - A standardized specialized in-take form for recording a missing person report and a specialized investigative checklist is used. (Coordinating Committee of Senior Officials (Criminal) Missing Women Working Group: Report and

Recommendations on Issues Related to the High Number of Missing and Murdered Women in Canada)

- **SK\_2012\_19** The MWWG recommends that jurisdictions support and encourage police to develop, as recommended in the Saskatchewan Provincial Partnership Committee on Missing Persons:
  - A common assessment tool to help assess the priority of the investigation.
  - A practice of entering cases on CPIC as soon as possible after it is established that the person is missing. (Coordinating Committee of Senior Officials (Criminal) Missing Women Working Group: Report and Recommendations on Issues Related to the High Number of Missing and Murdered Women in Canada)
- **SK\_2012\_20** The MWWG recommends that Federal, Provincial and Territorial governments consider the need for legislation that would allow police access to personal information of persons reported missing. (Coordinating Committee of Senior Officials (Criminal) Missing Women Working Group: Report and Recommendations on Issues Related to the High Number of Missing and Murdered Women in Canada)
- **SK\_2012\_21** The MWWG recommends that federal, provincial and territorial governments support training and education for personnel responsible for records in departments of health, social assistance, and other government agencies to be aware of the need for timely police access to records in cases of missing persons and to encourage development of protocols for the sharing of that information relative to permissible legislative exceptions such as “law enforcement purposes”. (Coordinating Committee of Senior Officials (Criminal) Missing Women Working Group: Report and Recommendations on Issues Related to the High Number of Missing and Murdered Women in Canada)
- **SK\_2012\_22** The MWWG recommends that FPT Ministers Responsible for Justice support, as a priority, the work of the Multi-Provincial Strategy on Missing Persons & Unidentified Remains to establish a national missing person database containing both police missing person information and information on unidentified human remains. This database should be accessible to and searchable by both police and coroners or medical examiners, with designated sections accessible to the public by website. (Coordinating Committee of Senior Officials (Criminal) Missing Women Working Group: Report and Recommendations on Issues Related to the High Number of Missing and Murdered Women in Canada)
- **SK\_2012\_23** The MWWG recommends that Ministers support further exploration of the recommendation by the Saskatchewan Provincial Partnership Committee on Missing Persons that a more systematic and comprehensive approach be taken to data collection on missing persons in Canada and that Ministers ask the CACP to consider the following approaches with respect to data entry/collection:
  - Use of common intake and investigation forms;
  - Increased reporting of missing persons cases onto CPIC; and
  - Aggregate reporting from police reports at the local, provincial/territorial or national level subject to resources. (Coordinating Committee of Senior Officials (Criminal) Missing Women Working Group: Report and Recommendations on Issues Related to the High Number of Missing and Murdered Women in Canada)
- **SK\_2012\_24** In order to target police resources effectively, the MWWG recommends that jurisdictions support, where appropriate, police consideration of:

- developing approaches to target high risk youth;
- establishing collaborative approaches with relevant non-police agencies to assess the level of police intervention required in particular missing person cases, such as chronic run-away children;
- setting policies and procedures consistent with the involvement of and advice from the relevant non-police agencies; (Coordinating Committee of Senior Officials (Criminal) Missing Women Working Group: Report and Recommendations on Issues Related to the High Number of Missing and Murdered Women in Canada)
- evaluating approaches currently in use in order to determine the gains, if any, in efficiencies and effectiveness in responding to missing persons reports, and;
- sharing the results of evaluations on collaborative operational polices with other interested police agencies. (Coordinating Committee of Senior Officials (Criminal) Missing Women Working Group: Report and Recommendations on Issues Related to the High Number of Missing and Murdered Women in Canada)
- **SK\_2012\_25** The MWWG recommends that jurisdictions support the recommendations of the Saskatchewan Provincial Partnership Committee on Missing Persons regarding linkage with the public and non-police agencies, that a media and public communications protocol should be established to disseminate information about missing persons and to request the public’s help in locating a missing person. (Coordinating Committee of Senior Officials (Criminal) Missing Women Working Group: Report and Recommendations on Issues Related to the High Number of Missing and Murdered Women in Canada)
- **SK\_2012\_26** The MWWG recommends that jurisdictions support the following Saskatchewan Provincial Partnership Committee on Missing Persons recommendation:
  - All police forces should assign a police officer responsible for the coordination of missing persons files and establish a backup process to avoid gaps in effectively responding to missing persons reports in conjunction with recommendation 14 that calls for the identification of a specific unit within police services. (Coordinating Committee of Senior Officials (Criminal) Missing Women Working Group: Report and Recommendations on Issues Related to the High Number of Missing and Murdered Women in Canada)
- **SK\_2012\_27** The MWWG recommends that jurisdictions:
  - Review the police response to missing Aboriginal person cases to understand barriers (cultural and systemic) to reporting and investigation and determine how police responses could be improved.
  - Encourage police to consider the need to develop standardized police intake forms and appropriate assessment criteria based on the risk profile of Aboriginal women to ensure an appropriate and consistent police response. (Coordinating Committee of Senior Officials (Criminal) Missing Women Working Group: Report and Recommendations on Issues Related to the High Number of Missing and Murdered Women in Canada)
- **SK\_2012\_28** The MWWG recommends that jurisdictions encourage police forces to work with Aboriginal organizations to develop and disseminate tools and information about the reporting process for missing women that reflects different literacy levels and is available in a range of languages/formats. (Coordinating Committee of Senior Officials

(Criminal) Missing Women Working Group: Report and Recommendations on Issues Related to the High Number of Missing and Murdered Women in Canada)

- **SK\_2012\_29** The MWWG recommends that jurisdictions encourage police training on missing persons investigations to incorporate specific information respecting Aboriginal people and particularly Aboriginal women, in order to enhance cultural sensitivity and mitigate any potential distrust on behalf of the families caused by past relationships. (Coordinating Committee of Senior Officials (Criminal) Missing Women Working Group: Report and Recommendations on Issues Related to the High Number of Missing and Murdered Women in Canada)
- **SK\_2012\_30** The MWWG recommends that cases matching the profile of women particularly vulnerable to serial predators be flagged as priority cases when a missing persons report is received. (Coordinating Committee of Senior Officials (Criminal) Missing Women Working Group: Report and Recommendations on Issues Related to the High Number of Missing and Murdered Women in Canada)
- **SK\_2012\_31** The MWWG recommends that jurisdictions encourage police, as recommended in the Saskatchewan Provincial Partnership Committee on Missing Persons, to develop standardized training and practice guides for recording and managing investigations in missing persons cases (Coordinating Committee of Senior Officials (Criminal) Missing Women Working Group: Report and Recommendations on Issues Related to the High Number of Missing and Murdered Women in Canada)
- **SK\_2012\_32** The MWWG recommends that a move toward compatible MCM software be considered by police agencies across Canada in order to coordinate between police agencies in major investigations. (Coordinating Committee of Senior Officials (Criminal) Missing Women Working Group: Report and Recommendations on Issues Related to the High Number of Missing and Murdered Women in Canada)
- **SK\_2012\_33** The MWWG recommends that jurisdictions encourage police forces, as they develop improvements to MCM, to explore strategies that would promote sharing these best practices with other police forces in a timely manner. (Coordinating Committee of Senior Officials (Criminal) Missing Women Working Group: Report and Recommendations on Issues Related to the High Number of Missing and Murdered Women in Canada)
- **SK\_2012\_34** The MWWG recommends that jurisdictions conduct a feasibility study on the development of a voluntary database containing information on individuals considered to be at high risk of going missing including developing criteria for such a database; and that the federal government lead the feasibility study, including a review of any legislative authority required for the collection and use of this information. (Coordinating Committee of Senior Officials (Criminal) Missing Women Working Group: Report and Recommendations on Issues Related to the High Number of Missing and Murdered Women in Canada)
- **SK\_2012\_35** The MWWG recommends that jurisdictions support further consideration of the feasibility and utility of a Missing Persons Index, including potential resolutions to privacy concerns relating to the possible cross-matching feature of the sub-indices and also subject to the ongoing review of the DNA Databank Scheme. (Coordinating Committee of Senior Officials (Criminal) Missing Women Working Group: Report and Recommendations on Issues Related to the High Number of Missing and Murdered Women in Canada)

- **SK\_2012\_36** The MWWG recommends that Ministers recommend to CACP that they support local and national police agencies in developing a strategy to raise awareness and use of all available databases by supporting development of a national police electronic resource, such as a web page, containing current information on available databases as well as resources such as those contained by National Flagging Coordinators on specific offenders for use in investigations of serial homicides and a description of each with contacts for additional information. (Coordinating Committee of Senior Officials (Criminal) Missing Women Working Group: Report and Recommendations on Issues Related to the High Number of Missing and Murdered Women in Canada)
- **SK\_2012\_37** The MWWG recommends that jurisdictions encourage
  - Where appropriate, police forces to review the resources and policies relevant to Violent Crime Linkage Analysis System (ViCLAS) in order to increase and maintain the coverage of serious crimes within this system, and to ensure that trained specialists are available to provide analysis to investigators;
  - Police investigators who receive a “potential linkage” report from ViCLAS to follow up with additional investigation on a timely basis; and
  - When police investigators and forensic lab personnel receive notification that a DNA linkage has been made on an outstanding case, they advise ViCLAS so that the ViCLAS personnel can update their database. (Coordinating Committee of Senior Officials (Criminal) Missing Women Working Group: Report and Recommendations on Issues Related to the High Number of Missing and Murdered Women in Canada)
- **SK\_2012\_38** The MWWG recommends that jurisdictions encourage police agencies across Canada:
  - To consider strategies to promote the empirical testing of specialized tools for narrowing the field of suspects in cases involving serial predators, and
  - To consider mechanisms for sharing current research information and promising practices relevant to these specialized tools, including profiling and instruments to assist in the assessment of potential suspects in serial murder cases. (Coordinating Committee of Senior Officials (Criminal) Missing Women Working Group: Report and Recommendations on Issues Related to the High Number of Missing and Murdered Women in Canada)
- **SK\_2012\_39** The MWWG recommends that jurisdictions consider the provision of targeted funding to police agencies to ensure that there are adequate resources for dealing with cold case files. (Coordinating Committee of Senior Officials (Criminal) Missing Women Working Group: Report and Recommendations on Issues Related to the High Number of Missing and Murdered Women in Canada)
- **SK\_2012\_40** The MWWG recommends that jurisdictions encourage police forces to examine policies on releasing information on ‘cold cases’ to media and ‘co-victims’ with a view to determining the best strategies for determining how and when to provide this information in order to advance investigations and to provide assurance to families and friends that appropriate attention is being given to the case. (Coordinating Committee of Senior Officials (Criminal) Missing Women Working Group: Report and Recommendations on Issues Related to the High Number of Missing and Murdered Women in Canada)

- **SK\_2012\_41** The MWWG recommends that jurisdictions review their record retention policies for police, prosecutions and courts with a view to assessing the extent to which access to historical records would assist in solving cases, such as the identification leading to new DNA samples being collected for those historical cases and thus linking them to DNA crime scenes on other unsolved cases. (Coordinating Committee of Senior Officials (Criminal) Missing Women Working Group: Report and Recommendations on Issues Related to the High Number of Missing and Murdered Women in Canada)
- **SK\_2012\_42** The WG recommends that jurisdictions give consideration to the incorporation of early Crown involvement on suspicious missing persons' files where foul play is suspected. (Coordinating Committee of Senior Officials (Criminal) Missing Women Working Group: Report and Recommendations on Issues Related to the High Number of Missing and Murdered Women in Canada)
- **SK\_2012\_43** The MWWG recommends that jurisdictions consider testing and evaluating community mobilization processes, such as adaptations of the Community Solutions to Gang Violence initiative in urban communities with a high population of vulnerable women. (Coordinating Committee of Senior Officials (Criminal) Missing Women Working Group: Report and Recommendations on Issues Related to the High Number of Missing and Murdered Women in Canada)
- **SK\_2012\_44** The MWWG recommends that jurisdictions encourage and support, as appropriate, police services to consider using an Aboriginal liaison officer to work with Aboriginal families, wherever possible, and police and Aboriginal organizations/agencies to develop and implement protocols for working together and with Aboriginal families and communities. (Coordinating Committee of Senior Officials (Criminal) Missing Women Working Group: Report and Recommendations on Issues Related to the High Number of Missing and Murdered Women in Canada)
- **SK\_2012\_45** The MWWG recommends that jurisdictions encourage police investigators involved in cases of missing or murdered women to design and implement effective media plans in order to ensure proactive and strategic use of media sources for educating and soliciting information from the public concerning details of the investigation. (Coordinating Committee of Senior Officials (Criminal) Missing Women Working Group: Report and Recommendations on Issues Related to the High Number of Missing and Murdered Women in Canada)
- **SK\_2012\_46** The MWWG recommends that media best practices should be developed in consultation with police and media and made public. (Coordinating Committee of Senior Officials (Criminal) Missing Women Working Group: Report and Recommendations on Issues Related to the High Number of Missing and Murdered Women in Canada)
- **SK\_2012\_47** The MWWG recommends that Heads of Prosecution and the FPT Working Group on Victims participate in the development of and distribution of best practices for police, prosecutors and Victims Services respectively to use when dealing with victims' families, witnesses and the media in missing and murdered persons cases. (Coordinating Committee of Senior Officials (Criminal) Missing Women Working Group: Report and Recommendations on Issues Related to the High Number of Missing and Murdered Women in Canada)
- **SK\_2012\_48** The MWWG recommends that jurisdictions consider the recommendation made in the 2005 FBI symposium on serial murder that investigators should consult with behavioural experts on the development of a proactive media strategy in order to

circumvent issues related to interactions between the offender and the media(Coordinating Committee of Senior Officials (Criminal) Missing Women Working Group: Report and Recommendations on Issues Related to the High Number of Missing and Murdered Women in Canada)

- **SK\_2012\_49** The MWWG recommends that jurisdictions ensure that media involvement in any large and complex trial should be managed within a framework supported by the Judiciary. (Coordinating Committee of Senior Officials (Criminal) Missing Women Working Group: Report and Recommendations on Issues Related to the High Number of Missing and Murdered Women in Canada)
- **SK\_2012\_50** The MWWG recommends that jurisdictions consider the recommendation of the Panel on Justice and the Media that consideration be given to formally implementing the guidelines established in the “Protocol Regarding Public Statements in Criminal Proceedings” document. (Coordinating Committee of Senior Officials (Criminal) Missing Women Working Group: Report and Recommendations on Issues Related to the High Number of Missing and Murdered Women in Canada)
- **SK\_2012\_51** The MWWG recommends that Heads of Prosecutions and FPT Working Group on Victims examine the issue of victim and witness support best practices in this context. The best practices identified in the Pickton and Svekla prosecutions may provide a valuable starting point for this examination. (Coordinating Committee of Senior Officials (Criminal) Missing Women Working Group: Report and Recommendations on Issues Related to the High Number of Missing and Murdered Women in Canada)
- **SK\_2012\_52** The MWWG recommends that jurisdictions support justice agencies in developing plans for supporting those who have close contact with offensive material in cases involving missing and murdered women given the disturbing nature of these files. (Coordinating Committee of Senior Officials (Criminal) Missing Women Working Group: Report and Recommendations on Issues Related to the High Number of Missing and Murdered Women in Canada)
  
- **SK\_2007\_1** Supports need to be developed by the Provincial Partnership Committee or other partner organizations to help families deal with a missing person situation:
  - Families require a simple checklist to follow of actions they can or should take, such as determining who the family contact person is with the police, with the media, or the type of information they might look for to assist the police in the investigation;
  - Families require a media kit or information on dealing with the media to help them understand the issues and relationship that may develop during an investigation in terms of providing information to the media or responding to media inquiries; and
  - Family members who are involved in supporting a missing person investigation may need financial and emotional support from community members or organizations. (Final Report of the Provincial Partnership Committee on Missing Persons)
- **SK\_2007\_2** The media is encouraged to develop best practice standards in dealing with missing person cases which include consistent, neutral messaging sensitive to the family and cultural circumstances. (Final Report of the Provincial Partnership Committee on Missing Persons)

- **SK\_2007\_3** Families of missing persons should be supported by governments and involved agencies to develop a support network. (Final Report of the Provincial Partnership Committee on Missing Persons)
- **SK\_2007\_4** The provincial government should review existing common law and legislation dealing with missing persons and develop a timely, comprehensive legislative response to deal with the estate of the missing person. (Final Report of the Provincial Partnership Committee on Missing Persons)
- **SK\_2007\_5** The provincial government, in partnership with police services, First Nations, Métis and Aboriginal organizations, and local governments, should consult with families of missing persons to determine the form or forms that a provincial memorial to missing persons could take and how it would be implemented and maintained. (Final Report of the Provincial Partnership Committee on Missing Persons)
- **SK\_2007\_6** The Saskatchewan Minister of Justice should raise the topic of creating a national memorial to missing persons at the next Ministers Responsible for Justice meeting. (Final Report of the Provincial Partnership Committee on Missing Persons)
- **SK\_2007\_7** The SACP [Saskatchewan Association of Chiefs of Police] is encouraged to promote the concept of a national website or linked websites and the Saskatchewan Minister of Justice is encouraged to raise the need for a national website or linked websites on missing persons at the next meeting of Ministers Responsible for Justice. (Final Report of the Provincial Partnership Committee on Missing Persons)
- **SK\_2007\_8** As a priority, the Provincial Partnership Committee or another agency, with relevant community stakeholders, should be tasked to develop information/education materials to provide a factual overview of all aspects of missing person situations. (Final Report of the Provincial Partnership Committee on Missing Persons)
- **SK\_2007\_9** Agencies that deal with at risk populations should establish teams to conduct presentations on awareness, prevention and personal safety to social and professional networks throughout the province. (Final Report of the Provincial Partnership Committee on Missing Persons)
- **SK\_2007\_10** The Provincial Partnership Committee or another agency should be tasked to compile and maintain an inventory of agencies involved in missing person cases to support networking and a publicly accessible inventory of existing or new educational materials on prevention and personal safety. (Final Report of the Provincial Partnership Committee on Missing Persons)
- **SK\_2007\_11** Police, as part of communications with the public, should ensure that information about police policy, procedure and practices related to missing persons cases and the role that the public can play in assisting in missing persons cases is generally available. (Final Report of the Provincial Partnership Committee on Missing Persons)
- **SK\_2007\_12** Saskatchewan Learning should include awareness about the risks of going missing or facing missing children and youth in all schools through health education programs and encourage educators and School Community Councils to continue to build awareness through access to materials, speakers, or other programming. (Final Report of the Provincial Partnership Committee on Missing Persons)
- **SK\_2007\_13** The Saskatchewan Police Commission should review its current policy and work with all police agencies in Saskatchewan to develop and implement an overarching provincial Missing Person Policy for all municipal police agencies, and encourage the

RCMP to adopt the policy in Saskatchewan. (Final Report of the Provincial Partnership Committee on Missing Persons)

- **SK\_2007\_14** The Saskatchewan Police Commission should give consideration to incorporating the following standards in the policy:
  - A missing person report must be taken immediately when information comes to the attention of police, regardless of the length of time the person has been missing or the location where the person went missing.
  - A standardized specialized in-take form for recording a missing person report and a specialized investigative checklist should be used.
  - A common assessment tool should be developed to help assess the priority of the investigation.
  - Immediate investigation of missing persons in suspicious circumstances.
  - Once it is established that a person is missing, the case will be entered on CPIC as soon as possible.
  - Continued communication with the families of missing people.
  - A media and public communications protocol for disseminating information about missing persons and requesting the public's help in locating a missing person.
  - The police, upon identifying a chronic runaway situation, should develop approaches to link with other agencies to support appropriate intervention.
  - All police forces should assign a police officer responsible for coordination of missing persons files and establish a backup process to avoid gaps in effectively responding to missing person reports.
  - In order to effectively implement the above approach to recording and managing investigations on missing person cases, standardized training and practice guides should be developed.
  - There is a need for a more systematic and consistent approach to collecting data on: 1) missing person reports; 2) actual missing persons; 3) basic demographic information about missing persons; and 4) CPIC data entry. (Final Report of the Provincial Partnership Committee on Missing Persons)
- **SK\_2007\_15** A process is required to ensure that all suspicious and at-risk missing person reported incidents (young children, medical, elderly, high risk life style) are fanned out to all relevant police agencies in the province immediately. (Final Report of the Provincial Partnership Committee on Missing Persons)
- **SK\_2007\_16** Police should establish protocols with community agencies to provide a formal system to fan out "Missing Persons Information". (Final Report of the Provincial Partnership Committee on Missing Persons)
- **SK\_2007\_17** The provincial government should amend provincial legislation to permit the disclosure of information on missing persons to police conducting a missing persons investigation as information necessary to protect the mental or physical health or safety of an individual. (Final Report of the Provincial Partnership Committee on Missing Persons)
- **SK\_2007\_18** The Saskatchewan Minister of Justice should raise with the Federal Ministers responsible for Justice the need to amend federal legislation to ensure that when police are investigating a missing person case they have access to information under federal jurisdiction relevant to the investigation. (Final Report of the Provincial Partnership Committee on Missing Persons)

- **SK\_2007\_19** The mandate of Victim Services should include the provision of support to families of missing people. (Final Report of the Provincial Partnership Committee on Missing Persons)
- **SK\_2007\_20** The province and local government need to enhance search and rescue resources province-wide by standardizing provincial policy and providing provincial core funding to ensure volunteer sustainability. (Final Report of the Provincial Partnership Committee on Missing Persons)
- **SK\_2007\_21** The province, communities and search and rescue organizations need to work cooperatively to ensure effective Search and Rescue responses by:
  - Creating a provincial SAR Advisory Council of representative and mandating agencies, for strategic and operational direction to SARSAV;
  - Creating a standard policy regarding the use of SAR teams;
  - Ensuring that municipalities and communities take ownership of SAR volunteer teams;
  - Providing basic SAR training and equipment to volunteers free of charge;
  - Ensuring trained SAR teams, SAR managers and trainers are available throughout all areas of the province;
  - Creating a central provincial database for all SAR events, training and personnel;
  - Ensuring consistent and timely involvement of SAR teams in a missing person's event;
  - Providing specialized training for SAR volunteers, i.e. emergency management and recognizing the need for SAR teams in a disaster event, crime scene or evidence recovery;
  - Developing heavy urban SAR capacity;
  - Ensuring support systems are in place for long term and/or remote searches;
  - Ensuring liability protection for volunteers; and
  - Ensuring Critical Incident Stress Management support to SAR volunteers. (Final Report of the Provincial Partnership Committee on Missing Persons)
- **SK\_2007\_22** The various Saskatchewan police forces need to establish protocols on when and how to engage search and rescue capacity in a missing person's event. (Final Report of the Provincial Partnership Committee on Missing Persons)
- **SK\_2007\_23** All school divisions are encouraged to develop policies and procedures for collaborating with police and/or school resource officers in missing persons cases, which may include procedures for requesting information from students and staff, appropriate communication and information sharing practices, and critical response provisions. (Final Report of the Provincial Partnership Committee on Missing Persons)
- **SK\_2007\_24** The Committee recommends that the government undertake a study to better understand the issues related to the high number of runaways and to identify prevention and intervention strategies, particularly for chronic runaways and their families. (Final Report of the Provincial Partnership Committee on Missing Persons)
- **SK\_2007\_25** The provincial government should fund a caseworker pilot with a police service. This caseworker would work with the "found" missing person and their family to deal with the causes of the person going missing by discussing how to avoid future situations and linking the individual and/or family with available resources to deal with the underlying causes of the person going missing to try to avoid repeat situations. (Final Report of the Provincial Partnership Committee on Missing Persons)

- **SK\_2007\_26** The provincial government, the Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations, the Métis Nation of Saskatchewan, First Nations, and Métis communities and organizations should be encouraged to develop and enhance mutually supportive strategies to ensure that:
  - First Nations and Métis communities have the capacity to respond to a crisis when a person goes missing;
  - Trained Search and Rescue capacities exist in all communities that incorporate and are sensitive to the culture, language, traditions and values of those communities;
  - First Nations schools participate in prevention and response approaches similar to the recommendations for provincial school involvement; and
  - Relationships between the police (RCMP and municipal police forces) and First Nations and Métis communities are strengthened in missing person cases. (Final Report of the Provincial Partnership Committee on Missing Persons)
- **SK\_2007\_27** The Saskatchewan Minister of Justice should raise at the next meeting of Ministers Responsible for Justice the need for national consideration of whether and how a voluntary national information base or linked information bases on potential missing persons could be created. (Final Report of the Provincial Partnership Committee on Missing Persons)

# YUKON

YEAR	TITLE OF DOCUMENT
2014	Program Evaluation- Yukon Aboriginal Women’s Summits Implementation Projects
2012	Yukon Aboriginal Women’s Summit 2- Strong Women, Strong Communities: Restoring our Balance
2011	If My Life Depended On It: Yukon women and the RCMP
	Sharing Common Ground: Review of Yukon’s Police Force

- **YK\_2014\_1** Maintain flexibility. The ability to amend contribution agreements, implementation models, reallocate budget items, or reassign work to new staff are key success factors. (Program Evaluation- Yukon Aboriginal Women’s Summits Implementation Projects)
- **YK\_2014\_2** Develop program evaluation parameters first. If the overall program is deemed successful based on “contributions of the project at the community level with respect to advancing the gender equality of Aboriginal women and girls”, for example, project developers should know this in advance so that they can develop their program and reporting accordingly. (Program Evaluation- Yukon Aboriginal Women’s Summits Implementation Projects)
- **YK\_2014\_3** Evaluate impact along the way. Project beneficiaries need to give feedback on how the project affected them. This can be done immediately following the relevant interactions, if applicable (e.g. right after a workshop or course), and a summary of the responses should be a component of the project reporting. Beneficiaries should be able to respond honestly about the project, which may mean giving them the opportunity to evaluate anonymously. This should be a mandatory component for each project that involves immediate beneficiaries. (Program Evaluation- Yukon Aboriginal Women’s Summits Implementation Projects)
- **YK\_2014\_4** Evaluate each project as part of final reporting. Reporting and evaluation requirements should be developed prior to project initiation. In some cases, the reporting and evaluation tools can be developed in partnership with the funder (ex. mutually-agreed-upon beneficiary surveys). Consideration can also be given to using third parties to evaluate the success of each project, including its impact on beneficiaries, when deemed appropriate. In addition, a third-party assessment avoids the conflict of interest inherent in having project organizers self-evaluate. (Program Evaluation- Yukon Aboriginal Women’s Summits Implementation Projects)
- **YK\_2014\_5** Ensure organizations have the ability to manage staff and volunteer transition. With staff, board members, and volunteers dividing time among different projects, the projects that will get the most attention are they ones people feel passionate about. Recognizing how a project supports the organization’s mandate and vision, and how it supports the individual’s values, is vital to project success. Discussing how the applicants will manage the loss of key staff or volunteers may help to mitigate some of the difficulties that arise from these transitions. The support provided by the Women’s Directorate to help ensure project continuity has been effective and should continue. (Program Evaluation- Yukon Aboriginal Women’s Summits Implementation Projects)
- **YK\_2014\_6** Financially empower organizations. Women’s organizations and the projects they deliver appear to be affected by a lack of operational funding. In the longer term, to

help address this issue, the women's organizations involved in this project should consider ways to create their own revenue streams to lessen their financial dependence on government grants and contributions. Activities that generate revenues while meeting organizational objectives are ideal. The CRGBA workshops, for example, could have charged a participation fee to enhance or expand the reach of the project. For example, social enterprise (which might involve traditional skills like sewing, beading, tanning hides, etc.) could support the organizations in multiple ways:

- By financially empowering individuals through employment
- By building capacity in entrepreneurship, management, technical knowledge, as well as the skills used in providing the product or service
- By developing long-term revenue stream to support the organization's other activities
- By developing confidence and leadership skills among the target beneficiary population
- Through deep community engagement for both women's organizations and their beneficiaries

An example of a social enterprise could be a cooperative sewing "Yukon parkas". This is a demand that no one is currently filling. The enterprise would require women developing skills in sewing, sales, marketing, inventory management, order fulfillment, and others. Revenue would support individuals as well as the supporting organization. (Program Evaluation- Yukon Aboriginal Women's Summits Implementation Projects)

- **YK\_2012\_1** Sharing our stories: Continue to support the development of curriculum in Yukon schools that includes cultural components such as: land claims, the history of Yukon First Nations, traditional roles of First Nation women and men. Ensure children are taught traditional knowledge and culture in indigenous languages as a basis for leadership development. (Yukon Aboriginal Women's Summit 2- Strong Women, Strong Communities: Restoring our Balance)
- **YK\_2012\_2** Building our strength: Build on strengths and skills of women, particularly who face violence, through life skills workshops (anger management, healthy relationships, self-esteem, respect, self-care). (Yukon Aboriginal Women's Summit 2- Strong Women, Strong Communities: Restoring our Balance)
- **YK\_2012\_3** Leading the way: Develop a leadership program for women and deliver in communities and Whitehorse. Provide leadership training to Aboriginal women (including how to balance work/family responsibilities and personal wellness, communication skills and conflict resolution skills, financial management). (Yukon Aboriginal Women's Summit 2- Strong Women, Strong Communities: Restoring our Balance)
- **YK\_2012\_4** Bringing it home: Support efforts to reduce homelessness by increasing access to and availability of affordable, safe and healthy housing for Aboriginal women and children. Work with community partners to develop an affordable rent-to-own housing program and increase housing options and support for youth who want to live

independently. (Yukon Aboriginal Women's Summit 2- Strong Women, Strong Communities: Restoring our Balance)

- **YK\_2012\_5** Strengthening our cultures: Support and develop a camp for gatherings that will build cultural strength and identity and that teach traditional knowledge and customs, including rites of passage, language, how to cut fish and dry meat, medicines, ceremonies and spirituality. (Yukon Aboriginal Women's Summit 2- Strong Women, Strong Communities: Restoring our Balance)
- **YK\_2012\_6** Stopping the cycle: Reduce victim blaming by monitoring statements, comments and other language used by the courts, RCMP, individual, leaders, (and others) when it comes to violence against women. (Yukon Aboriginal Women's Summit 2- Strong Women, Strong Communities: Restoring our Balance)
- **YK\_2012\_7** Creating healthy families: Develop community workshops and education on healthy relationships and violence prevention including sexual assaults and drug and alcohol addiction for adults, youth and front-line workers. Support the RCMP in communities to become more involved, active, and effective in the prevention of violence of any kind, including supporting victim-based programming (instead of gender-based). (Yukon Aboriginal Women's Summit 2- Strong Women, Strong Communities: Restoring our Balance)
- **YK\_2012\_8** Healing our communities: Build and permanently staff a traditional healing, treatment and after-care centre with land-based camps with programming that addresses trauma, addictions and violence, to heal the heart, mind, body and spirit. Services, programming and support will be culturally-relevant and gender-based and will incorporate traditional teachings, knowledge and medicines (Dene-Net-Sete-Tan), which means that it must support the whole family. (Yukon Aboriginal Women's Summit 2- Strong Women, Strong Communities: Restoring our Balance)
- **YK\_2012\_9** Understanding ourselves and each other: Address the high rates of depression/metal health issues of young rural Aboriginal girls by working with them directly by the age of 9 years old – in healthy activities, role models and opportunities to determine choices that open doors (see Health and Health Related Behaviours Among Young People in Yukon Survey results). (Yukon Aboriginal Women's Summit 2- Strong Women, Strong Communities: Restoring our Balance)
- **YK\_2012\_10** Engaging men and boys: Include men in violence prevention programming – we need to teach our men and boys their traditional roles and to be strong and healthy, so that they respect women and can share caregiver roles and family responsibilities. Support and invite men to share their perspectives, so that we also understand where they are coming from. (Yukon Aboriginal Women's Summit 2- Strong Women, Strong Communities: Restoring our Balance)
- **YK\_2012\_11** Supporting sustainability: Provide adequate, sustainable CORE funding for all Yukon Aboriginal women's organizations. (Yukon Aboriginal Women's Summit 2- Strong Women, Strong Communities: Restoring our Balance)
- **YK\_2012\_12** Creating space for Aboriginal women: Build a centre for Aboriginal women and their families that is safe - with resources, welcoming women, counselling,

functional gatherings, workshops, and programming. (Yukon Aboriginal Women's Summit 2- Strong Women, Strong Communities: Restoring our Balance)

- **YK\_2011\_1** Responsive and accountable police force: Consider measures and make recommendations to better ensure that Yukon's police force is responsive and accountable to the needs of Yukon citizens. (If My Life Depended On It: Yukon women and the RCMP)
- **YK\_2011\_1.1** Yukon Government (YG) establish a civilian oversight body reporting to the Minister of Justice to monitor RCMP "M" Division adherence to a community based policing model for Yukon, with an emphasis on crime prevention, partnerships and collaboration that are adaptable to the needs of individual communities. Include representatives of women's groups, First Nations, and communities to set the objectives, priorities and goals of the Territorial Police Service. This body would develop a model for an accessible, transparent and accountable civilian public complaints agency. (If My Life Depended On It: Yukon women and the RCMP)
- **YK\_2011\_1.2** RCMP "M" Division and Yukon Government commit resources to establish an impartial and independent legal advocate position to assist women victims of violence and women who are charged with offences in their dealings with the police and the justice system. This position will work closely with Yukon women's groups, and provide support and act as a liaison for the victim and the specialized domestic violence response team recommended below (If My Life Depended On It: Yukon women and the RCMP)
- **YK\_2011\_1.3** Yukon RCMP demonstrate a willingness to accept criticism and make amends. If requested, Command level officers would meet with family members of people who have died in police custody, to help the families bring resolution to the deaths. (If My Life Depended On It: Yukon women and the RCMP)
- **YK\_2011\_1.4** Yukon Government recommend to the federal Public Safety Minister the repeal of RCMP Act provisions that allow members to resign or retire to avoid discipline, and the creation of new powers in the Act to discipline police officers for at least five years after their retirement. YG Department of Justice allocate resources for a review of RCMP publications on disciplinary practices, and recommend revisions to the RCMP Act, Regulations, and Discipline policy to improve member accountability for Code of Conduct violations or criminal behaviour. Recommend that all disciplinary matters be resolved within a maximum of two years, and that members be placed on supervised administrative duties rather than leave with pay during investigations or appeals. (If My Life Depended On It: Yukon women and the RCMP)
- **YK\_2011\_1.5** RCMP "M" Division, YG, and First Nations governments meet to build constructive working relationships. This may result in an "M" Division formal apology to First Nations people that acknowledges past wrongs that continue to foster mistrust in the police. As identified by Yukon residents during the review, this includes acting as a state agent to remove children from their homes to attend residential schools, deaths in custody, removing children from First Nations' families, violent or racist acts towards First Nations citizens.) (If My Life Depended On It: Yukon women and the RCMP)
- **YK\_2011\_1.6** RCMP members adopt peaceful means of conflict resolution and use the language of empathy and negotiation to de-escalate situations instead of resorting to

violent force, whenever possible. (If My Life Depended On It: Yukon women and the RCMP)

- **YK\_2011\_1.7** Abolish the use of the Taser® Conductive Energy Weapon (CEW) in the Yukon. In the interim, develop Yukon policy limiting the use of conducted energy weapons in accordance with the Braidwood inquiry recommendations. Until the use of CEWs ceases, monitor and document its use by RCMP, the number of times a CEW is deployed, the circumstances including the sex, age, and ethnicity of the subject and the alleged offence, the number of times a member uses a CEW, and maintain annual maintenance and inspection records. Maintain and publish annual statistics of CEW use by Yukon RCMP members. (If My Life Depended On It: Yukon women and the RCMP)
- **YK\_2011\_1.8** RCMP provide ride-along programs in all communities to encourage First Nations leaders, elders, municipal leaders, community agency and social service delivery personnel to have opportunities to witness community policing at work in Yukon villages, towns, and cities. (If My Life Depended On It: Yukon women and the RCMP)
- **YK\_2011\_1.9** RCMP ensure cameras are present and working in RCMP vehicles and the “garage” of the Whitehorse RCMP building, to be able to monitor reports from frontline service agency staff and street people alleging RCMP violence. (If My Life Depended On It: Yukon women and the RCMP)
- **YK\_2011\_2** Public complaints: Review how public complaints relating to the RCMP in Yukon are currently dealt with and make recommendations on any required improvements. (If My Life Depended On It: Yukon women and the RCMP)
- **YK\_2011\_2.1** Use an independent and impartial public complaints agency to investigate public complaints. (If My Life Depended On It: Yukon women and the RCMP)
- **YK\_2011\_2.2** Every RCMP wear a video-camera to record public interactions, so that police conduct can be properly assessed if complaints are made. (If My Life Depended On It: Yukon women and the RCMP)
- **YK\_2011\_2.3** YG monitor the current Commission for Public Complaints process to ensure complaints are addressed appropriately, and that the requirement for RCMP to respond in writing within 30 days of an initial complaint is followed. Ensure an accessible process and the timely reporting of the number and the nature of complaints, findings made, the number of unfounded complaints, and actions taken as a result of founded complaints. (If My Life Depended On It: Yukon women and the RCMP)
- **YK\_2011\_2.4** YG recommend amendments to the RCMP Act to ensure members will be held accountable for any finding of misconduct within five years of retirement or resignation. (If My Life Depended On It: Yukon women and the RCMP)
- **YK\_2011\_3** Skills and training: Determine the skills that Yukon officers require in order to provide policing services in Yukon communities and make recommendations to enhance training, including the potential for Yukon-based training. (If My Life Depended On It: Yukon women and the RCMP)
- **YK\_2011\_3.1**
  - Lengthen the initial Depot training in Regina to a minimum of two years, with 2 10- month sessions and supervised work placement in between;
  - Adopt a four year apprenticeship model with 6-week training sessions after the completion of years 3 and 4 of policing, increasing responsibilities over time;
  - Consider adding college or university education as entry level requirements to the Force;

- Increase the numbers of women instructors and recruits, offer more human rights training at depot by male and female instructors who incorporate these values;
- Involve First Nations in regular training and recruitment drives;
- Provide RCMP with professional training on power and oppression, sexualized assault, domestic violence, dynamics of woman abuse, feminist critiques of cultural constructs of masculinity;
- Ensure recruits obtain knowledge of medical needs, Kits on Ice, date rape drugs, condom use, healthy sexuality, trauma, Charter protections;
- Provide specialized training for all recruits in evidence gathering, approaching and interviewing traumatized and socially marginalized people;
- Offer specialized training for sexual assault and domestic violence response teams that include medical support;
- Provide more education on criminal law and effective prosecution of violent crime;
- Address the use of black humour, and RCMP becoming desensitized to violence, death, and brutality, by holding annual professional development that include professional psychological and mental health assessments;
- Increase training in First Aid, CPR, emergency response, water rescue, knowledge of Yukon environment, weather, hypothermia,
- Establish annual refreshers and requirements to maintain current health and safety certification. (If My Life Depended On It: Yukon women and the RCMP)
- **YK\_2011\_3.2** Provide Yukon-specific training, developed in consultation with women's groups, First Nations, and the Northern Institute for Social Justice that includes the following:
  - Violence against women in the north, missing and murdered aboriginal women, disappeared women along the "Highway of Tears", an understanding of the differences between women's and men's response to violence;
  - Training on community safety measures and civil remedies, such as Family Violence Protection Act Orders, Family Property and Support Act Orders;
  - Gender and cultural awareness training, encourage non-judgemental and compassionate perspectives;
  - Information about Yukon women's groups services to women,
  - Schedule opportunities to develop interagency cooperation and information exchange by inviting community and service agencies, interagency groups, and senior RCMP into the classroom to meet RCMP members participating in Yukon training;
  - Developing curriculum on RCMP/First Nations history in the north:
  - Historical and contemporary RCMP/ First Nations relations, the contributions of YFN community constables to RNWMP and police survival, RCMP agency in removing FN children and transporting them to 'residential school', the 60s scoop, lessons learned from YFN citizens' deaths during interactions with or in RCMP custody between 1999 and 2009;
  - Yukon First Nations history, culture, governance and social practices across the territory;
  - YFN land claims legislation and self-government rights. (If My Life Depended On It: Yukon women and the RCMP)

- **YK\_2011\_3.3** Establish a process for community orientation of new RCMP members. Collaborate with First Nations governments, municipalities, service agencies, interagency committees, and women's groups to develop an orientation protocol for each detachment. Schedule time for meeting with community representatives to ensure input into annual RCMP priority setting. (If My Life Depended On It: Yukon women and the RCMP)
- **YK\_2011\_4** Services to citizens in vulnerable positions: Review the services provided by the RCMP to citizens who are in vulnerable positions, including victims of domestic violence and sexual assault, as well as individuals who are arrested and detained in custody. Improve investigation and prosecution of sexual assault, assault of women, and domestic violence (If My Life Depended On It: Yukon women and the RCMP)
- **YK\_2011\_4.1** RCMP, YG Justice, and Federal Office of Public Prosecutions establish a sexual assault and domestic violence response team that includes medical support and access to victim services. Women's groups, including First Nations women's groups need to be involved in the design and delivery of the response team, which could build on the current Sexual Assault Response Team (SART) model. A legal advocate (see R.1.2) would be available to provide support and act as a liaison for the victim and the domestic violence response team. (If My Life Depended On It: Yukon women and the RCMP)
- **YK\_2011\_4.2** RCMP follow the existing RCMP national policy on primary aggressor to assess who initiated the violence in calls to domestic violence complaints. Establish guidelines for police to use a primary aggressor screening model, whether either person acted in self-defence, the history of violence between the persons, differences in physical size. Require the Office of Public Prosecutions (formerly referred to as the Crown) review and approval of proposed dual charges for spousal violence, to ensure that women are not being charged when they are protecting themselves or their children from harm. (FPT Working Group, Spousal abuse policies and legislation, 2001). Investigate whether primary aggressor legislation is appropriate for Yukon. (If My Life Depended On It: Yukon women and the RCMP)
- **YK\_2011\_4.3** RCMP and Office of Public Prosecutions establish a sexual assault and domestic violence prosecutor team with training and expertise in evidence gathering and criminal law, and adopt skilled interview technique. Work with women's groups and women's legal advocate. (If My Life Depended On It: Yukon women and the RCMP)
- **YK\_2011\_4.4** Office of Public Prosecutions and RCMP set a goal of increasing prosecutions of woman assault charges from the current rate of 10% to 50% within one year, 65% in two years, and 80% in three years. (If My Life Depended On It: Yukon women and the RCMP)
- **YK\_2011\_4.5** RCMP ensure that members sent to investigate all sexual assault, domestic violence, and woman abuse cases are bilingual when the complainant's first language is French, and that RCMP have an understanding of the nature of violence against women, violence against women in aboriginal communities, and women's responses to violence. RCMP ensure that regular training is provided to members on effective sexual assault investigation techniques, because of the frequent occurrence of this crime in Yukon and a potential delay in the capacity of RCMP to have specialized sexual assault team available for all shifts and in all communities. (If My Life Depended On It: Yukon women and the RCMP)

- **YK\_2011\_4.6** RCMP, YG, Office of Public Prosecutions work with women's groups to establish, and monitor the success of, the above initiatives. (If My Life Depended On It: Yukon women and the RCMP)
- **YK\_2011\_4.7** RCMP immediately adopt an interim measure to allow access to family members to see intoxicated persons who have been taken into custody, to make sure they are safe in cells, even if it's not safe for RCMP to release them to family members or other community service agencies. (If My Life Depended On It: Yukon women and the RCMP)
- **YK\_2011\_4.8** RCMP deliver pamphlets to youth and citizens about their human rights, not just 'reading their Charter rights' when arresting people. (If My Life Depended On It: Yukon women and the RCMP)
- **YK\_2011\_4.9** RCMP take intoxicated persons to a secure medically attended facility, and/or release intoxicated persons to friends or family members where it is safe to do so (If My Life Depended On It: Yukon women and the RCMP)
- **YK\_2011\_5** Best practices: Identify and build upon successes and best practices in the delivery of policing services to Yukon. (If My Life Depended On It: Yukon women and the RCMP)
- **YK\_2011\_5.1** RCMP participate consistently on inter-agency committees dealing with sexual assault, spousal violence, crime prevention, and community safety priorities. Such participation would support interagency cooperation and information exchange, and provide community and service agencies with an opportunity for input into annual RCMP priority setting. (If My Life Depended On It: Yukon women and the RCMP)
- **YK\_2011\_5.2** Set a priority on recruiting women for each RCMP Police Academy, with particular outreach to indigenous, racialized, and gay and lesbian women (GLTBQ), simultaneously increase the initial training session to two 10-month sessions, adding women's human rights law, sexual assault, criminal law, and Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedom protections curriculum and practice. In general, increase RCMP recruitment to represent the cultural and ethnic makeup of communities. Aim for full troops of women, or recruiting women in sufficient numbers to develop an esprit de corps during their training. (If My Life Depended On It: Yukon women and the RCMP)
- **YK\_2011\_5.3** YG, RCMP, and First Nations work with the staff of transition homes and other women's organizations to establish and fund a Women's Court Watch Yukon project to monitor woman abuse cases in Yukon courts. The project would follow cases of violence against women and of women charged with assault when there has been a history of victimization. Information would be collected and a report submitted annually to women's groups for analysis, and to inform an annual evaluation report to the RCMP. (If My Life Depended On It: Yukon women and the RCMP)
- **YK\_2011\_6** External Investigations and Reviews: Review and make recommendations on how best to implement in Yukon the existing RCMP policy on External Investigations and Reviews. (If My Life Depended On It: Yukon women and the RCMP)
- **YK\_2011\_6.1** YG develop a Yukon Police Act which includes a civilian oversight body, in partnership with First Nations governments and women's groups. (If My Life Depended On It: Yukon women and the RCMP)
- **YK\_2011\_6.2** YG use the current federal/provincial/territorial negotiations process renewing the police services contract agreement that expires in 2012 as an opportunity to

ensure RCMP accept and follow accountability standards provided for in a Yukon Police Act. (If My Life Depended On It: Yukon women and the RCMP)

- **YK\_2011\_6.3** As an interim measure, YG investigate the ability of contracting civilian external investigative bodies that operate in the neighbouring jurisdictions of B.C. and Alberta. Support training for Yukon residents to participate in these external investigations and review. (If My Life Depended On It: Yukon women and the RCMP)
- **YK\_2011\_7** Term of Reference 3: Determine the skills that Yukon officers require in order to provide policing services in Yukon communities and make recommendations to enhance training, including the potential for Yukon-based training. (Sharing Common Ground: Review of Yukon’s Police Force)
- **YK\_2011\_7.1** That the Northern Institute of Social Justice (NISJ), in consultation with Government of Yukon, “M” Division, Yukon First Nations and women’s organizations, develop a training and development framework for RCMP members policing in Yukon. The framework should prepare members to provide policing services that are appropriate to Yukon citizens and should include information on:
  - Yukon history and First Nation culture;
  - dealing with vulnerable persons, including those who are acutely intoxicated, those with mental illness and those with FASD;
  - responding to domestic violence and sexual assault;
  - non-violent communication and de-escalation skills;
  - respectful communications;
  - how to work effectively in high-visibility, high-impact environments;
  - supervisory and leadership training; and
  - wilderness training. (Sharing Common Ground: Review of Yukon’s Police Force)

The NISJ shall report back to the Yukon Police Council.

- **YK\_2011\_7.2** That “M” Division review its policies, practices and programs for identifying and responding to members who may suffer from compassion fatigue, vicarious trauma or other related psychological issues and to ensure that members have access to the professional services and support they require. (Sharing Common Ground: Review of Yukon’s Police Force)
- **YK\_2011\_8** Term of Reference 4: Review the services provided by the RCMP to citizens who are in vulnerable positions, including victims of domestic violence and sexual assault, as well as individuals who are arrested and detained in custody. (Sharing Common Ground: Review of Yukon’s Police Force)
- **YK\_2011\_8.1** That the Department of Justice and “M” Division establish an interagency working group including representatives from First Nations, women’s organizations and the Public Prosecutions Office, to develop a comprehensive framework for responding to domestic violence and sexualized assault.

The framework should include:

- the creation of an “M” Division domestic violence/abuse team with specialized training and skills;
- consideration of specialized prosecution services;
- clarification of the primary aggressor/dual charging protocols;
- an update of the role of the Sexual Assault Response Team (SART);

- clarification of victim service responsibilities, including victim assistance volunteers;
  - specialized training for “M” Division members and other front-line responders on sexualized assault and domestic violence that addresses child custody issues and the enforcement of civil order and other regulatory remedies; and
  - consideration of a legal advocate position to support women and/or a Yukon Court Watch Program (Sharing Common Ground: Review of Yukon’s Police Force)
- **YK\_2011\_8.2** That the Departments of Justice and Health and Social Services and First Nations lead an initiative and collaborate with “M” Division to ensure that citizens in Yukon have access to emergency victim support and social services on a 24-hour basis. (Sharing Common Ground: Review of Yukon’s Police Force)