

Mechanism for Domestic Implementation of Canada's International Human Rights Obligations

A Case Study: Implementation of Concluding Observations
from the 2024 CEDAW Review of Canada –
CSO Proposal and Government Response



Proposed Post CEDAW Review Implementation Framework

May 2025

Post CEDAW Review Working Group
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Introduction

This document sets out a new proposal from civil society and Indigenous organizations for follow-up to the review of Canada by the United Nations CEDAW Committee in October 2024. The proposal has been prepared by the Post CEDAW Review Working Group, a group composed of representatives from organizations that participated in the review and then volunteered to consider the most effective ways to move forward on effective implementation of the Concluding Observations. The Working Group includes both Indigenous and non-Indigenous organizations committed to women's rights and gender equality, and we are committed to working together, not separately, on implementation of the CEDAW Committee's Concluding Observations and recommendations.

Members of the Post CEDAW Review Working Group are Action Canada for Sexual Health and Rights (ACSHR), Association féministe d'éducation et d'action sociale (AFEAS), Canadian Association of Elizabeth Fry Societies (CAEFS), the Canadian Feminist Alliance for International Action (FAFIA), Colour of Poverty-Colour of Change, Justice for Girls (JFG), the Ontario Native Women's Association (ONWA), South Asian Legal Clinic of Ontario (SALCO), and the Women's Housing and Homelessness Network (WHHN).

Background

There is currently no domestic mechanism in Canada for responding to Concluding Observations from treaty bodies nor any established domestic procedure for Parliamentary, legislature or executive branch consideration or implementation of Concluding Observations. There is an established intergovernmental procedure for preparing Canada's reports to treaty bodies, and for distributing Concluding Observations, but not for review, consideration and implementation. Nor is there a mechanism for monitoring and reporting, on a regular and transparent basis, on Canada's compliance with treaty obligations.

The CEDAW Committee in 2003, 2008, 2016, and 2024¹ urged Canada to create meaningful monitoring, accountability and implementation procedures and has expressed consistent and repeated concern about Canada's lack of implementation procedures. Over the same twenty-year period, every other treaty body that reviews Canada's compliance with human

¹ CEDAW/C/CAN/CO/10 para 12. "Recalling its previous concluding observations (CEDAW/C/CAN/CO/8-9, para. 11, as well as CEDAW/C/CAN/CO/7, para. 12) the Committee recommends that the State Party expedite the finalizing of a national mechanism to report, implement and follow-up international recommendations, taking into account the four key capacities of engagement, coordination, consultation and information management, and that it ensure the meaningful involvement of civil society organizations promoting women's rights and gender equality, and the overall participation of women thereof."

rights instruments, as well as the Human Rights Council through the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) process, and civil society and Indigenous organizations, have expressed the same concerns and have urged Canada to create mechanisms and procedures for monitoring and implementation.²

Instead of repeating these concerns, and the points made in their submissions, during a post review consultation, the Working Group decided to develop a practical route towards meaningful implementation of CEDAW's 2024 Concluding Observations, hoping that this model may also be useful for follow-up to other reviews and UN decisions. The Working Group focused on designing and initiating a model for collaborative and substantive dialogue on the implementation of CEDAW obligations and recommendations, between civil society and Indigenous organizations that promote women's rights and gender equality and federal, provincial and territorial governments, in alignment with CEDAW recommendations.³

Clusters of Recommendations

To focus consideration of the Concluding Observations, the Working Group has identified both clusters of recommendations, which can be considered together, and recommendations which require consideration on their own. In the clusters, there may be a

² In 1999, the Human Rights Committee (HRC) urged Canada to “establish a public body responsible for overseeing implementation” of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. The HRC noted in 2006 that this recommendation had gone unfulfilled. The Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC) in 2003 urged Canada to ensure that the provinces and territories are aware of their obligations under the Children's Convention, and take appropriate measures through legislation and policy to meet them. These recommendations were repeated by the CRC in 2008, and again in 2022. In 2006, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR) noted that Canada had still not developed effective procedures to follow-up on CESCR's Concluding Observations. The CESCR urged the federal Government to establish transparent and effective treaty implementation mechanisms. Similar recommendations were made in each Universal Periodic Review of Canada in 2009, 2013, 2018 and 2023. Most recently, in June 2024 the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in his “Observations in light of the outcome of the fourth cycle of the Universal Periodic Review” recommended that Canada “establish a national mechanism for reporting and follow-up, with the aim of ensuring a coordinated and effective approach.

³ CEDAW/C/CAN/CO/10, para 10(b): “Develop an effective mechanism, including by working with coalitions rather than hundreds of organizations, to ensure that inputs and views of non-governmental organizations promoting women's rights and gender equality, as well as Indigenous women and Indigenous Women's Organizations, are included in all initiatives for the elimination of discrimination against women and to promote gender equality, and their aftermath assessments, and to secure transparency, accountability and involvement of all relevant stakeholders.”

need for both consideration, analysis and dialogue that is overarching – that is, that takes the whole group of recommendations into account because they are interrelated programmatically, legally, or jurisdictionally – and consideration, analysis, and dialogue about the individual recommendations. In the clusters, we have included recommendations from the 2023 Universal Periodic Review of Canada where they are clearly related. The UPR recommendations included are ones that Canada accepted, or accepted in part.

There will be some recommendations that fall solely within federal jurisdiction, or solely within provincial/territorial jurisdiction, and others that require action from all levels of government.

Implementation Tables

The Working Group proposes that for each recommendation or cluster of recommendations an Implementation Table be formed that is composed of civil society and Indigenous representatives and experts, and government representatives.

Each table should be composed of 25 – 30 participants, with at least half from civil society and Indigenous organizations and half from relevant government ministries or agencies. This size will ensure that participants can engage in constructive conversation. Participation will need to be consistent, however, for some implementation tables it may also need to be fluid enough to include a particular person or representative, or a government or group with special expertise or authority on a particular issue or situation, as the work progresses.

Each table will require adequate resourcing and support for the participation of representatives from Indigenous organizations, civil society, and their experts.

At this point, eight Implementation Tables are fully prepared as the representatives and experts that the Working Group proposes have been invited and have agreed to participate. Other tables are in progress. Proposed representatives and experts hold knowledge and experience needed to support the meaningful implementation of the recommendations in each subject area. These Implementation Tables may have additional members added as the work develops, particularly to ensure the inclusion of Indigenous women in all areas where concluding observations touch on their interests. It is our expectation that these proposed participants will be joined by corresponding government experts with the capacity, knowledge and authority to work collaboratively to design steps and activate the machinery of government to achieve effective implementation of the recommendations.

Under each proposed Implementation Table, there is a brief description of the rationale and background for this theme – laying out the context for the corresponding Concluding Observations from Canada’s 2024 CEDAW review, as well as related UPR recommendations.

Names and brief biographies of proposed Implementation Table participants from civil society and Indigenous organizations were included in the version of this proposal presented to the Senior Officials Committee on Human Rights on March 26, 2025. In preparation of this model the Working Group reached out to more than a hundred individuals in about seventy-five organizations and ten academic institutions. The overwhelmingly positive response from people who are working in widely different fields and situations, and their agreement to participate, has demonstrated the appetite and eagerness, of civil society and Indigenous women, to engage in in-depth conversation about substance and solutions, and to work with governments in a collaborative way on implementation of Canada's human rights obligations.

It is our hope that this proposed framework for substantive discussion and implementation will generate a constructive and collaborative response from all levels of government.

Rationale

The Working Group is clear that a new and concrete model is needed that permits civil society, Indigenous organizations, and governments to discuss the substance of recommendations, so that together we can identify priorities, obstacles, practical means of implementing recommendations, and effective ways of doing so.

Government decisions about whether, when, and how to implement recommendations will be better informed and more effective if they are made with full access to the knowledge, expertise, and lived experience of representatives from civil society and Indigenous organizations. The goal of the Working Group is to design a model that will assist governments, civil society and Indigenous organizations to work together to develop achievable action plans for implementation of Canada's human rights treaties.

Recommendations of the Post CEDAW Review Working Group

1. That the Senior Officials Committee of Officials Responsible for Human Rights (SOCHR) provide the Post CEDAW Review Working Group with a response indicating whether governments are willing to proceed with this model by the time of the next SOCHR meeting.
2. That federal, provincial and territorial governments name appropriate representatives to join the proposed Implementation Tables. A representative from each government may not be needed for each Table, but every Table should have some provincial/territorial representation, unless it is a matter which falls solely in federal jurisdiction.
3. That adequate funding and resources be provided to support the participation of representatives from Indigenous and civil society organizations, and their experts.
4. That provision and resources be made for some in-person meetings.

5. That a schedule of action be built based on the collaborative work of the Implementation Tables to ensure timely and effective implementation of the treaty body recommendations.

Implementation Table A: National Mechanism

Table A: Background

As noted above, the recommendations on monitoring of treaty compliance and implementation of treaty (and other) recommendations are ones that have been repeated by treaty bodies and civil society and Indigenous organizations, as well as Senate and House of Commons Committees, over a period of more than twenty years. The CEDAW Committee notes the steps forward that Canada has taken by establishing the Senior Officials Committee and the Forum of Human Rights Ministers. However, it encourages Canada to move forward on finalizing a mechanism for implementation.

The Working Group recommends that the issue of a national mechanism and procedures for monitoring and implementing international human rights and the recommendations from the recent CEDAW and UPR reviews be dealt with as a priority, since new procedures and mechanisms that may emerge will support the implementation of all other clustered recommendations.

The Working Group also proposes that all previous treaty body and UPR recommendations, civil society recommendations, Senate and House of Commons Committee recommendations be considered, as well as two recent reports, Alex Neve's 2023 report *Closing the Implementation Gap: Federalism and Respect for International Human Rights in Canada*⁴ and Alexi White's 2024 report *In search of political will: Strengthening Canada's mechanisms for the domestic implementation of international human rights commitments*.⁵ There is remarkable consistency in these recommendations, and including all relevant sources will ensure the best outcome.

The Treaty and UPR recommendations clustered under this Implementation Table include not only ones regarding the need for a national mechanism for implementation, but also the resourcing needed for this mechanism, the need for Indigenous women and women's organizations to play a leading role in this mechanism, and also time-sensitive recommendations that must be implemented as priorities. These time-sensitive

⁴ Alex Neve, IRPP STUDY, May 2023 | No. 90, online: <https://centre.irpp.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/3/2023/05/Closing-the-Implementation-Gap-Federalism-and-Respect-for-International-Human-Rights-in-Canada.pdf>

⁵ Alexi White, Maytree Foundation, October 2024, online: <https://maytree.com/wp-content/uploads/In-search-of-political-will.pdf>

recommendations are also included in other tables and are noted here due to the important deadline for Canada’s response.

Table A: Treaty & UPR Recommendations

2024 CEDAW Concluding Observations

12	<p>Recalling its previous concluding observations (CEDAW/C/CAN/CO/8-9, para. 11, as well as CEDAW/C/CAN/CO/7, para. 12) the Committee recommends that the State Party expedite the finalizing of a national mechanism to report, implement and follow-up international recommendations, taking into account the four key capacities of engagement, coordination, consultation and information management, and that it ensure the meaningful involvement of civil society organizations promoting women’s rights and gender equality, and the overall participation of women thereof.</p>
8	<p>The Committee stresses the crucial role of the legislative power in ensuring the full implementation of the Convention (see the statement by the Committee on its relationship with parliamentarians, annex VI to E/CN.6/2010/CRP.2). It invites the Canadian Parliament and provincial and territorial legislatures, in line with their respective areas of jurisdiction, to take necessary steps regarding the implementation of the present concluding observations between now and the submission of the next periodic report under the Convention.</p>
10 (b)	<p>Develop an effective mechanism, including by working with coalitions rather than hundreds of organizations, to ensure that inputs and views of non-governmental organizations promoting women’s rights and gender equality, as well as Indigenous women and Indigenous Women’s Organizations , are included in all initiatives for the elimination of discrimination against women and to promote gender equality, and their aftermath assessments, and to secure transparency, accountability and involvement of all relevant stakeholders;</p>
18 (b)	<p>Develop mechanisms to ensure the effective and meaningful participation of Indigenous women, including those living off-reserves, in the planning, implementation and supervision of compliance with temporary special measures;</p>
50	<p>The Committee requests the State party to ensure the timely dissemination of the present concluding observations, in the official language(s) of the State party, to the relevant State institutions at all levels (national, regional, local), in particular to the Government, Parliament and the judiciary, to enable their full implementation.</p>
16	<p>The Committee recommends that the State party streamline procedures and policies of all institutions at federal, provincial, and territorial level tasked with formulating, coordinating, and overseeing the issuance and implementation of gender-responsive laws and policies, and that it effectively standardizes policies and procedures.</p>

7 The Committee welcomes the international support for the Sustainable Development Goals and calls for the realization of de jure (legal) and de facto (substantive) gender equality, in accordance with the provisions of the Convention, throughout the process of implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The Committee recalls the importance of Goal 5 and of the mainstreaming of the principles of equality and non-discrimination throughout all 17 Goals. It urges the State party to recognize women as the driving force of the sustainable development of the State party and to adopt relevant policies and strategies to that effect.

49 The Committee calls upon the State party to use the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and to further evaluate the realization of the rights enshrined in the Convention in order to achieve substantive equality between women and men.

26 (b) Ensure that funding opportunities for Indigenous women and their organizations are intersectional and address their specific needs, especially regarding gender-based violence and disappearances, and that it establish clear indicators to measure the effectiveness of these funding initiatives, ensuring alignment with the Call for Justice 1.8 from the National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls. Such indicators should be developed in close consultation with Indigenous women and their representative organizations to ensure cultural relevance and efficacy in addressing the unique challenges faced by Indigenous communities.

52 The Committee requests the State party provide, within two years, written information on the steps taken to implement the recommendations contained in paragraphs 10d, 26, 30b and 32a above.

2023 Universal Periodic Review Recommendations

UPR 68	Strengthen its national mechanism for comprehensive reporting and follow up in relation to recommendations received from international human rights mechanisms and treaty obligations (Sri Lanka);
UPR 69	Establish a National Mechanism for Implementation, Reporting and Follow-up and consider the possibility of receiving cooperation (Paraguay);

Implementation Table B: Indigenous Women & Girls

Table B: Background

Indigenous women in Canada continue to face systemic and intersectional discrimination, sexism and racism. Inaction jeopardizes their safety and wellness and undermines their inherent rights. Throughout the 2024 Concluding Observations, the CEDAW Committee urges Canada to take immediate action to address previous recommendations, and to include Indigenous women and Indigenous women’s organizations in the development of plans for implementation, monitoring, and oversight of implementation.

As such, a dedicated overarching Implementation Table B on Indigenous women and girls' rights is proposed. This table will provide support and advice to three sub-tables focused on the CEDAW Committee's Concluding Observations, and related recommendations from Canada's 4th Universal Periodic Review:

- B.1. Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women, Girls and Two Spirit People (MMIWG2S). Recommendations regarding the National Inquiry into MMIWG2S' *Calls for Justice*, and the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's *Calls to Action*
- B.2. *Indian Act* Sex Discrimination
- B.3. Resource Extraction and Violence Against Indigenous Women

The Working Group recommends that Table B begin with an immediate focus on sub-table B.1., MMIWG2S+, given the May 1, 2025, deadline set by the CEDAW Committee for Canada to respond to Recommendation 26.

Table B: Treaty & UPR Recommendations

Indigenous women and girls are named throughout the 2024 CEDAW Concluding Observations as well as through the 2023 UPR Recommendations, and particular attention should be given to Indigenous women and girls as per General Recommendation 39.

Table B.1: MMIWG2S+ & TRC

Table B.1: Background

Several international bodies, including CEDAW⁶, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights⁷, the Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples⁸ and the Human Rights

⁶ In 2015, the CEDAW Committee made 38 recommendations to Canada to immediately respond to the MMIWG crisis (CEDAW/C/OP.8/CAN/1)

⁷ The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights' report on Missing and Murdered Indigenous women and girls in British Columbia, Canada (OEA/Ser.L/V/II. Doc. 30/14 21 December 2014)

⁸ In 2013, Canada was called upon by the Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples to undertake a comprehensive, nationwide inquiry into the situation of missing and murdered Indigenous women and girls (A/HRC/27/52/Add.2, para. 89.) Ten years later, in his 2023 report on this country visit to Canada, the Special Rapporteur notes the MMIWG genocide is ongoing and that many of the Calls for Justice have not been addressed, despite repeated calls from Indigenous Peoples and Indigenous-led organizations for Canada to address the growing crisis (A/HRC/54/31/Add.2).

Council through the Universal Periodic Review process⁹ have called on Canada to respond urgently to the ongoing MMIWG crisis. Canada has a number of interventions underway but more actions are needed.

To date only two of 231 Calls for Justice from the National Inquiry into MMIWG are complete, and more than half have not been started.¹⁰ Many of the CEDAW Committee's 38 recommendations from its Inquiry under Article 8 of the Optional Protocol have not been completed or reported on.¹¹ As a result, Indigenous women continue to face among the highest rates of violent victimization of all population groups in Canada. Since the National Inquiry into MMIWG, the number of Indigenous women victims of femicide has increased in some provinces and their safety continues to be impacted.¹²

Table B.1: MMIWG and TRC

2024 CEDAW Concluding Observations

- | | |
|--------|---|
| 26 | The Committee urges the State party to implement, without further delay, the recommendations contained in the report of the Committee on the inquiry under article 8 of the Optional Protocol to the Convention (CEDAW/C/OP.8/CAN/1) and submit by 1 May 2025 the outstanding information on the measures taken to implement the recommendations made by the Committee under the follow-up procedure to the inquiry report. |
| 26 (a) | Speed up the implementation of Calls for Justice no. 1.1, 1.7, 1.10, 4.5 and 13.1 of the 2019 final report of the National Inquiry on the Issue of Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women; |

⁹ Through successive Universal Periodic Review cycles, Member States and the Human Rights Council have repeatedly called upon Canada to address the ongoing violence against Indigenous women and girls - see A/HRC/11/17 Section II, paras 86.15, 86.27, 86.33-6 (5 October 2009); A/HRC/24/11 (28 June 2013); A/HRC/39/11 11 July 2018); A/HRC/39/2, paras 743-789 (16 December 2020); A/HRC/55/12 (19 December 2023).

¹⁰ Call for Justice 1.7 Final Report, Jennifer Moore Rattray, page 3: <https://www.rcaanc-cirnac.gc.ca/eng/1717103903695/1717103981609>

¹¹ CEDAW/C/OP.8/CAN/1

¹² The proportion of femicide victims who are Indigenous in Ontario has steadily increased since the National Inquiry into MMIWG, from 5.4% in 2019-20 to 8.1% in 2022-23 ([OAITH Annual Femicide Lists and Reports](#))

34 (b)

Implement the calls to action of the 2015 final report of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, including calls 62 and 63 on strengthening learning connected with Indigenous perspectives, cultures, histories, and contemporary realities; ensure educational institutions centres for teaching truth and reconciliation and anti-violence against Indigenous women and girls; and investigate the correlation between the legacy of residential schools and high rates of violence against Indigenous women and ensures reparations for this victimization;

Table B.2: Indian Act Sex Discrimination

Table B.2: Background

Since 1981, when the UN Human Rights Committee issued its decision on the Sandra Lovelace petition,¹³ UN treaty bodies and mandate holders have consistently found that Canada is violating the human rights of First Nations women by maintaining rules in the *Indian Act* regarding status and transmission of status that privilege men over women and patrilineal descendants over matrilineal descendants.

While some of the inequities in the *Indian Act* have been eliminated, some discrimination remains, and the effects of the sex discrimination on First Nations women and their families have not been remedied. The history of sex discrimination within the *Indian Act* is directly linked to current violence against Indigenous women and girls, as evidenced in the findings of the 2015 CEDAW Inquiry into discrimination against Indigenous women in Canada and the National Inquiry MMIWG.¹⁴

In 2024 the CEDAW Committee, once again, issued a recommendation calling for the elimination of sex discrimination from the *Indian Act*.

Table B.2: Treaty & UPR Recommendations

2024 CEDAW Concluding Observations

32 (a)

Amend section 6 of the Indian Act to remove status categories s.6(1)(f) and s.6(2), and any other legal provisions that do not recognize the equal right of women and men to transmit their Indian status to their children and eliminate all remaining categories or classes of Indian status, including differentiations in eligibility caused by pre- and post-1985 birth and marriage dates; ****This is a priority recommendation on which Canada is expected to report back within two years, that is, by October 2026.***

32 (b)

Review records to grant status to First Nations women, and their descendants, who were previously denied status and are now eligible;

¹³ *Lovelace v. Canada*, Communication No. 24/1977, CCPR/C/13/D/24/1977

¹⁴ CEDAW/C/OP.8/CAN/1

32 (c)	Repeal all domestic legal provisions restricting access to comprehensive reparations for the violation of human rights of First Nations women and their descendants, including those stemming from the Indian Act, and develop a mechanism to address reparation claims, in coordination with First Nations women and their descendants;
32 (d)	Conduct outreach campaigns to inform First Nations women and their descendants that they may be newly entitled to status, while allocating sufficient resources, funding, and support to achieve increased membership numbers and secure successful, expedited registration processes within the same timeframe as other identification services; establish a mechanism to challenge all refusals issued in the procedure to recognize status to Indigenous women and their descendants, which includes representation of First Nations; and develop and implement comprehensive policies ensuring all Indigenous women and girls, including unregistered and off-reserve, have equal access to early learning, childcare, employment support, and educational opportunities. These policies should be adequately funded, culturally relevant, and developed in consultation with Indigenous communities.
34 (a)	Develop policies to ensure equal access to quality education for Indigenous People, to shorten the persisting gaps in education with non-Indigenous People, to increase the inclusion and effective retention and reinsertion of girls in school, in particular at the post-secondary level, with special attention to Indigenous girls, including through scholarships and; develop a national strategy for inclusive education for persons with disabilities including women with intellectual disabilities;

Table B.3: Resource Extraction & Violence against Indigenous women and girls

Table B.3: Background

The CEDAW Committee expressed concern about the impact of Canadian extractive industries operating both within Canada and abroad, on Indigenous women’s human rights and land defenders’ rights. The Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples’ 2023 report on his visit to Canada noted: “The extractive industry is...at the root of conflicts created by the criminalization of Indigenous Peoples defending their lands and resources from companies and governments who support the projects of those companies” (A/HRC/54/31/Add.2, para. 63).

Resource extraction and large industrial projects pose a grave threat to the safety and human rights of women and girls, particularly for Indigenous women and girls, who live near project sites. Growing evidence indicates that sexual violence, exploitation, disappearances and murders of Indigenous women and girls increase in areas close to large industrial projects. The influx of mostly male workers also brings socio-economic impacts, such as housing insecurity and higher cost of living in rural and remote communities.

Resource extraction industries, accelerated by continued investment in and advancement of fossil fuel production, contribute to the long-term devastation of climate change and compound the impacts of colonialism. For Indigenous women and girls, identity, culture and human rights are inherently and indivisibly tied to the land and environment. Climate change and environmental degradation caused by resource extraction are thus a fundamental human rights violation. Indigenous land defenders, many of whom are women, are targeted and face criminalization, militarized police use of force, surveillance, threats and psychological abuse.

Canada’s international human rights commitments require the federal government to prevent and remedy human rights violations by corporations and third parties and to promote corporate respect for human rights. Canada’s regulatory frameworks lack basic mechanisms for effective and meaningful implementation of Canada’s human rights obligations in the oversight of resource extraction projects. Remedies for rights violations are inaccessible and wholly inadequate to promote accountability. In particular, processes for obtaining free, prior and informed consent of Indigenous peoples do not meaningfully consider the perspectives and impacts of projects on Indigenous women, girls and 2 spirit people.

Canada continues to criminalize Indigenous human rights and land defenders, despite multiple international human rights experts’ calls to end their criminalization.¹⁵ Canada's failure to provide accountability or safety for missing and murdered Indigenous women and girls creates a culture of impunity for perpetrators and corporations who continue to reap profits off the lands of Indigenous peoples.

Table B.3: Treaty Recommendations

2024 CEDAW Concluding Observations

40 (b)	Strengthen regulations and oversight mechanisms to combat gender-based violence in working sites in resource-rich areas;
40 (c)	Adopt consistent legislation across all levels of government to mandate gender and human rights-based impact assessments for all development projects. It urges the State party to ensure that these assessments are conducted with the meaningful participation of women, including Indigenous women and those from marginalized communities, to identify and address potential adverse impacts;

¹⁵ Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, [A/HRC/54/31/Add.2](#), para 96 (k)); Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination [Decision 100\(1\)](#).

42 (b)	Prevent, address, sanction and eradicate all forms of gender-based violence against rural and Indigenous women and girls, including environmental, spiritual, political, structural, institutional and cultural violence, that are attributable to extractive industries and ensure that Indigenous women and girls have timely and effective access to both non-Indigenous and Indigenous justice systems, including protection orders and prevention mechanisms when needed;
42 (c)	Strengthen its legal framework and establish effective mechanisms to ensure that activities of mining companies and extractive industries are subject to the free, prior, and informed consent of and adequate benefit-sharing with affected Indigenous women;
42 (d)	Ensure Indigenous women are fully consulted and able to give their free, prior, and informed consent in decisions affecting their lands and resources, and prevent and protect Indigenous women from gender-based violence in the context of extractive industries;
42 (e)	Develop, in consultation with Indigenous women human rights defenders, effective mechanisms to prevent the criminalization of their actions to protect their lands and ensure that Canadian extractive companies operating domestically and abroad are held accountable for human rights violations.

Implementation Table C: Economic & social rights

Table C: Background

There are a number of recommendations from CEDAW 2024 and UPR 2023 that deal with economic and social rights issues – housing, pay, work, unpaid work, childcare, health, etc. Because of the importance of these matters to women, the Working Group proposes an overarching Implementation Table where the rights themselves can be discussed substantively and in detail.

Some of the issues for this overarching table are : 1) Canada's position that economic and social rights are 'soft rights', aspirational in nature; 2) the impact of this position on Canada's commitment to the realization of substantive equality for women; 3) the current situation regarding access to remedies for violations of social and economic rights; 4) the 2017 commitment of Canada's Human Rights Ministers to "strengthening the implementation of economic, social and cultural rights" and the steps that can be taken to accomplish this.

This can provide a necessary foundation for the more specifically focused tables. Sub-tables under economic and social rights will include: C.1. Work, Income and Childcare; C.2. Housing; C.3. Health, and C.4. Disability.

Table C: Treaty & UPR Recommendations

2023 Universal Periodic Review Recommendations

UPR 165

Ensure that economic, social and cultural rights can be effectively exercised by all people in Canada, including by people with disabilities (Cyprus);

Table C.1: Work, Income and Childcare

Table C.1: Background

The Work, Income Supports, and Childcare Implementation Table will address income inequality, and critical gaps in social protections and supports for women, including those providing unpaid care work, as highlighted in Canada's commitments under the CEDAW 2024 Concluding Observations and the 2023 UPR. Women, particularly those from marginalized communities including Indigenous women, migrant women, racialized women and women with disabilities, continue to face disproportionate levels of poverty, lower wages, and limited access to essential services like childcare. For example, female-led one-parent families experience poverty at nearly four times the rate of couple families, and racialized children face poverty rates well above the national average.

The gender wage gap is compounded by immigration status, race, and faith, with immigrant women earning 47% less than Canadian-born white men and Indigenous women earning 20% less than Canadian-born non-Indigenous men. Women of colour continue to be overrepresented in low-wage and precarious work and face even wider gaps.^{16 17} Additionally, women perform a disproportionate amount of unpaid domestic and caregiving labour, contributing an estimated \$581.6 billion to \$860.2 billion annually to Canada's economy, yet this work remains undervalued and unsupported¹⁸.

By fostering collaboration, this Implementation Table can play a critical role in fulfilling Canada's international commitments, reducing unpaid care burdens, and advancing women's economic equality.

Table C.1: Treaty & UPR Recommendations

¹⁶ Statistics Canada, *Gender Equality Week: Examining the intersectional gender wage gap in Canada*, September 22, 2023

¹⁷ Schirle, Tammy and Sogaolu, Moyosoreoluwa, *A Work in Progress: Measuring Wage Gaps for Women and Minorities in the Canadian Labour Market* (January 9, 2020). C.D. Howe Institute Commentary 561, January 2020, Available at SSRN: <https://ssrn.com/abstract=3517443>

¹⁸ Statistics Canada, *The Economic Value of Unpaid Household Work in Canada, 2015 to 2019*, February 2022.

2024 CEDAW Concluding Observations

- 36 (b)** Effectively enforce the principle of equal pay for work of equal value in order to narrow the gender pay gap, including by conducting regular labour inspections, applying gender-neutral analytical job classification and evaluation methods and conducting regular pay surveys;
- 36 (d)** Adopt measures to encourage fathers to take paternity leave, including by designated leave to fathers, and to perform more care labour in the family and in care-related professions;
- 36 (e)** Implement temporary special measures to accelerate substantive equality and eliminate intersecting forms of discrimination, such as affirmative action for Indigenous women, Afro-descendent women, migrant women and women with disabilities in the workforce, including by improving the accessibility of physical spaces in both workplaces and educational facilities;
- 36 (f)** Follow up the 2024 final report from the task force that conducted comprehensive review of the Employment Equity Act;
- 40 (d)** Ensure access to comprehensive social support measures for women engaged in unpaid care work; develop mechanisms to assess and evaluate the impact of unpaid and underpaid labour on poverty and economic inequality among women, particularly Indigenous women, women with disabilities, and immigrant women and; develop policies and programs to reduce the burden of unpaid care work, including through social protection, childcare services, and economic empowerment initiatives tailored to support these groups.
- 44(b)** Increase the amount of the Canada Disability Benefit so that women and girls with disabilities can get out of poverty and extend its eligibility so that all women and girls with disabilities can qualify.
- 36 (a)** Ensure sufficient funding for the implementation of the Canada-Wide Early Learning and Child Care, particularly in rural and remote areas.

2023 Universal Periodic Review Recommendations

- UPR 159 to 163** Implement a comprehensive Social Protection System that articulates existing plans, programs, and strategies with a systemic approach (Paraguay);

Table C.2: Housing

Table C.2: Background

The housing system in Canada is at a critical juncture. Regions across the country have declared housing emergencies, rents continue to rise rapidly, encampments proliferate, housing costs increase, and shelters turn people away at their doors. Housing has become the central policy issue in almost every municipality, and a focal point for every political party at the federal level.

The housing crisis is not gender-neutral. Women-led households disproportionately live in core housing need, with single parent, women-led households experiencing the greatest need. There is a severe lack of deeply affordable housing that meets the needs of diverse women and gender diverse people. With few housing options and overwhelmed emergency shelters, many rely on informal networks or dangerous survival strategies to meet their basic needs, trapping them in situations of hidden homelessness, exploitation, and abuse. The lack of safe and secure housing is often noted as a primary reason women stay in abusive situations, and also why they have to return to violence.

A lack of appropriate, safe, and secure housing compounds additional issues of discrimination, including those contributing to the disproportionate violence and marginalization facing Indigenous women and girls. This Table is focused on ensuring that definitions, policies and approaches to housing will effectively address the crisis in housing faced by diverse women.

Table C.2: Treaty & UPR Recommendations

2024 CEDAW Concluding Observations

40 (a) Revise the definition of chronic homelessness to better capture the gendered experiences and housing needs of Indigenous women, girls, and other systemically disadvantaged women. It further urges the development of a gender-specific accountability mechanism that includes time-bound, human rights-based goals and targets aimed at eliminating housing insecurity among women in the State party;

2023 Universal Periodic Review Recommendations

UPR 173 Strengthen measures to reduce homelessness, in particular among children, who are vulnerable to housing insecurity, in alignment with the National Housing Strategy Act (Republic of Korea);

UPR 181 Adopt a concrete strategy to strengthen access to [...] adequate housing, primarily for Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendants, migrants and refugees (Mexico);

Table C.3: Health

Table C.3: Background

Ensuring equitable access to healthcare for all remains a critical priority in Canada's implementation of CEDAW recommendations. Previous CEDAW reviews have highlighted persistent disparities in health outcomes, particularly affecting Indigenous women and their families, racialized communities, migrants, women with disabilities, and those facing socio-economic barriers. The Committee has urged Canada to strengthen efforts to address

systemic inequities in healthcare, including access to sexual and reproductive health services, culturally appropriate care for Indigenous women and their families, and mental health support.

This Implementation Table will focus on key actions needed and proposed measures to align Canada's healthcare policies and resources with CEDAW commitments, focusing on eliminating discrimination, enhancing healthcare accessibility, and improving health outcomes for all. Additional participants to this implementation table may be added as the work progresses.

Table C.3: Treaty & UPR Recommendations

2024 CEDAW Concluding Observations

34 (d)	Mainstream gender-equality, sexual and reproductive health education in schools in all provinces and territories.
38 (a)	Approve the bill introduced in Parliament in 202 with full attention to mental, psychological and physical impact of forced and coerced sterilizations on Indigenous women and communities, address the intergenerational harm that coerced and forced sterilization have caused and, develop programs to eliminate the distrust of Indigenous communities in state-sponsored health care facilities;
38 (b)	Create comprehensive forms, guidelines and protocols to ensure that all women have access to adequate informed consent procedures in all health care and medical institutions, especially the ones that Indigenous women frequently attend;
38 (c)	Address period poverty in all communities, with special focus on Indigenous and disadvantaged groups of women, provide menstrual hygiene management support, safe and hygienic water, sanitation and hygiene facilities in all schools, hospitals and state-run facilities;
38 (d)	Adopt effective safeguards to ensure that artificial intelligence systems and algorithms do not perpetuate or condone gender stereotypes, discrimination or gender-based violence against women, and mitigate risks of harm and 'biased output' of artificial intelligence systems in the health care system; also, create a gender and human rights AI and Data Commissioner within the department responsible for the implementation of AIDA to address gender bias from development to dissemination of AI in healthcare;
38 (e)	Ensure access to legal abortion services in all provinces and territories, including for women from disadvantaged groups;

2023 Universal Periodic Review Recommendations

UPR 85	Continue to take measures against racial discrimination, in particular to avoid discriminatory policies and regulations affecting the rights of immigrants, including in the area of health (Sri Lanka);
UPR 187	Continue its efforts to improve access to reproductive and sexual health services, with emphasis on facilitating equal access to abortion, across all provinces and territories (Norway);

UPR 191 Intensify efforts to ensure Indigenous People’s access to basic social and health services, including sexual and reproductive health services (Sweden);

UPR 192 Combat the dissemination of false and misleading information through comprehensive sexuality education in and out of schools (Iceland);

Table C.4: Disability

Table C.4: Background

Women with disabilities are likely to be poorer, and are more likely to be victims of violence than other women, and than men with disabilities. Women with disabilities live with disproportionate levels of unemployment, poverty, homelessness, and incarceration, which are exacerbated for women who are black, Indigenous, racialized, who are immigrants or refugees and LGBTQIA+. The 2024 Concluding Observations identify the inadequacy of income supports, including the Canada Disability Benefit, equality in employment, housing and health care, and the discrimination inherent in MAiD Track 2, as key concerns to be addressed.

Table C.4: Treaty & UPR Recommendations

2024 CEDAW Concluding Observations

44 (a) Ensure that women and girls with disabilities have adequate access to justice, inclusive education, employment and accessible housing and health services, including sexual and reproductive health services, and that they are provided with reasonable accommodation and state of the art assistive technologies;

44 (b) Increase the amount of the Canada Disability Benefit so that women and girls with disabilities can get out of poverty and extend its eligibility so that all women and girls with disabilities can qualify.

38 (f) Conduct a review of the Medical Assistance in Dying (MAiD) to analyse the links between gender-based violence, societal barriers, and systemic pressures faced by women, particularly women with intellectual disabilities in relation with MAiD.

Implementation Table D: Violence & Access to Justice

Table D: Background

This Implementation Table is focused on interconnected concerns regarding violence, access to justice, legal aid, trafficking, and research and data collection on violence against women. Male violence against women is an epidemic in Canada, despite efforts over recent years to address it. Violence, and the threat of it, is woven into the lives of women and girls, and Canada has not yet met the basic standard required to prevent the violence or to hold perpetrators accountable.

At the same time, and integrally connected, are the concern that the justice system¹⁹ is not responsive to the realities of women’s lives and that legal aid does not meet the needs of women, who need it primarily for family matters, and to deal with family violence.

Table D: Treaty & UPR Recommendations

2024 CEDAW Concluding Observations

<p>22</p>	<p>Recalling its general recommendation No. 35 (2017) on gender-based violence against women, updating general recommendation No. 19, and target 5.2 of the Sustainable Developments Goals, to eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, the Committee urges the State party to meaningfully engage communities and civil society in the implementation of the National Action Plan to End Gender-Based Violence, and establish mechanisms for its independent oversight, monitoring and evaluation. It further recommends that the State party:</p>
<p>22 (a)</p>	<p>Ensure, through mandatory and continuous training and capacity-building for judges, prosecutors, police officers and other law enforcement officials, that gender-based violence, including femicide and hate crimes against Indigenous women, Afro-descendent women, women belonging to religious minorities, women and persons with disabilities and lesbian, bisexual, transgender and intersex women, are effectively investigated and prosecuted, that perpetrators are adequately punished, that protection orders are effectively enforced and monitored, with sanctions in case of non-compliance, and that programmes targeted at perpetrators are developed based on a cognitive behaviour approach and closely linked with the safety of the victims;</p>
<p>22 (b)</p>	<p>Prioritize and allocate resources for comprehensive femicide-specific research, leveraging the extensive data available, to better understand the root causes, patterns, and consequences of gender-related killings of women and girls; develop evidence-based prevention strategies and interventions; enhance data collection mechanisms to ensure accurate and disaggregated statistics on femicide cases and use the research findings to inform policy-making, improve victim protection measures, and strengthen the criminal justice response to femicide, with the ultimate goal of preventing these crimes and ensuring accountability for perpetrators.</p>
<p>24</p>	<p>The Committee recommends that the State party amend its legislation to expand the definitions of domestic violence to include non-physical forms of abuse in domestic violence cases, including emotional and psychological abuse, as well as coercive control and ensure the comprehensive protection of women experiencing domestic violence.</p>

¹⁹ This term includes all actors and institutions that are related to defining and delivering justice.

- 28 (a)** Strengthen efforts to combat trafficking of women and girls by encouraging enhanced coordination between different agencies and allocation of adequate funds for the effective implementation of its national action plan paying particular attention to Indigenous women, underage girls, migrant women, homeless women, and women with disabilities;
- 28 (b)** Guarantee the systematic collection and analysis of data on trafficking, disaggregated by age, sex, and forms of trafficking;
- 28 (c)** Ensure that all victims of trafficking have access to temporary residence permits as well as shelters, housing, health care, psychosocial counselling, rehabilitation programs and reparations.
- 48 (a)** Secure free and accessible legal aid to all women who cannot afford private legal advice and representation, in particular in family matters;
- 48 (c)** Undertake studies on the impact and effects of the 2021 family law reform, and prevent the use of the parental alienation syndrome, or parallel legal manoeuvres, in the Canadian legal system;
- 48 (d)** Ensure that family court judges and other professionals in the family court system are trained on domestic violence and on intersectionality.

2023 Universal Periodic Review Recommendations

UPR 40 Consider ratifying the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women (Belém do Pará Convention) (Chile);

UPR 147-157 Continue its efforts to combat trafficking in persons (Gabon);

Implementation Table E: Policing & Incarceration

Table E: Background

The most vulnerable populations in Canada face criminalization because they experience poverty, homelessness, trauma, abuse, and disability. For Indigenous women, girls, and gender diverse people, especially those with disabilities, their social and economic inequality increases their vulnerability to both victimization and criminalization.

Many incarcerated individuals are convicted of crimes driven by economic need. The leading causes of convictions for those in federal prisons designated for women include theft, fraud, and trafficking of stolen goods. The gender pay gap, gendered poverty, and systemic barriers to economic stability for people with intersecting experiences of discrimination, which includes, Indigenous, Black, 2SLGBTQIA+, and people with disabilities, exacerbate these challenges.

The over-policing and lack of protection of Indigenous people are rooted in Canada’s colonial history. Oppressive policies, like residential schools and the Sixties Scoop, along with the marked economic inequality of Indigenous peoples, contribute to the over-incarceration and over-representation of Indigenous peoples in the justice system. In the prison system Indigenous individuals are more likely to be over-classified, placed in solitary confinement, and experience discriminatory treatment from Correctional Service of Canada (CSC) employees. Black and other racialized communities are similarly subjected to racial profiling, surveillance, and over-policing, resulting in higher incarceration rates

Canadian correctional facilities have been repeatedly criticized for failing to uphold basic human rights standards, particularly in their treatment of women and gender diverse people. The Task Force on Federally Sentenced Women and gender diverse people, the Arbour Commission, the Auditor General, The Senate of Canada, the Canadian Office of the Correctional Investigator, and other bodies, have consistently found that incarcerated women and gender diverse people pose a low risk to public safety. Yet, risk and needs assessment tools are designed for a predominantly male population and do not reflect the realities of the population of women and gender diverse prisoners; they neglect the specific needs of women and gender diverse people and ignore their lived experiences.

Table E: Treaty & UPR Recommendations

2024 CEDAW Concluding Observations

20 (a) Establish an independent, external oversight mechanism to monitor the implementation of recommendations from the 2020 report “Broken Dreams, Broken Lives”. It urges the State party to conduct thorough, impartial investigations into all allegations of misconduct and human rights violations within the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) as documented in the report and ensure accountability by imposing appropriate disciplinary measures and, where applicable, criminal sanctions on RCMP personnel found responsible for violations, regardless of rank. Furthermore, it should develop and implement a comprehensive, victim-centred reparations program for those affected, including financial compensation, psychological support, and career rehabilitation. The Committee also recommends that the State party regularly report on progress and implement structural reforms within the RCMP to address systemic issues of misogyny, racism, and homophobia;

42 (a) Develop effective accountability mechanisms to investigate, prosecute, and sanction human rights violations against women in the penitentiary system and provide comprehensive reparations to affected women. The Committee urges the State party to strengthen existing accountability mechanisms within the Correctional Service of Canada (CSC) by enhancing transparency, independent oversight, and victim support services. Additionally, it recommends establishing clear procedures for reporting and addressing complaints of women in the penitentiary system, ensuring that investigations are thorough, impartial, and timely, and that those responsible are held accountable;

48 (b) Develop policies and measures to secure female prisoners' right to access to justice, including in their relation to family and political rights;

2023 Universal Periodic Review Recommendations

UPR 77 Strengthen legislative frameworks to combat structural racial, religious, ethnic, and cultural discrimination, in particular on the work of the police (Indonesia);

UPR 10 Consider the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Zambia);

UPR 121 Continue its efforts to improve conditions of detention and alleviate the overcrowding of penitentiary institutions and other detention facilities (Poland);

UPR 129 Tackle systemic issues of racial profiling, discrimination against indigenous persons and address overrepresentation of Indigenous Peoples in the prison system, especially women (Pakistan);

UPR 131 Invest in community-based, Indigenous-led policies to disrupt the Indigenous incarceration pipeline and adequately finance Indigenous-operated correctional facilities (Ireland);

Implementation Table F: Extraterritorial responsibilities

Table F: Background

This Implementation Table is focused on Canada's extraterritorial obligations and the effects of actions by Canadian corporations and governments on the rights of women and girls in other countries. The 2024 Concluding Observations direct Canada's attention to Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) and to the opinion of the International Tribunal on the Law of the Sea regarding protecting the marine environment from the effects of climate change. Specifically, the concerns are 1) the adequacy of oversight of deep seabed mining carried out by Canadian companies that is affecting women and girls in local communities and 2) the effect of direct or indirect arms transfers by Canada or Canadian companies to third countries, including Israel, for use in conflict zones where they may facilitate violations of women's and girls' human rights as well as of international humanitarian law, notably in Gaza.

Table F: Treaty & UPR Recommendations

2024 CEDAW Concluding Observations

14 (a) Take all steps necessary to safeguard the reproductive rights of women in all conflict in line with the United Nations Security Council Resolutions S/RES/1325 (2000), S/RES/2467(2019), S/RES/2417(2018) and S/RES/2475 (2019);

- Assess the risks of deep seabed mining (DSM) on women's food insecurity and ensure that DSM in the Pacific is consistent with Sustainable Development Goal 14 on marine life and seabed. Also, in line with the commitments that the State party made in the third cycle of the universal periodic review, hold Canadian-registered DSM companies accountable for environmental damage to oceans and marine life which inevitably effects the lives and livelihoods of women in Pacific region and violates their human rights under the Convention;
- 14 (b)** Appealing to the leadership of the State party in the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) and subsequent resolutions on women, peace and security, its international obligations under the Convention, as well as under the Arms Trade Treaty setting forth the reduction of human suffering and the promotion of cooperation, transparency and responsible action by States in the international trade in conventional arms, that the State party enhance its transparency and accountability mechanisms regarding the direct and indirect transfers and export of arms, including parts and components thereof, to third countries, whether by the State party itself or by companies registered or domiciled within its territory, and develop a mechanism to conduct comprehensive and transparent assessments of the impact of such transfers on the human rights of women and girls living in conflict zones, in line with its feminist foreign policy.
- 14 (c)**
- 42 (e)** Develop, in consultation with Indigenous women human rights defenders, effective mechanisms to prevent the criminalization of their actions to protect their lands and ensure that Canadian extractive companies operating domestically and abroad are held accountable for human rights violations.

2023 Universal Periodic Review Recommendations

- UPR 48** Ensure that any engagement with the Taliban de facto authorities is contingent on and centred around their respect for the human rights and fundamental freedoms of the people of Afghanistan, especially those of women, children, persons with disabilities, and minorities (Afghanistan);
- UPR 49** Contribute to ensuring respect for international human rights law and international humanitarian law, in particular in the Occupied Palestinian Territories, to preserve the right to life and the enjoyment of all other fundamental rights (Algeria);
- UPR 52** Call for an immediate ceasefire as well as unconditional access of fuel and humanitarian aid into Gaza (Türkiye);

Implementation Table G: Immigration & Refugees

Table G: Background

This table focuses on addressing the realities and impact of immigration status on women with the goal of ensuring that refugee and migrant women and girls have equitable access to employment, education, healthcare, and social protection. The CEDAW 2024 Concluding

Observations recognize that immigration status (or lack thereof) intensifies gender-based inequities, and other forms of discrimination experienced by women and gender-diverse people, including discrimination because of race and disability. Immigration status impacts access to employment, access to social supports and ultimately successful integration into Canadian society. In 2024, 58% of Canadians said they thought Canada was accepting too many immigrants, up from 27% in 2022²⁰. This underlines the importance of addressing Canadian attitudes towards immigrants and refugees and the crucial need for tailored action.

Table G: Treaty & UPR Recommendations

2024 CEDAW Concluding Observations

46

In line with its general recommendations No. 26 (2008) on women migrant workers and No. 32 (2014) on the gender-related dimensions of refugee status, asylum, nationality and statelessness of women and girls, the Committee recommends that the State party address intersecting forms of discrimination against refugee, asylum-seeking and migrant women and girls, promote their economic empowerment by ensuring their equal access to education and employment and facilitate the social integration, education and employment, and that it protect them from gender-based violence including by prosecuting and adequately punishing perpetrators.

2023 Universal Periodic Review Recommendations

UPR 71

Take more effective measures to reduce inequalities and discrimination against minorities, migrants, and refugees (Bahrain);

Implementation Table H: Data

Table H: Background

This table brings together the recommendations regarding data collection, analysis and measurement to promote coherent steps across sectors and all levels of government, with a focus on accounting for intersectional discrimination and working in collaboration those most affected. Data about the life experiences of marginalized women and girls in Canada remains under-collected.

²⁰ Environics Institute for Survey Research, *Canadian Public Opinion about immigration and refugees*, October 2024, < https://www.environicsinstitute.org/docs/default-source/default-document-library/final-report94fae631-0284-4ba5-b06a-e0aeeab5daf3.pdf?sfvrsn=9f47b717_1>

The CEDAW 2024 Concluding Observations recommend the implementation of measurement tools to assess the impact of government initiatives and expenditures and the Committee reiterated recommendations about enhanced disaggregated data collection to improve progress tracking and inform future policy making. The implementation of the Disaggregated Data Action Plan²¹ has already created a foundation for the ongoing collection of disaggregated data with its focus on Indigenous peoples, women, racialized people and persons with disabilities. This Implementation Table would supplement that work and help mainstream intersectionality in data collection, analysis and measurement, including for temporary special measures.

Table H: Treaty & UPR Recommendations

2024 CEDAW Concluding Observations

10 (a)	Implement measurement tools, such as follow-up studies, to assess the impact of its gender equality policies, so that lessons are learned and policies' goals achieved;
10 (c)	Enhance data collection and analysis across all demographics, particularly for disadvantaged and Indigenous women, disaggregated by sex, age, disability, geographical location, to measure progress on gender equality initiatives and inform evidence-based policymaking in all areas covered by the Convention, in collaboration with Indigenous women and Indigenous Women's Organizations;
18 (a)	Mainstream intersectionality in all of its temporary special measures and ensure that they meet the needs of all women, in particular Indigenous women, women with disabilities, Afro-descendant women, migrant women, and lesbian, bisexual, transgender and intersex women and establish mechanisms to regularly assess the effectiveness of these measures;
18 (c)	Systematically collect data on the impact of temporary special measures and include such data in its next periodic report.
22 (b)	Prioritize and allocate resources for comprehensive femicide-specific research, leveraging the extensive data available, to better understand the root causes, patterns, and consequences of gender-related killings of women and girls; develop evidence-based prevention strategies and interventions; enhance data collection mechanisms to ensure accurate and disaggregated statistics on femicide cases and use the research findings to inform policy-making, improve victim protection measures, and strengthen the criminal justice response to femicide, with the ultimate goal of preventing these crimes and ensuring accountability for perpetrators.
28 (b)	Guarantee the systematic collection and analysis of data on trafficking, disaggregated by age, sex, and forms of trafficking;

²¹ Statistics Canada, *Disaggregated Data Action Plan*, <<https://www.statcan.gc.ca/en/trust/modernization/disaggregated-data>>

Implementation Tables in Progress

Hate speech

Background

This table brings together experts across Canada who work on issues related to hate and online hate. The CEDAW Committee notes the increase in hate crimes against women and girls, including those motivated by race, religion, ethnicity, sexual orientation and gender identity. The Committee welcomes The Action Plan on Combatting Hate (2024) and Anti-Racism Strategy (2024-2028) but has made specific recommendations to address the increase in hate-motivated incidents, including online hate and hate speech against women in politics and public life. This Table will promote collaboration to address hate and its multi-faceted dimensions, assess current government initiatives in light of CEDAW recommendations and suggest ways forward that meet Canada's international human rights obligations.

2024 CEDAW Concluding Observations

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|---------------|--|
| 20 (b) | Enhance the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission's role in combating gender stereotypes in broadcast media, strengthen the Canadian Association of Broadcasters' Equitable Portrayal Code to include an effective complaint mechanism with provisions for appropriate remedies, and implement a comprehensive system to regularly assess and report on the impact of these measures in reducing stereotypes and promoting equitable broadcast media representation, ensuring continuous improvement and accountability. |
| 30 (b) | Introduce specific policies to prevent hate speech against women politicians and women candidates in public discourse, including online, and prevent harassment and threats against them, including by requiring political parties the adoption of regulations on gender equality and combat harassment of women candidates and activists, and also by holding social media companies accountable for discriminatory user-generated content; <i>This is a priority recommendation on which Canada is to report back within two years, that is by October 2026.</i> |
| 30 (d) | Collaborate with media outlets to raise awareness among politicians, journalists, and the society on the need for women's equal and inclusive representation in political and public life and in the private sector as a necessary condition for political stability, sustainable development and inclusive growth; |
| 10 (d) | Address men in policies and initiatives aimed at eliminating discrimination against women and promoting gender equality to challenge stereotypical attitudes regarding masculinity and femininity, with the goal of eradicating all forms of gender-based violence against women and girls, transforming societal norms, and eliminating patriarchal stereotypes related to gendered roles in the family and society. <i>This is a priority recommendation on which Canada is to report back within two years, that is by October 2026.</i> |

2023 Universal Periodic Review Recommendations

UPR 93	Address effectively hate speech and crimes targeting race, religion or ethnicity both online and offline, including hate speech by formulating and implementing a comprehensive national anti-hate strategy (Malaysia);
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International instruments

2024 CEDAW Concluding Observations

36 (g)	Ratify the Domestic Workers Convention No. 189 of the International Labour Organization and the International Convention on the Protection of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families.
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51 The Committee notes that the adherence of the State party to the nine major international human rights instruments and relevant regional instruments would enhance the enjoyment by women of their human rights and fundamental freedoms in all aspects of life. The Committee therefore encourages the State party to ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, the Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and, the Optional Protocol of the Convention against Torture, to which it is not yet a party.

7 The Committee welcomes the international support for the Sustainable Development Goals and calls for the realization of de jure (legal) and de facto (substantive) gender equality, in accordance with the provisions of the Convention, throughout the process of implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The Committee recalls the importance of Goal 5 and of the mainstreaming of the principles of equality and non-discrimination throughout all 17 Goals. It urges the State party to recognize women as the driving force of the sustainable development of the State party and to adopt relevant policies and strategies to that effect.

49 The Committee calls upon the State party to use the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and to further evaluate the realization of the rights enshrined in the Convention in order to achieve substantive equality between women and men.

Women in senior roles

2024 CEDAW Concluding Observations

30 (a) Take all appropriate measures, including regulation and economic incentives, to increase the rate of women, including women of colour, in boards, in all sectors;

36 (c) Establish measures to increase women's representation in senior roles in the labour and corporate markets, and in non-traditional fields;

30 (e) Implement, as a priority, a comprehensive strategy to achieve parity and sustainably overcome barriers to women's equal representation in decision-making positions in political and public life. This strategy should place particular emphasis on disadvantaged groups of women and include temporary special measures such as a zipper system to ensure equal ranking of women and men

candidates on political parties' electoral lists, targeted campaign, financing for women candidates, and preferential recruitment of women to public service positions and international bodies. These measures should be implemented with the clear objective of achieving substantive equality and parity in all spheres of political and public decision-making, in line with General recommendation No. 40 (2024).

- 30 (c)** Exercise federal leadership to promote greater equality across provinces and territories, while providing capacity-building opportunities for women politicians and candidates to enhance their skills in political campaigning, leadership, and negotiation;

Other

2024 CEDAW Concluding Observations

- 34 (c)** Ensure that gender parity is part of the development stage of AI at the inception, as well as their implementation and assessment;
- 34 (a)** Develop policies to ensure equal access to quality education for Indigenous People, to shorten the persisting gaps in education with non-Indigenous People, to increase the inclusion and effective retention and reinsertion of girls in school, in particular at the post-secondary level, with special attention to Indigenous girls, including through scholarships and; develop a national strategy for inclusive education for persons with disabilities including women with intellectual disabilities;

Response March 13, 2026

Federal Information and Points of Contacts

The Government of Canada is pleased to provide some information in response to the proposed Post-CEDAW Review Implementation Framework in the spirit of transparency and a shared commitment to finding solutions to further improve opportunities for dialogue on Canada's international human rights obligations within the federal government.

As you may know, the Department of Women and Gender Equality (WAGE), as the federal lead on the CEDAW, has been working closely with federal departments and agencies on issues raised in the CEDAW Committee's recommendations. The goal is to ensure that each organization is aware of these recommendations and understands its respective role in addressing them. WAGE is currently compiling and consolidating preliminary assessments and progress updates for each recommendation.

In reviewing your proposal, Canadian Heritage (PCH) examined the preliminary information compiled by WAGE and conducted targeted outreach to several federal departments and agencies that had provided input. This outreach aimed to assess with federal leads the feasibility of implementing the tables you proposed.

Through this outreach, it was determined that dedicated implementation tables for CEDAW and UPR recommendations are not currently feasible due to resource constraints. However, there are numerous opportunities for members of your Working Group to engage meaningfully through existing mechanisms. These mechanisms address many of the key issues highlighted in your coalition's proposed tables and provide valuable channels for feedback on government initiatives.

It is anticipated that these engagement opportunities could help strengthen collaboration between Post-CEDAW Working Group members and federal subject matter experts, fostering constructive dialogue and ensuring that UN human rights recommendations are further integrated into policy discussions. The opportunities available for your participation are outlined below.

National Mechanism

As some of the members of your coalition will be aware, Canadian Heritage, as the Secretariat for Canada's National Mechanism for Implementation, Reporting and Follow-Up (NMIRF), has already begun work to establish an external advisory committee to support the Federal Human Rights Implementation Framework focussed on monitoring and follow-up to recommendations received. This responds directly to the proposal identified under Implementation Table A: National Mechanism. The participatory process will be open, and candidates proposed under this implementation table will be considered as part of the broader selection process for the committee's composition. The proposed advisory committee would serve as the federal-level

mechanism for structured and ongoing engagement with civil society organizations (CSOs) across all seven core United Nations (UN) human rights treaties to which Canada is a party, as well as the Universal Periodic Review (UPR). The advisory committee would advise the Government of Canada on iterative improvements to implementation, reporting, and follow-up under the Federal Human Rights Implementation Framework (FHRIF) as well engagement efforts. We will share the public call for participants to this working group in due course. In the meantime, please feel free to contact fptrightengagementdroitsfpt@pch.gc.ca should you have any questions.

Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women, Girls and Two-Spirit People (MMIWG2S): Recommendations Regarding the National Inquiry into MMIWG2S *Calls for Justice*, and the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's Calls to Action

Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada (CIRNAC) has a dedicated MMIWG Secretariat that works closely with Indigenous partners to inform and support the implementation of the Calls for Justice. The MMIWG Secretariat is available to meet with the proposed members of the Post-CEDAW Review Working Group. This meeting could serve as an opportunity to better understand the nature of the discussions the group wishes to pursue, share information on existing engagement mechanisms, and provide an overview of the Secretariat's role and activities. Please contact the MMIWG Secretariat at ffada-mmiwg@rcaanc-cirnac.gc.ca should you be interested in setting up a meeting.

Indian Act Sex Discrimination

Indigenous Services Canada is open to meet with the participants of the proposed table on the Indian Act to discuss changes to the *Indian Act* related to the Second-Generation Cut-off and Section 10 Voting Thresholds. Members can reach out by contacting Reforme-de-linscription-Registration-Reform@sac-isc.gc.ca. They are also invited to visit the [Collaborative Process Webpage](#).

Resource Extraction and Violence Against Indigenous Women

Natural Resources Canada continues to lead on federal efforts to address the MMIWG2S+ Calls for Justice on Resource Development (13.1-13.5) and advance the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* Action Plan Measure Shared Priorities 12 on safe and equitable resource development, with a focus on mitigating increased human trafficking and gender-based violence. While they are not resourced to support an implementation table, they welcome engagement with the group through a half-day virtual session in 2026. For more information, please reach out to:

Sandia Wu

Deputy Director, MMIWG2S+ in Resource Development Policy Team

Natural Resources Canada

sandia.wu@nrcan-rncan.gc.ca

Joel-Jean Beauchemin
Director, Pathways to UN Declaration Implementation Directorate
Natural Resources Canada
joeljean.beauchemin@nrcan-rncan.gc.ca

Early Learning and Childcare

The Federal Secretariat on Early Learning and Child Care brings together governments, experts, and stakeholders to collaborate in designing and implementing a high-quality, affordable, flexible and inclusive Canada-wide early learning and child care (ELCC) system in collaboration with provincial, territorial and Indigenous partners. The Government of Canada has established a National Advisory Council (NAC) on ELCC which provides expert advice to Employment and Social Development Canada and serves as a forum for consultation on issues and challenges facing the ELCC sector. The Federal Secretariat will share the CEDAW implementation committee's recommendations 40(d) and 36(a) to the NAC for their awareness.

The Indigenous Early Learning and Child Care Secretariat works closely with First Nations, Inuit and Métis Nation partners through over 60 national, regional and bilateral partnership tables to support Indigenous-led decisions to achieve the vision set out in the Indigenous Early Learning and Child Care Framework.

Further input or inquiries are welcome via Chloe McIsaac, Policy Director (chloe.mcisaac@hrsdcc.gc.ca), and via Jessica Pautz, Policy Director (Jessica.pautz@hrsdcc-rhdcc.gc.ca) for Indigenous ELCC.

Housing

There are numerous engagement activities that have been completed, underway or planned (examples provided below), related to federal housing priorities and programming, which offer meaningful opportunities for feedback and participation. These include targeted engagement consultations such as on the design and implementation of Build Canada Homes and the National Housing Strategy renewal. These engagements are designed to gather input from a wide range of stakeholders, including Indigenous partners, other levels of government, housing providers, people with lived experience, and non-profit and community organizations. The Working Group's proposed housing table participants could be added to the list of potential stakeholders for upcoming engagement activities.

National Housing Strategy

- Launched in 2017, the National Housing Strategy (NHS) is a 10-year, \$115+ billion plan to give more people in Canada a place to call home. The NHS is scheduled to sunset in 2028-29.

- To inform NHS renewal, Housing, Infrastructure and Communities Canada (HICC) is developing an engagement strategy, including with provincial and territorial governments through the FPT Housing Forum and associated working groups.
- Stakeholder engagement to inform renewal will also include:
 - National/regional Indigenous Organizations; Modern Treaty and self-governing First Nations;
 - Housing providers, homelessness sector stakeholders and partners, industry stakeholders, and academics and experts; and
 - Canadians, including with vulnerable populations and people with lived experience (e.g., seniors, persons with disabilities, 2SLGBTQIA+ communities, racialized groups, people experiencing homelessness).

Build Canada Homes

- Regarding engagement on the design of Build Canada Homes, HICC has undertaken broad engagement and gathered insights from over 100 interested partners and stakeholders including but not limited to:
 - Private and community housing providers;
 - Provincial, territorial and municipal governments;
 - Indigenous governments and partners; and
 - Academics and research organizations.
- Consultations on a [market sounding guide](#) to refine the approach to Build Canada Homes was also conducted via the HICC website and over 600 submissions were received. Engagement activities will continue, and the feedback gathered will inform the design and implementation of Build Canada Homes.
- Ongoing engagement opportunities will be available to ensure inclusive participation, especially for Indigenous partners.

National Housing Council

- The [National Housing Council](#) is an independent advisory body that promotes participation and inclusion in the development of Canada's housing policy.
- The National Housing Council conducts [review panels](#) which are a human rights-based mechanism to examine systemic housing issues. Panels include public hearings and input from affected communities, experts, and advocacy groups. More information on reviews panels conducted/underway to date can be found on the [National Housing Council's website](#).

Federal Housing Advocate

- The [Federal Housing Advocate](#) is an independent, nonpartisan watchdog, whose mandate is to monitor the implementation of federal housing policies and assess their impact on persons who are members of vulnerable groups, persons with lived experience of housing need and persons with lived experience of homelessness.
- The Federal Housing Advocate can make recommendations to the government and other decision makers to improve Canada's housing laws, policies and programs.
- The Advocate also receives submissions from people or organizations across Canada on the systemic housing issues they are facing and makes recommendations on how to address them.
- The Advocate may review a systemic housing issue, or request that the National Housing Council establish a Review panel to hold a hearing to review any systemic housing issue.

HICC will proactively add the names of those identified in the table on Housing to their list of potential stakeholders and will reach out when engagement opportunities arise. Please send to FPTRightsEngagementDroitsFPT@pch.gc.ca the email contacts of those listed in this table.

Disability

The Office for Disability Issues of Employment and Social Development Canada (ESDC-ODI) will be engaging the disability community on the Concluding Observations from Canada's March 2025 appearance before the UN Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. Because the recommendations address issues related to women, it is possible there may be some cross-over in the discussion. The purpose of the engagement will be to hear the community's perspectives on its priority Concluding Observations and to discuss opportunities to collaborate on advancing them. ESDC would welcome the participation of up to two members of the Post-CEDAW Working Group. Please contact: accessible-canada@hrsdc-rhdcc.gc.ca.

Violence and Access to Justice

In terms of undertaking studies on the effects of the 2021 family law reform, the National Family Law Survey collects information to inform family law policy development in Canada. Historically, the survey was only administered to participants at the National Family Law Program Conference. A version of the survey is distributed to judges who preside over family law cases, another version is distributed to family law legal advisers, and a third version is distributed to other family justice professionals such as mediators, arbitrators, and parenting coordinators. The survey collects information from these stakeholders on the characteristics of their family law cases and their experience with family law issues. The survey is now closed. Results are not yet available.

In terms of human trafficking, Public Safety Canada is continuing to renew the National Strategy to Combat Human Trafficking. Findings and insights from these sessions were captured in the

[National Strategy to Combat Human Trafficking 2023-2025 Report](#), which was published in July 2025. The report also highlights initiatives and areas of progress during fiscal years 2023-2024 and 2024-2025 under the National Strategy's five pillars: empowerment, prevention, protection, prosecution, and partnerships. Additionally, in January 2025, the Government of Canada appointed Jennifer Richardson as the [Chief Advisor to Combat Human Trafficking](#), whose mandate includes engaging with key domestic and international stakeholders and Indigenous partners to identify best practices as well as opportunities for collaboration, intervention, and information sharing to help combat human trafficking. Ms. Richardson is now actively engaging with stakeholders, with opportunities — including for the proposed participants recommended by the Post-CEDAW Working Group — expected over the next 6–12 months; further input or inquiries are welcome via caht-cptp@ps-sp.gc.ca.

Extraterritorial responsibilities

Global Affairs Canada (GAC) has shared the following points of contact who can help facilitate outreach to subject matter experts in GAC's foreign policy lead areas: Jennifer Keeling (jennifer.keeling@international.gc.ca) as well as Nicole Brandt (nicole.brandt@international.gc.ca).

Immigration and Refugees

There are various engagement activities taking place on migration and refugee related topics, particularly those related to the human rights of migrants and refugees, and gender-based and intersectional discrimination.

Asylum Operations Consultative Committee (AOCC)

Immigration, Refugee and Citizenship Canada's (IRCC) Asylum Branch has begun hosting an Asylum Operations Consultative Committee (AOCC) as of May 2025, with key stakeholder groups (Canadian Council of Refugees, Legal Aid Ontario, Kinbrace, Association québécoise des avocats et avocates en droit de l'immigration as examples but not exhaustive) as a means of providing a platform for meaningful collaboration. The goal is to promote dialogue and allow for an exchange of information between IRCC and stakeholders in the operational space such as the asylum portal, the intake process, work permit issuance, pre-removal risk assessment, as well as discussions around known or emerging challenges and issues, updates on the program, etc.

The focus of the AOCC is to include stakeholders specific to those practicing in the legal space, including immigration practitioners that are familiar with the asylum process. This forum complements semi-annual roundtables that are also held with the Canadian Council for Refugees. IRCC is open about including other subject matter experts and amending their list of invitees. Please contact: Jacinthe Léveillé, Assistant Director, Asylum Program Division (jacinthe.leveille@cic.gc.ca).

From Borders to Belonging (FB2B)

IRCC's Resettlement, Family and Humanitarian Branch (RFH) leads the departmental consultations with FB2B, a civil society organization that brings together organizations and individuals who champion LGBTQI+ refugee rights, protection and settlement.

FB2B is an umbrella organization of several refugee resettlement and settlement organizations. Expansion of the roundtable would be subject to both IRCC and FB2B approval. Please contact: Abigail.Evans@cic.gc.ca.

Refugee Advisory Network Canada (RAN Canada)

RFH leads the departmental relationship with RAN Canada, a network that looks to further efforts to implement meaningful refugee participation in Canada, including by participating in Canada's delegations to international protection meetings and consulting with IRCC officials to develop priorities for these engagements.

Several consultations with RAN Canada are open to other stakeholders in refugee resettlement and humanitarian efforts. Please contact: Abigail.Evans@cic.gc.ca.

Stakeholder engagement for complementary pathways

RFH also leads the engagement on stakeholder engagement for complementary pathways. (**Note: this work mainly pertains to overcoming barriers in the application process for refugees/displaced persons and is not specific to women and girls.**) Refugees and displaced persons often face barriers (e.g., travel documents) in accessing regular migration pathways for education, labour or other. Complementary pathways are regular migration pathways with refugee-specific facilitation measures to help overcome some of the barriers that refugees would otherwise face when applying to regular migration pathways. To inform its policy development, especially related to Canada's [Economic Mobility Pathways Pilot](#) (EMPP), IRCC engages and consults regularly with stakeholders. Other subject matter experts on complementary pathways could be consulted. Please contact: David.LegerStCyr@cic.gc.ca.

Council of Newcomers

Following a broad-based engagement initiative titled "An immigration system for Canada's future" IRCC established a **Council of Newcomers** in 2023. This advisory body to the Deputy Minister (DM) consists of 11 newcomers with lived experience in immigration to program/policy development and improvements to service delivery. The Council of Newcomers brings together a diverse group of recent immigrants across different socioeconomic backgrounds, immigration programs (including refugees and asylum seekers), countries of origins. Establishing the Council supports the principle of "nothing about us without us" in democratic participation by empowering newcomers' voices to be heard directly by decision-makers in their own words. The DM of IRCC, along with relevant senior officials, engage regularly with Council members to gain a better understanding of the experiences and challenges faced by immigrants today.

For more information, please contact: Jordan Thompson (Jordan.Thompson@cic.gc.ca) or reach out to IRCC.CouncilofNewcomers-ConseilInxarrivants.IRCC@cic.gc.ca.

Policing and Incarceration

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police have provided the following table that provides the names of the people you could contact on various key initiatives/programs that were raised in the CEDAW Concluding Observations.

Name	Position & Unit	Key Initiatives/Programs	Email
Stéphanie Dumoulin	Director, Strategic Implementation Team, Culture and Gender-based Analysis Plus, RCMP Strategic Policy & Transformation (RCMP SPT)	Bastarache Report monitoring and reporting; Gender-Based Analysis Plus; RCMP workplace culture	stephanie.dumoulin@rcmp-grc.gc.ca
Sarah MacEachern	Manager, Culture Projects & Policy, Culture and Gender-based Analysis Plus, RCMP Strategic Policy & Transformation (RCMP SPT)		sarah.maceachern@rcmp-grc.gc.ca
Stephanie Boyles	Project Manager, Independent Centre for Harassment Resolution (ICHR)	Harassment resolution and workplace restoration	stephanie.boyles@rcmp-grc.gc.ca
Frederick Fontaine	Supt, Director of Conduct and Employment Requirements, Professional Responsibility Sector (PRS)	Conduct measures (discipline)	frederick.fontaine@rcmp-grc.gc.ca

Darryl Dawkins	Superintendent, Anti-Racism, Equity, Diversity and Inclusion Secretariat (AREDIS), Chief Human Resources Officer (CHRO)	Equity, Diversity and Inclusion (EDI) Strategy, Anti-Racism Strategy	darryl.dawkins@rcmp-grc.gc.ca
Angie Legault	Director, Workplace Well-being, Occupational Health & Safety, Chief Human Resources Officer (CHRO)	Informal Conflict Management Program, Well-being Ambassadors, and Peer 2 Peer (P2P) Program	Angie.Legault@rcmp-grc.gc.ca
Kim Nocita	Director, Member Benefits, Occupational Health & Safety, Chief Human Resources Officer (CHRO)	National Reintegration Program	Kim.Nocita@rcmp-grc.gc.ca

Further, if you would like to contact the Correctional Services Canada on the Concluding Observations of the CEDAW, please reach out to:

Ms. Brigitte Bouchard, Director General, Women Offender Sector at brigitte.bouchard@csc-scc.gc.ca.

Data

Statistic Canada is open to discussing opportunities to integrate discussions on the CEDAW Committee’s recommendations in future engagements. If you wish to discuss further, please contact: Timothy.Leonard@statcan.gc.ca and kristina.smith@statcan.gc.ca. You can also contact the Centre for Indigenous Statistics and Partnerships: CISP-Partnerships / CSPA-Partenariats (STATCAN) statcan.cisp-partnerships-cspa-partenariats.statcan@statcan.gc.ca.

Next Steps

Canadian Heritage welcomes further discussion with you on the opportunities provided and hope this is helpful to ensuring that your expertise is relayed in the forums where the substantive issues are being addressed within the federal government.

Provincial and Territorial Information and Points of Contacts

The links below are provided as examples of public platforms used by provincial and territorial governments to share information, publish documents, and announce engagement opportunities, including points of contact that may be used to initiate exchanges or discussions. These resources fall within the respective mandates of each government.

Alberta

- [News | Alberta.ca](#)
- <https://open.alberta.ca/publications>
 - [Contact government | Alberta.ca](#)

British Columbia

Family Law Act Modernization

The Ministry of Attorney General is undertaking a multi-year review of the *Family Law Act* to better supports families navigating separation, parenting arrangements, and family-justice processes. This review includes opportunities for public, stakeholder, and Indigenous engagement across several phases. For more information and to access engagement materials, please visit [Making family law better for families - Province of British Columbia](#).

Gender Equity Office (GEO)

The Gender Equity Office works to advance gender equity across the Province of British Columbia by supporting the Parliamentary Secretary for Gender Equity. The Office leads initiatives aimed at closing the gender pay gap through the implementation of pay transparency legislation, supporting government's action plan to address gender-based violence, and collaborating across ministries to expand transition housing and strengthen justice system responses for survivors.

Individuals and organizations interested in learning more about provincial gender equity initiatives, accessing resources, or exploring opportunities for collaboration may visit the GEO webpage at: <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/gender-equity>.

Systemic Review of Intimate Partner Violence

The Attorney General of British Columbia appointed Dr. Kim Stanton to lead an independent, systemic review of how the provincial legal system responds to intimate partner violence and sexual violence. The review examines the experiences of survivors, identifies barriers to access and justice, and assesses the roles of criminal, civil, family, and Indigenous legal systems in addressing gender-based violence.

The government has published updates, reports, and relevant statistics on the review’s dedicated webpage. These materials include background on the review, help and support resources for those affected by violence, and the reviewer’s findings. The Final Report (June 2025) sets out a detailed set of recommendations aimed at strengthening accountability, improving prevention, supporting community-based workers, and reforming policies and structures across the justice system.

For more information and access to reports, please visit the [Systemic Review of the Legal System’s Treatment of Sexual and Intimate Partner Violence](#) webpage.

Intimate Images Protection Services

The Intimate Images Protection Service provides coordinated, trauma-informed support to individuals in British Columbia whose intimate images have been shared—or threatened to be shared—without their consent. The service offers emotional support, information on legal rights, and guidance on steps available under the *Intimate Images Protection Act*, including applying for orders through the Civil Resolution Tribunal.

For more information or assistance, visit the Intimate Images Protection Service webpage: <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/safety/public-safety/intimate-images>

The National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls (MMIWG)

The Province of British Columbia continues to advance its commitments in response to the National Inquiry into MMIWG, whose 2019 Final Report called for transformative action to address the systemic causes of violence against Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA+ peoples.

Further resources and support services related to sexual exploitation, victim support, and youth programs are available through provincial and non-profit partners linked on the government’s MMIWG response page.

For more information, visit: <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/safety/crime-prevention/community-crime-prevention/taking-action-mmiwg>.

Accessibility Directorate

The Accessibility Directorate leads the Province of British Columbia’s implementation of the *Accessible British Columbia Act*, working in partnership with people with disabilities and community stakeholders to identify, remove, and prevent barriers to accessibility across government programs and services.

As part of this work, British Columbia collects public input on accessibility challenges to help shape future policies, standards, and services. Individuals can share their experiences directly with the Directorate through multiple accessible formats.

The Accessibility Feedback Form provides a structured way for people to report accessibility barriers encountered while accessing British Columbia’s government services. Feedback can be submitted online—via text, video, audio recording, or photos—and may also be provided by phone, email, mail, or through Video Relay Service and TDD options.

More information about the Accessibility Directorate can be found here:

<https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/governments/about-the-bc-government/initiatives/accessibility>.

To submit accessibility feedback, visit:

<https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/governments/about-the-bc-government/initiatives/accessibility/feedback>.

General British Columbia Government engagement opportunities

British Columbia Government Engagements Site (govTogetherBC)

This is the Province of British Columbia’s central hub for public engagement, providing a single location where individuals, communities, and organizations can learn about and participate in provincial engagement opportunities. The platform allows users to explore current and past engagements by topic, region, or status, and offers updates on how public input has informed government decisions, policies, and legislation.

Featuring hundreds of engagement initiatives across sectors since 2012, the site provides accessible pathways for British Columbians to share their perspectives on issues ranging from natural resource management and transportation to health, safety, housing, and family supports. New engagements are added regularly, and results from closed engagements are posted to help “close the feedback loop” between participants and government.

To explore current opportunities to participate, visit: <https://engage.gov.bc.ca/govtogetherbc/>.

Public Consultations of the Legislative Assembly

The Legislative Assembly of British Columbia hosts formal public consultations through its Parliamentary Committees, providing opportunities for individuals, organizations, and communities to contribute directly to legislative reviews, bill consideration, and provincial policy development. These consultations are managed through the Legislative Assembly’s Consultation Portal, where British Columbians can access open consultations, review past submissions, and participate in committee processes.

Through this portal, committees regularly invite written submissions, online responses, and presentations on a wide range of topics—including proposed legislation, electoral and democratic reform, budget priorities, and issue-specific reviews. Current and past consultations, as well as committee meeting schedules and related documents, are available to help participants understand the scope and objectives of each engagement.

To explore or participate in Legislative Assembly consultations, visit:

<https://consultation-portal.leg.bc.ca/>.

Statutory Officers of the Legislature Including the Office of the Human Rights Commissioner

British Columbia's Statutory Officers play a crucial role in ensuring government transparency, accountability, and oversight. These independent offices monitor and assess government programs, practices, decision-making, and compliance with provincial legislation. Officers are appointed by, and report directly to, the Legislative Assembly.

These offices frequently conduct public engagements, such as calls for submissions, consultations, public reports, investigations, and opportunities to provide feedback on systemic issues. To learn more about statutory officers and explore their ongoing public engagement opportunities, visit: <https://www.leg.bc.ca/learn/discover-your-legislature/statutory-officers>.

Manitoba

The Open Government Portal (OpenMB) provides individuals with a place to engage with government to share ideas, stories and knowledge. It is also an easy way to find government reports and data: [Province of Manitoba | Open MB](#). There are three streams of information available through the OpenMB portal:

- InfoMB: As part of its commitment to greater transparency and accountability, the Manitoba government releases certain types of information on the government website on a regular and proactive basis. Examples of available information includes ministerial mandate letters, departmental annual reports, departmental reports and statistics, and regulation consultations.
- Engage MB: Members of the public can discuss important topics, provide feedback on public policy, inform government decision-making via and register to participate in engagement opportunities on a variety of issues.
- DataMB: As part of its commitment to greater transparency and accountability, the Manitoba government is sharing data sets online.

In addition, recent news releases issued by the Manitoba government can be accessed at:

[Province of Manitoba | News Releases](#).

Members of the Post-CEDAW Working Group may also wish to access the website of Women and Gender Equity Manitoba: [Women and Gender Equity Manitoba | Province of Manitoba](#).

Newfoundland and Labrador

- [Government of Newfoundland and Labrador - Recent News Releases](#)
- [Contact - Justice and Public Safety](#)

- [EngageNL](#)

New Brunswick

- [GNB violence prevention programs – Women’s Equality](#)
- [Weaving Our Voices Together - New Brunswick’s Path to Safety for Indigenous Women, Girls, and 2SLGBTQQA+ People](#)

Northwest Territories

- **Government of the Northwest Territories (homepage):** [Government of Northwest Territories](#)

Advancing Gender Equality

The Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT) is committed to working with all Northerners and with partners across Canada to begin to address systemic causes of violence, inequality, and racism so that Indigenous women, girls and 2SLGBTQQA people can feel safe and empowered in our territory and in our country.

The GNWT reports annually on its “[Changing the Relationship: The GNWT Action Plan in response to the Calls for Justice on Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women, Girls, and 2SLGBTQQA+ People](#)”. More information can be found at: [Reports and Publications | Executive and Indigenous Affairs](#).

The [Family Information Liaison Unit](#) provides support and system-navigation to families who have missing and/or murdered family members

The GNWT has developed the “[Reclaiming the Capable Person: We Are All Capable Persons When We Have Community](#)”. GNWT’s Family Violence Strategic Framework on ending Family Violence in the NWT. Currently, the GNWT is working on the development of the Action Plan to be tabled in the Legislative Assembly in June 2026.

The GNWT administers the [National Action Plan to End Gender-based Violence](#) in partnership with Women and Gender Equality Canada on ending Gender-Based Violence in the NWT.

The GNWT supports initiatives designed to increase the number of women running for elected office in the NWT including the “She Can” social marketing campaign and The Campaign School for Women.

All Inquiries: EIA-FINComms@gov.nt.ca.

Public Engagement and Open Government

The GNWT has established a Public Engagement Web Portal as the primary platform for territorial public engagement opportunities. This portal supports the GNWT’s Open

Government Policy and aims to improve transparency, accessibility, and participation in government decision-making.

- **GNWT Public Engagement Portal (“Have Your Say”):** [Have Your Say - Government of Northwest Territories](#)

Through this portal, residents can access:

- Information on current, upcoming, and recently completed public engagement initiatives
- Open and closing dates for engagements
- Details on how to participate
- Background materials and summaries of engagement outcomes

The portal reflects the GNWT’s commitment to timely, transparent, and consistent sharing of information and to engage with residents on decisions being made across government.

Nova Scotia

Gender-Based Violence Division

Gender-based violence (GBV) remains a deeply entrenched issue in our society, affecting far too many individuals and families. We all have a role to play in ending it. The Nova Scotia Department of Justice recently established the Gender Based Violence Division to strengthen action to address GBV. Please reach out by emailing the GBVDivision@novascotia.ca for more information.

Nova Scotia Status of Women Office

At the Nova Scotia Status of Women Office, the future we envision includes healthy relationships and equity, structures and systems that connect and support people, and communities where healing and well-being are prioritized. We respect that organizations and individuals working in community understand the needs, barriers, and solutions to preventing gender-based violence and supporting those experiencing it. The Status of Women Office advances its vision of gender equality in Nova Scotia by:

- Ensuring that women and their children are safe from gender-based violence;
- Improving women’s economic security; and
- Encouraging women to participate in politics and leadership roles.

The Office can be reached at women@novascotia.ca. You can learn more on their [website](#).

Nunavut

Government of Nunavut – Public Information and Engagement

The Government of Nunavut provides public information on programs, services, and policy priorities through its central website. This includes social supports, family wellness frameworks, and public reporting documents such as business plans and annual reports that outline departmental mandates, priorities, and available services.

- **Government of Nunavut (homepage):** [Homepage | Government of Nunavut](#)

Government policies and funding programs:

An authoritative, department-by-department list of government policies, including information on how to apply for funding programs, is available at: [Policies | Government of Nunavut](#)

Contact information:

Members of the public may contact the Government of Nunavut directly through [Contact Us | Government of Nunavut](#).

Ontario

Human Rights in Ontario

The [Ontario Human Rights Commission \(OHRC\)](#) has developed the following guides to assist duty holders understand their rights and responsibilities under the Ontario Human Rights Code:

- [Human Rights-Based Approach to Policy and Program Development \(2023\)](#)
- [Guide to your rights and responsibilities under the Human Rights Code \(2013\)](#)

The [Office of Women’s Social and Economic Opportunity](#) within the Ministry of Community, Children and Social Services leads initiatives related to women in Ontario.

Indigenous Women and Girls

Ontario launched the [Indigenous programs and services finder](#) in 2024 to:

- increase awareness of provincially delivered Indigenous-specific programs and services that address the diverse needs of Indigenous peoples and communities; and
- provide a valuable starting point for Indigenous individuals, businesses and groups across various sectors to connect with available services and programs.

Survivors, dependents, families and populations at risk can use the Indigenous Programs and Services Finder to learn about supports available and how to access them.

[Pathways to Safety](#) is Ontario’s strategy that includes a whole of government response to the Final Report of the National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls. The ongoing implementation of the strategy supports preventing and ending violence against

Indigenous women, girls and 2SLGBTQIA+ people, and is informed by the Indigenous Women's Advisory Council, with representatives from 11 First Nation, Inuit, Métis and urban Indigenous organizations.

Through the [Indigenous Healing & Wellness Strategy](#) (IHWS), the Ministry of Health (MOH) is investing over \$67 million in 2025/26 and ongoing to support a continuum of 17 Indigenous designed and delivered programs and services that aim to reduce family violence and violence against Indigenous women and children, and improve Indigenous healing, health and wellness. Programs funded by MOH include but are not limited to:

- [Healing Lodges & Mental Health and Addictions Treatment and Healing Centres \(HLTCs\)](#) (\$30M in partnership with the Ministry of Children, Community and Social Services) – provide culturally responsive programming for youth, adults and families using a combination of therapeutic and Indigenous approaches to healing.
- [Indigenous Healthy Babies Healthy Children \(IHBHC\)](#) – MOH is investing over \$25 million over three years through the IHWS to enhance access to the IHBHC Program across over 170 Indigenous delivery sites. The IHBHC Program is a community-based initiative aimed at helping Indigenous families and children have a healthy start to life and laying a solid foundation for their future health, well-being and success. The total new annualized MOH investment for the IHBHC program is \$12.86M (2024/25 and ongoing).
- Funding for two [Specialized Mental Health & Addictions Indigenous Anti-Human Trafficking Liaisons](#) led by Ontario Native Women's Association (ONWA). The Liaisons provide targeted ongoing delivery supports to Indigenous organizations in communities and non-Indigenous agencies seeking to provide culturally appropriate services to Indigenous human trafficking survivors.

More details on the impact of Indian Residential Schools and how Ontario is working towards truth and reconciliation, and available supports for Survivors and families, can be found on [Ontario.ca](#).

[Family Information Liaison Units \(FILU\)](#) was established to support families of Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls and 2SLGBTQI+ people access available information about their loved ones from multiple government sources. FILU serves as a direct link between families, government agencies and police to provide families with a centralized resource to gather the information they are seeking about their loved one(s) while providing services with a trauma-informed and family-centered approach. Ontario's FILU facilitates Family Circles, which most often involve affected family members, the investigating police service, and the Office of the Chief Coroner. The Circles provide a trauma-informed, culturally relevant and safe space for families to ask questions and receive information about their loved one(s). The Circles can assist families to move forward in their healing process and also provide an opportunity to establish

trust between officials and family members. FILU has held over 100 family circles to date. In 2023, the FILU received increased support to also serve men and boys.

The [Family Well-Being Program](#) offers supports, community-based programming and safe spaces for Indigenous children, youth, families and community members. Supports that are available can vary because they are based on local needs and priorities. All supports are Indigenous-led, culturally-responsive and focused on prevention. The Family Well-Being program is offered in more than 200 service delivery sites.

Child Protection

If a child or youth under the age of 18 is in need of protection they can contact their local children's aid society (society). Moreover, anyone in Ontario who has reasonable grounds to suspect that a child is or may be in need of protection has a legal obligation to promptly report the suspicion and information upon which it is based directly to a local society. Services from societies include tailored supports for children and youth who identify as 2SLGBTQIA+, as well as Indigenous children and youth. For more information, please visit: [Report child abuse and neglect | ontario.ca](#).

Rights of 2SLGBTQIA+ people

The [OHRC](#) has issued the policies listed below relating to sexual orientation and gender identity:

- [Policy on discrimination and harassment because of sexual orientation \(2006\)](#)
- [Policy on preventing discrimination because of gender identity and gender expression \(2014\)](#)

OHRC and the Law Commission of Ontario created a [Human Rights AI Impact Assessment](#) in 2024. This tool is relevant in the context of a rise in online/cyber gender-based harassment and violence using fabricated sexual content that can be generated using AI technology and particularly targets women, trans people and gender diverse people.

Violence and Harassment

The OHRC has issued multiple resources (policy and fact sheets) relating to harassment in Ontario, including:

- [Policy on preventing sexual and gender-based harassment \(2013\)](#);
- [Sexual Harassment and the Ontario Human Rights Code](#) (2011); and
- [Sexual harassment in employment \(fact sheet\)](#).

Below are reports and background papers issued by OHRC related to violence and harassment:

- OHRC’s [Poverty Point of View Background paper \(2022\)](#) – includes a discussion on how poverty connects to increased rates of gender-based violence;
- [Not on the menu: OHRC inquiry report on sexualized and gender-based dress codes in restaurants \(2017\)](#); and
- [Policy position on sexualized and gender-specific dress codes \(2016\)](#).

In December 2023, Ontario announced Ontario’s Action Plan to End Gender-Based Violence, which is a four-year action plan to better respond to gender-based violence, build safer, healthier communities, and support women’s well-being and economic opportunities.

As part of [Ontario’s action plan to end gender-based violence](#), between August and October 2024, the Ministry of Children, Community and Social Services conducted a Call for Proposals to expand Ontario’s investments to reduce gender-based violence through innovative and evidence-based projects that meet local and community-specific needs. Through [OAP GBV Community Projects](#), the Ministry is investing approximately \$98 million over three years (2024-25 to 2026-27) in 85 new projects that focus on building safer communities, supporting survivors to rebuild their lives, and preventing violence through education and awareness.

Through the Ontario government’s [Gender-based violence](#) page, users can connect with a wide range of supports, including 24/7 confidential crisis helplines, emergency shelters and women’s shelters, sexual assault centres, and culturally appropriate healing lodges for Indigenous women.

The page also provides access to mental health counselling, legal advice, financial assistance, affordable housing support, and specialized services for children and youth. Additionally, it links to hospital-based domestic violence treatment centres, a Victim Services Directory for local programs, and safety resources such as internet-use tips. These supports aim to address immediate safety needs, long-term recovery, and culturally sensitive care for survivors. To connect with support for victims and survivors of gender-based violence and learn about the action we are taking to keep people safe please visit [Gender-based violence | ontario.ca](#).

Information is also available through the Ontario government’s [Connect with supports for survivors of violence](#) page where users can access a wide range of free and confidential services.

The [Victim/Witness Assistance Program \(VWAP\)](#), supports victims and witnesses of crime to increase their understanding of, and participation in, the criminal court process.

Human Trafficking

In May 2025, Ontario announced a renewal of the province’s strategy to combat human trafficking and the sexual exploitation of children and youth. This was accompanied by an investment of more than \$345 million over five years (2025 to 2030), bringing Ontario’s total commitment to more than \$650 million invested over 10 years.

The renewed strategy continues to invest in actions under the four pillars of the strategy:

- Raising awareness of the issue;
- Protecting victims and intervening early;
- Supporting survivors; and
- Holding offenders accountable.

The Strategy includes an investment of \$100 million in community-based services for victims and survivors of human trafficking for the duration of the strategy:

- The Community Supports Fund invests in initiatives to better meet the demand for dedicated services, enable frontline providers to reach and target underserved groups (including survivors of human trafficking who are Indigenous, and Indigenous children and youth who have been sexually exploited) and ensure the delivery of specialized supports, including survivor-led programming and direct services for children and youth who have been sexually exploited.
- The Indigenous-Led Initiatives Fund invests in initiatives to better meet the demand for Indigenous designed and delivered culturally specific services and enable frontline providers to reach and target underserved groups including children and youth, 2SLGBTQ+ victims and survivors who are Indigenous and Inuit communities.

At this time, funding for anti-human trafficking services and supports has been fully allocated up to and including 2030.

Please check: <https://www.ontario.ca/page/available-funding-opportunities-ontario-government> in case new funding opportunities become available.

To learn more about existing Anti-Human Trafficking services and supports please visit: [Anti-human trafficking services and supports | ontario.ca](#).

Disability

OHRC provided a policy in 2016 related to disability, [Policy on ableism and discrimination based on disability](#), which includes a discussion on the intersection of gender and disability in the discrimination faced by women and girls with disabilities.

Through the EnAbling Change Program (ECP), non-profit organizations and municipalities were funded to deliver outreach and education projects to promote awareness and education among their networks. As part of the 2018/2019 EnAbling Change Program, Springtide Resources created a resource guide and video to address the challenges that women with disabilities face in shelters in Ontario. The resources were to be distributed to the 177 women's shelters across Ontario.

Springtide Resources 2018-2019 ECP project addressed challenges faced by older women with disabilities and Deaf women accessing the Violence Against Women Shelter system in Ontario. Their project examined barriers those communities face, and they published a resource guide with promising practices to allow for a more inclusive and accessible experience for women with disabilities experiencing violence. This information can be found in the [Accessibility for Ontarians with Disabilities Act 2018 Annual Report](#).

Seniors

The [Seniors Guide](#) is a comprehensive government resource designed for Ontario residents aged 55 and up—as well as their caregivers and service providers. It outlines key supports available provincially and federally, including resources on elder abuse, scams and frauds, and staying safe and secure, which benefits older women.

Elder Abuse Prevention Ontario (EAPO) delivers activities that support elder abuse prevention awareness, build community capacity, and increases public education to address the rise of elder abuse cases. EAPO delivers sector-specific training for front-line responders and service professionals to enhance their ability to recognize, respond, and appropriately support older adults at risk of, or experiencing, abuse. EAPO also provides a variety of training tools online, including modules such as “Intervention Guidelines for Service Providers and Partners in Care” and “Violence Against Older Women Training Modules”. More information can be found at: [Home - Elder Abuse Prevention Ontario](#).

Access to Justice

In collaboration with the Ontario Court of Justice (OCJ), Ontario’s [Justice Centres](#) are a community court model that combines criminal court processes with wrap-around, multi-sectors supports to target the root causes of crime, reduce re-offending, increase public safety and improve outcomes for justice-involved individuals, victims, survivors and families. Central to the Justice Centre model is a commitment to a systems-wide approach to gender-based violence, including through trauma-informed, community-based, cross agency services and supports for victims and survivors of crime.

- In partnership with the OCJ, First Nations leadership, Elders, justice sector partners and community, the Kenora Justice Centre model for accused persons (aged 12-24) integrates culturally-relevant, Indigenous-led and healing-centred services for Indigenous youth and young adults charged with intimate partner violence (IPV) related offences, including Indigenous women and girls who have experienced or witnessed trauma and/or violence.
- The London Justice Centre includes an integrated intimate partner violence model for young adults (18-24), with tailored, community-based supports and services for both survivors of crime as well as accused persons, alongside procedural innovations to prioritize safety and reduce the risk of offending.

- In the Downtown East Justice Centre, the Justice Centre model has expanded to include a gender-responsive approach with tailored programming and support for justice-involved women, many of whom have experienced trauma and victimization impacting their ability to engage with critical, life-saving services.

The Ontario Ministry of the Attorney General's [Indigenous Justice Division](#) (IJD) supports Indigenous communities and organizations across Ontario to design and deliver restorative justice programs grounded in Indigenous legal traditions. These programs emphasize accountability, healing, and community-based resolution, and support alternatives to the formal criminal justice system that are responsive to the needs of Indigenous women and families. IJD supports Gladue and Indigenous Courtwork programs that assist Indigenous people, including Indigenous women, in navigating the criminal and family justice systems, accessing culturally appropriate supports, and ensuring courts receive relevant background information in decision-making. IJD also delivers Bimickaway, which is a comprehensive Indigenous cultural competency training program for justice-sector professionals, developed with Indigenous communities and Elders to address systemic discrimination and improve justice outcomes.

Police Oversight

The *Community Safety and Policing Act, 2019* (CSPA) established the Inspector General of Policing. The Inspector General of Policing responds to complaints about adequate and effective policing, the policies of boards, procedures established by chiefs of police and allegations of misconduct concerning police service board members. Please see the Inspector General of Policing [website](#) for more information.

Under the CSPA, the Law Enforcement Complaints Agency receives, screens and investigates complaints from the public about the conduct of police officers, special constables of the Niagara Parks Commission and peace officers in the Legislative Protective Service. In addition, the Complaints Director has the authority to initiate an investigation in the absence of a public complaint if it is in the public interest to do so. The Complaints Director also has the ability to conduct systemic reviews of matters that are related to police misconduct. More information on the role of the Complaints Director is available through the Law Enforcement Complaints Agency [website](#).

Poverty

[Building a Strong Foundation for Success: Reducing Poverty in Ontario \(2020-2025\)](#) is Ontario's five-year plan to reduce poverty.

Ontario provides supports to low-to-moderate income individuals with property taxes and the sales tax on energy through the [Ontario Trillium Benefit](#) which may include single female head of household families.

The [Indigenous Energy Support Program \(IESP\)](#) promotes broad equitable participation in Ontario's energy sector for First Nation and Métis communities and First Nation and Métis organizations by supporting community capacity building, including energy planning and energy infrastructure development, as well as the building of energy knowledge and awareness, and skills related to energy projects. The [First Nations Delivery Credit \(FNDC\)](#) in Ontario provides on-reserve First Nation residents with a 100% credit for electricity delivery charges (distribution and transmission costs) on their hydro bills, eliminating that specific cost to address unique affordability challenges.

Prince Edward Island

- <https://www.princeedwardisland.ca/en/publications>
- <https://www.princeedwardisland.ca/en/news>

Quebec

Information on the actions taken by Quebec to monitor the implementation of its international human rights commitments is available on the Québec.ca portal.

- [Droits de la personne dans les engagements internationaux et action internationale du Québec | Gouvernement du Québec](https://www.quebec.ca/gouvernement/relation-internationales/droits-personne-international)<https://www.quebec.ca/gouvernement/relation-internationales/droits-personne-international> [Available in French Only]

Saskatchewan

- [News and Media | Government | Government of Saskatchewan](#)
- [Government of Saskatchewan Publications](#)
 - [Contact the Government of Saskatchewan | Government of Saskatchewan](#)
 - [Public Engagement | Government | Government of Saskatchewan](#)

Yukon

The Government of Yukon provides public access to information on territorial policies, programs, services, and engagement opportunities through its central website and dedicated public engagement platforms.

Public Engagements – Government of Yukon: <https://yukon.ca/en/engagements>

- This portal allows residents to take part in government engagement projects, provide feedback on initiatives, and review the results of completed engagements. Users can search for specific engagements or browse by topic and status.

Our Promise to You – Government of Yukon: [Our promise to you | Yukon.ca](#)

- This page outlines the Government of Yukon’s commitment to public engagement and provides information on how residents can share input through online tools or by phone.

Public engagement contact numbers:

- 867-667-5811 / 867-667-5812
- Toll-free (Yukon, NWT, Nunavut): 1-800-661-0408

Informations et points de contact fédéraux

Le gouvernement du Canada est heureux de fournir quelques informations en réponse au Cadre de mise en œuvre de suivi de la CEDEF proposé, dans un esprit de transparence et d'engagement commun à trouver des solutions pour améliorer davantage les possibilités de dialogue sur les obligations internationales du Canada en matière de droits de la personne au sein du gouvernement fédéral.

Comme vous le savez peut-être, le ministère de Femmes et Égalité des genres (FEGC), en tant que responsable fédéral de la CEDEF, travaille en étroite collaboration avec les ministères et les organismes fédéraux sur les questions soulevées dans les recommandations du Comité de la CEDEF. L'objectif est de s'assurer que chaque bureau est informé de ces recommandations et comprend son rôle respectif dans leur mise en œuvre. FEGC compile et consolide actuellement des évaluations préliminaires et des mises à jour sur les progrès réalisés pour chaque recommandation.

En examinant votre proposition, Patrimoine canadien (PCH) a examiné les informations préliminaires compilées par FEGC et a mené des actions ciblées auprès de plusieurs ministères et organismes fédéraux ayant fourni des contributions. Cette sensibilisation visait à évaluer, auprès des responsables fédéraux, la faisabilité de la mise en œuvre des tables que vous avez proposées.

Grâce à cette démarche, il a été déterminé que des tables de mise en œuvre dédiées aux recommandations de la CEDEF et de l'EPU ne sont pas actuellement réalisables en raison de contraintes de ressources. Cependant, il existe de nombreuses possibilités pour les membres de votre groupe de travail de s'engager de manière significative au moyen des mécanismes existants. Ces mécanismes traitent de plusieurs enjeux prioritaires identifiés par votre groupe de travail et offrent des occasions structurées de dialogue et de rétroaction sur les initiatives gouvernementales.

On prévoit que ces possibilités d'engagement pourraient contribuer à renforcer la collaboration entre les membres du Groupe de travail sur le suivi de l'examen de la CEDEF et les experts fédéraux en la matière, favorisant un dialogue constructif et garantissant que les recommandations de l'ONU en matière de droits de la personne soient davantage intégrées aux discussions politiques. Les possibilités disponibles pour votre participation sont décrites ci-dessous.

Mécanisme national

Comme certains membres de votre coalition le savent, Patrimoine canadien, en tant que Secrétariat du Mécanisme national de mise en œuvre, d'établissement de rapports et de suivi du Canada, a déjà commencé à travailler pour établir un Comité consultatif externe pour

soutenir le Cadre fédéral de mise en œuvre des droits de la personne axé sur la surveillance et le suivi des recommandations reçues. Cela répond directement à la proposition identifiée dans le tableau de mise en œuvre A : Mécanisme national. Le processus participatif sera ouvert, et les candidats proposés dans ce tableau de mise en œuvre seront pris en compte dans le cadre du processus de sélection plus large pour la composition du Comité consultatif. Le Comité consultatif proposé servirait de mécanisme au niveau fédéral pour un engagement structuré et continu avec les organisations de la société civile (OSC) à travers les sept traités fondamentaux des Nations Unies (ONU) sur les droits de la personne auxquels le Canada est partie, ainsi que pour l'EPU. Le Comité consultatif conseillerait le gouvernement du Canada sur les améliorations itératives à apporter à la mise en œuvre, à la production de rapports et au suivi en vertu du Cadre fédéral de mise en œuvre des droits de la personne, ainsi que sur les efforts d'engagement. Nous transmettrons en temps voulu l'appel public aux participants à ce groupe de travail. En attendant, n'hésitez pas à contacter fptringhtsengagementdroitsfpt@pch.gc.ca si vous avez des questions.

Femmes, filles et personnes bispirituelles autochtones disparues et assassinées (FFADA2E) : Recommandations concernant l'enquête nationale sur FFADA2E appels à la justice, ainsi que les appels à l'action de la Commission vérité et réconciliation

Relations Couronne-Autochtones et Affaires du Nord Canada (RCAANC) dispose d'un Secrétariat dédié au FFADA qui travaille en étroite collaboration avec les partenaires autochtones pour informer et soutenir la mise en œuvre des Appels à la justice. Le Secrétariat des FFADA est disponible pour rencontrer les membres proposés du Groupe de travail sur le suivi de l'examen de la CEDEF. Cette réunion pourrait servir d'opportunité pour mieux comprendre la nature des discussions que le groupe souhaite mener, partager des informations sur les mécanismes d'engagement existants et fournir un aperçu du rôle et des activités du Secrétariat. Veuillez contacter le secrétariat du FFADA à ffada-mmwig@rcaanc-cirnac.gc.ca si vous souhaitez organiser une réunion.

Discrimination sexuelle selon la *Loi sur les Indiens*

Services aux Autochtones Canada est ouvert à rencontrer les participants du tableau proposé sur la Loi sur les Indiens afin de discuter des modifications apportées à la *Loi relative* au seuil de la deuxième génération et aux seuils de vote de l'article 10. Les membres peuvent contacter Reforme-de-linscription-Registration-Reform@sac-isc.gc.ca. Ils sont également invités à visiter [la page Web du Processus de collaboration](#).

Extraction des ressources et violence contre les femmes autochtones

Ressources naturelles Canada continue de diriger les efforts fédéraux pour répondre aux appels des FFADA2E+ à la justice concernant le développement des ressources (13.1-13.5) et faire avancer les priorités partagées 12 du Plan d'action de la Loi sur la Déclaration des Nations Unies sur les droits des peuples autochtones pour le développement sûr et équitable des ressources, en mettant l'accent sur l'atténuation de l'augmentation de la traite des personnes et de la

violence fondée sur le genre. Bien qu'il ne dispose pas de ressources pour soutenir une table de mise en œuvre, le ministère est heureux de s'engager avec le groupe dans le cadre d'une séance virtuelle d'une demi-journée en 2026. Pour plus d'informations, veuillez contacter :

Sandia Wu

Directeur adjoint, FFADA2E+ dans l'équipe de politique de développement des ressources
Ressources naturelles Canada
sandia.wu@nrcan-rncan.gc.ca

Joel-Jean Beauchemin

Directeur, Direction de la mise en œuvre de la Déclaration des Nations Unies
Ressources naturelles Canada
joeljean.beauchemin@nrcan-rncan.gc.ca

Apprentissage et garde de jeunes enfants

Le Secrétariat fédéral responsable de l'apprentissage et de la garde des jeunes enfants réunit les gouvernements, les experts et les parties prenantes afin qu'ils collaborent à la conception et à la mise en œuvre d'un système pancanadien d'apprentissage et de garde des jeunes enfants (AGJE) de grande qualité, abordable, souple et inclusif, en collaboration avec des partenaires provinciaux, territoriaux et autochtones. Le gouvernement du Canada a mis en place un Conseil consultatif national (CCN) sur l'AGJE, qui fournit des conseils d'experts à Emploi et Développement social Canada et sert de forum de consultation sur les enjeux et défis auxquels fait face le secteur de l'AGJE. Le Secrétariat fédéral transmettra les recommandations 40(d) et 36(a) du CEDEF au CCN pour information.

Le Secrétariat d'apprentissage et de la garde des jeunes enfants autochtones travaille en étroite collaboration avec les partenaires des Premières Nations, des Inuits et des Métis à travers plus de 60 tables de partenariats nationales, régionales et bilatérales pour appuyer les décisions dirigées par les Autochtones afin de réaliser la vision énoncée dans le Cadre d'apprentissage et de garde des jeunes enfants autochtones.

Toute contribution ou demande de renseignements supplémentaires est la bienvenue auprès de Chloe McIsaac, directrice des politiques (chloe.mcisaac@hrsdcc.gc.ca), et Jessica Pautz, directrice des politiques (Jessica.pautz@hrsdcc.gc.ca) pour l'AGJE autochtone.

Logement

De nombreuses activités d'engagement ont été menées, en cours ou planifiées (exemples ci-dessous), liées aux priorités et programmes fédéraux en matière de logement, offrant des possibilités significatives de rétroaction et de participation. Cela inclut des consultations ciblées et des activités d'engagement, telles que celles portant sur la conception et la mise en œuvre de Maisons Canada et le renouvellement de la Stratégie nationale du logement (SNL). Ces engagements visent à recueillir les contributions d'un large éventail d'acteurs, y compris des

partenaires autochtones, d'autres niveaux de gouvernement, des fournisseurs de logements, des personnes ayant une expérience vécue, ainsi que des organisations à but non lucratif et communautaires. Les participants proposés par le Groupe de travail à la table de logement pourraient être ajoutés à la liste des parties prenantes potentielles pour les prochaines activités d'engagement.

Stratégie nationale du logement

- Lancée en 2017, la SNL est un plan de 10 ans de plus de 115 milliards de dollars visant à offrir à plus de personnes au Canada un endroit où elles peuvent se sentir chez elles. La SNL est prévue jusqu'à la fin de l'exercice 2028-2029.
- Pour orienter le renouvellement de la SNL, Logement, Infrastructures et Collectivités Canada élabore une stratégie d'engagement, notamment avec les gouvernements provinciaux et territoriaux via le Forum FPT sur le logement et les groupes de travail associés.
- L'engagement des parties prenantes visant à orienter le renouvellement comprendra également :
 - Les organisations autochtones nationales/régionales ; les Premières Nations autonomes et les signataires de traités modernes;
 - Les fournisseurs de logements, les intervenants et les partenaires du secteur de l'itinérance, les intervenants de l'industrie, ainsi que les universitaires et les experts;
 - Les Canadiens, y compris les populations vulnérables et les personnes ayant une expérience vécue (par exemple, les personnes âgées, les personnes en situation de handicap, les communautés 2ELGBTQIA+, les groupes racialisés, les personnes en situation d'itinérance).

Maisons Canada

- En ce qui concerne l'engagement sur la conception de Maisons Canada, Logement, Infrastructures et Collectivités Canada (LICC) a entrepris une vaste consultation et a recueilli les points de vue de plus de 100 partenaires et parties prenantes intéressées, y compris, sans s'y limiter:
 - Des fournisseurs de logements privés et communautaires;
 - Des gouvernements provinciaux, territoriaux et municipaux;
 - Des gouvernements et partenaires autochtones; et
 - Des universitaires et des organisations de recherche.
- Des consultations sur un [guide de sondage](#) du marché visant à peaufiner l'approche de construction de logements au Canada ont également été menées sur le site Web de

LICC, et plus de 600 soumissions ont été reçues. Les activités d'engagement se poursuivront, et les commentaires recueillis éclaireront la conception et la mise en œuvre de Maisons Canada.

- Des possibilités d'engagement continu seront offertes pour garantir une participation inclusive, en particulier pour les partenaires autochtones.

Conseil national du logement

- Le [Conseil national du logement](#) est un organisme consultatif indépendant qui promeut la participation et l'inclusion dans l'élaboration de la politique canadienne en matière de logement.
- Le Conseil national du logement organise [des commissions d'examen](#), qui sont un mécanisme fondé sur les droits de la personne pour examiner les problèmes systémiques liés au logement. Les comités d'examen comprennent des auditions publiques et des contributions des communautés concernées, d'experts et de groupes de défense. Plus d'informations sur les panels d'examen menés ou en cours à ce jour sont disponibles sur le [site Web du Conseil national du logement](#).

Défenseure fédérale du logement

- La défenseure [fédérale du logement](#) joue le rôle de mécanisme de surveillance indépendant et non partisan dont le mandat est de surveiller la mise en œuvre des politiques fédérales de logement et d'évaluer leur impact sur les personnes issues de groupes vulnérables, les personnes ayant une expérience vécue de besoins en logement et celles ayant vécu une situation d'itinérance.
- La défenseure fédérale du logement peut formuler des recommandations au gouvernement et aux autres décideurs pour améliorer les lois, politiques et programmes du Canada en matière de logement.
- La défenseure reçoit également des soumissions de personnes ou d'organismes à travers le Canada sur les problèmes systémiques de logement auxquels ils sont confrontés et formule des recommandations sur la manière d'y remédier.
- Le défenseur peut examiner un problème systémique de logement ou demander au Conseil national du logement de créer un Comité d'examen pour tenir une audience afin d'examiner tout problème systémique de logement.

Le LICC ajoutera de manière proactive les noms des personnes identifiées dans le tableau sur le logement à sa liste des parties prenantes potentielles et communiquera avec elles lorsque des occasions d'engagement se présenteront. Veuillez envoyer à FPTRightsEngagementDroitsFPT@pch.gc.ca les coordonnées des personnes énumérées dans ce tableau.

Handicap

Le Bureau de la condition des personnes handicapées d'Emploi et du Développement social Canada (BCPH - EDSC) s'engagera avec la communauté des personnes handicapées au sujet des observations finales à la suite de la comparution du Canada en mars 2025 devant le Comité des droits des personnes handicapées des Nations Unies. Étant donné que les recommandations abordent des questions liées aux femmes, il est possible qu'il y ait un certain chevauchement dans la discussion. L'objectif de la discussion sera d'entendre les points de vue de la communauté sur ses observations finales prioritaires et de discuter des possibilités de collaboration pour les faire progresser. EDSC accueillerait favorablement la participation de jusqu'à deux membres du Groupe de travail sur le suivi de l'examen du CEDEF. Veuillez contacter : accessible-canada@hrsdc-rhdcc.gc.ca.

Violence et accès à la justice

En ce qui concerne la réalisation d'études sur les effets de la réforme du droit de la famille de 2021, l'Enquête nationale sur le droit de la famille recueille des informations pour éclairer l'élaboration des politiques en droit de la famille au Canada. Historiquement, le sondage n'était administré qu'aux participants de la conférence nationale du programme de droit de la famille. Une version du sondage est distribuée aux juges qui président des causes en droit de la famille, une autre aux conseillers juridiques en droit de la famille et une troisième version à d'autres professionnels de la justice familiale tels que les médiateurs, les arbitres et les coordonnateurs parentaux. L'enquête recueille des renseignements auprès de ces intervenants sur les caractéristiques de leurs dossiers de droit de la famille et leur expérience à l'égard des questions de droit de la famille. Le sondage est maintenant terminé. Les résultats ne sont pas encore disponibles.

En matière de traite des personnes, Sécurité publique Canada continue de renouveler la Stratégie nationale de lutte contre la traite des personnes. Les résultats et perspectives de ces sessions ont été recueillis dans le [rapport 2023-2025 de la Stratégie nationale de lutte contre la traite des personnes](#), publié en juillet 2025. Le rapport souligne également les initiatives et les domaines dans lesquels des progrès ont été réalisés au cours des exercices 2023-2024 et 2024-2025 dans le cadre des cinq piliers de la Stratégie nationale : autonomisation, prévention, protection, poursuites et partenariats. De plus, en janvier 2025, le gouvernement du Canada a nommé Jennifer Richardson [conseillère principale pour la lutte contre la traite des personnes](#), dont le mandat inclut la collaboration avec les principaux acteurs nationaux et internationaux ainsi que les partenaires autochtones afin d'identifier les meilleures pratiques ainsi que des possibilités de collaboration, d'intervention et de partage d'informations pour aider à lutter contre la traite des personnes. Mme Richardson s'engage désormais activement avec les parties prenantes, avec des possibilités — y compris pour les participants proposés recommandés par le Groupe de travail sur le suivi de l'examen du CEDEF — attendues au cours des 6 à 12 prochains mois.

Toute contribution ou demande de renseignements supplémentaires est la bienvenue à l'adresse caht-cptp@ps-sp.gc.ca.

Responsabilités extraterritoriales

Affaires mondiales Canada (AMC) a partagé les points de contact suivants pouvant faciliter la sensibilisation auprès des experts dans les domaines de responsabilité de la politique étrangère d'AMC : Jennifer Keeling (jennifer.keeling@international.gc.ca) ainsi que Nicole Brandt (nicole.brandt@international.gc.ca).

Immigration et réfugiés

Diverses activités d'engagement sont en cours sur des sujets liés à la migration et aux réfugiés, en particulier sur des questions liées aux droits de la personne des migrants et des réfugiés, ainsi qu'à la discrimination fondée sur le genre et à la discrimination intersectionnelle.

Comité consultatif des opérations d'asile (CCOA)

La section asile de l'Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada (IRCC) a commencé à accueillir un Comité consultatif sur les opérations d'asile (CCOA) depuis mai 2025, avec des groupes clés de parties prenantes (Conseil canadien des réfugiés, Aide juridique Ontario, Kinbrace, Association québécoise des avocats et avocates en droit de l'immigration, à titre d'exemples non exhaustifs) comme moyen de fournir une plateforme de collaboration significative.

L'objectif est de promouvoir le dialogue et de permettre un échange d'informations entre IRCC et les parties prenantes du domaine opérationnel telles que le portail d'asile, le processus d'accueil, la délivrance du permis de travail, l'évaluation des risques avant renvoi, ainsi que des discussions sur les défis et enjeux connus ou émergents, des mises à jour sur le programme, etc.

L'objectif du CCOA est d'inclure des parties prenantes spécifiques, notamment celles qui exercent dans l'espace juridique, y compris les praticiens de l'immigration familiers avec le processus d'asile.

Ce forum s'ajoute aux tables rondes semestrielles qui se tiennent également avec le Conseil canadien pour les réfugiés. IRCC est ouvert à l'inclusion d'autres experts du domaine et à la modification de sa liste d'invités. Veuillez contacter : Jacinthe Léveillé, Sous-directeur, Division du Programme d'Asile (jacinthe.leveille@cic.gc.ca)

Appartenir au-delà des frontières (FB2B)

La Direction générale de la réinstallation, de la famille et de l'action humanitaire (RFAH) d'IRCC dirige les consultations ministérielles avec FB2B, une organisation de la société civile qui rassemble des organisations et des individus défendant les droits, la protection et la réinstallation des réfugiés LGBTQI+.

FB2B est une organisation faîtière regroupant plusieurs organisations de réinstallation et d'établissement de réfugiés. L'élargissement de la table ronde serait soumis à l'approbation à la fois par IRCC et FB2B. Veuillez contacter : Abigail.Evans@cic.gc.ca

Réseau de conseils aux réfugiés Canada (RAN Canada)

RFAH dirige la relation ministérielle avec le RAN, un réseau qui cherche à poursuivre les efforts visant à mettre en œuvre une participation significative des réfugiés au Canada, notamment en participant aux délégations canadiennes lors de réunions internationales sur la protection et en consultant les représentants d'IRCC afin de définir les priorités de ces engagements.

Plusieurs consultations avec le RAN Canada sont ouvertes à d'autres parties prenantes œuvrant dans le domaine de la réinstallation des réfugiés et les efforts humanitaires. Veuillez contacter : Abigail.Evans@cic.gc.ca.

Engagement des parties prenantes pour des voies complémentaires

La RFAH dirige également l'engagement sur la mobilisation des parties prenantes pour des voies complémentaires.

(*Remarque : Ce travail concerne principalement l'élimination des obstacles dans le processus de demande pour les réfugiés/personnes déplacées et ne concerne pas uniquement les femmes et les filles. *)

Les réfugiés et les personnes déplacées sont souvent confrontés à des obstacles (par exemple, l'absence de documents de voyage) pour accéder aux voies migratoires régulières à des fins d'éducation, de travail ou à d'autres fins. Les voies complémentaires sont des voies de migration régulières avec des mesures de facilitation spécifiques aux réfugiés pour aider à surmonter certains obstacles auxquels les réfugiés seraient autrement confrontés lors de leur demande dans le cadre des voies migratoires régulières. Pour informer l'élaboration de ses politiques, notamment en lien avec le [projet pilote des voies de mobilité économique](#) (PVAME) du Canada, IRCC collabore et consulte régulièrement les parties prenantes.

D'autres experts dans le domaine des voies complémentaires pourraient être consultés. Veuillez contacter : David.LegerStCyr@cic.gc.ca.

Conseil des Nouveaux Arrivants

À la suite d'une vaste initiative d'engagement intitulée « Un système d'immigration pour l'avenir du Canada », IRCC a créé un Conseil des nouveaux arrivants en 2023. Cet organe consultatif du sous-ministre est composé de 11 nouveaux arrivants ayant une expérience vécue en matière d'immigration, de développement de programmes/politiques et d'améliorations de la prestation des services. Le Conseil des Nouveaux Arrivants rassemble un groupe diversifié d'immigrants récents issus de différents milieux socio-économiques, de programmes d'immigration (y compris réfugiés et demandeurs d'asile) et de pays d'origine. La création du

Conseil soutient le principe « rien pour nous sans nous » dans la participation démocratique en permettant aux nouveaux arrivants de se faire entendre directement par les décideurs, dans leurs propres mots. Le sous-ministre d'IRCC, avec les hauts responsables concernés, s'engage régulièrement avec les membres du Conseil afin de mieux comprendre les expériences et les défis auxquels font face les immigrants aujourd'hui.

Pour plus d'informations, veuillez contacter : Jordan Thompson (Jordan.Thompson@cic.gc.ca) ou IRCC.CouncilofNewcomers-Conseilnvxarrivants.IRCC@cic.gc.ca.

Police et incarcération

La Gendarmerie royale du Canada a fourni le tableau suivant qui donne les noms des personnes que vous pouvez contacter au sujet de divers programmes et initiatives clés soulevées dans les observations finales de la CEDEF.

Nom	Position & Unité	Initiatives/programmes clés	Messagerie électronique
Stéphanie Dumoulin	Directrice, Équipe de mise en œuvre stratégique, Culture et Analyse comparative entre les genres plus, GRC Politique stratégique et transformation (GRC PST)	Suivi et rapport du rapport Bastarache ; Analyse comparative entre les genres plus; Culture de travail de la GRC	stephanie.dumoulin@rcmp-grc.gc.ca
Sarah MacEachern	Gestionnaire, Projets culturels et politiques, Culture et Analyse comparative entre les genres plus, GRC Politique stratégique et transformation (GRC PST)		sarah.maceachern@rcmp-grc.gc.ca
Stephanie Boyles	Cheffe de projet, Centre indépendant pour	Résolution du harcèlement et rétablissement du lieu	stephanie.boyles@rcmp-grc.gca

	la résolution du harcèlement (CIRH)	de travail	
Frédéric Fontaine	Surintendant, Directeur de la conduite et des exigences en emploi, Secteur de la responsabilité professionnelle (SRP)	Mesures de conduite (discipline)	frederick.fontaine@rcmp-grc.gc.ca
Darryl Dawkins	Surintendant, Secrétariat à la lutte contre le racisme, l'équité, la diversité et l'inclusion (REDI), Directeur des ressources humaines (DRH)	Stratégie d'Équité, Diversité et Inclusion (EDI), Stratégie Anti-Racisme	darryl.dawkins@rcmp-grc.gc.ca
Angie Legault	Directrice, Bien-être au travail, Santé et Sécurité au travail, Directrice des ressources humaines (DRH)	Programme de gestion informelle des conflits, Ambassadeurs du mieux-être et Programme des pairs 2 pairs (P2P)	Angie.Legault@rcmp-grc.gc.ca
Kim Nocita	Directrice, Avantages aux membres, Santé et Sécurité au travail, Directrice des ressources humaines (DRH)	Programme national de réintégration	Kim.Nocita@rcmp-grc.gc.ca

De plus, si vous souhaitez contacter les Services correctionnels Canada concernant les observations finales de la CEDEF, veuillez contacter :

Mme Brigitte Bouchard, directrice générale, secteur des délinquantes au brigitte.bouchard@csc-scc.gc.ca.

Données

Statistique Canada est ouvert à discuter des possibilités d'intégrer les discussions sur les recommandations de la CEDEF dans les engagements futurs. Si vous souhaitez en discuter davantage, veuillez communiquer avec : Timothy.Leonard@statcan.gc.ca et kristina.smith@statcan.gc.ca. Vous pouvez également contacter le Centre pour les statistiques et partenariats autochtones : CISP-Partenariats / CSPA-Partenariats (STATCAN) statcan.cisp-partnerships-cspa-partenariats.statcan@statcan.gc.ca.

Prochaines étapes

Patrimoine canadien accueille favorablement la poursuite d'une discussion avec vous sur les possibilités offertes et espère que cela contribuera à faire en sorte que votre expertise soit transmise dans les forums où les questions de fond sont abordées au sein du gouvernement fédéral.

Informations et points de contact provinciaux et territoriaux

Les liens ci-dessous sont fournis à titre d'exemples de plateformes publiques utilisées par les gouvernements provinciaux et territoriaux pour partager de l'information, publier des documents et annoncer des occasions d'engagement, y compris des points de contact pouvant servir à amorcer des discussions. Ces ressources s'inscrivent dans les mandats respectifs de chacun de ces gouvernements.

Alberta

- [News | Alberta.ca](#) [Disponible en anglais seulement]
- <https://open.alberta.ca/publications> [Disponible en anglais seulement]
 - [Contact government | Alberta.ca](#) [Disponible en anglais seulement]

Colombie-Britannique

Modernisation de la Loi sur le droit de la famille

Le ministère du Procureur général entreprend un examen pluriannuel de la Loi sur le droit de la famille afin de mieux soutenir les familles en matière de séparation, d'ententes parentales et de processus de justice familiale. Cet examen comprend plusieurs phases offrant des occasions de participation du public, des parties prenantes et des peuples autochtones. Pour obtenir de plus amples renseignements et pour accéder aux documents de mobilisation, veuillez consulter le site [Making family law better for families - Province of British Columbia](#) [Disponible en anglais seulement].

Bureau de l'équité des genres (BEG)

Le Bureau de l'équité des genres s'emploie à faire progresser l'équité des genres dans la province de la Colombie-Britannique en soutenant le secrétaire parlementaire pour l'équité des genres. Le Bureau dirige des initiatives visant à combler l'écart de rémunération entre les genres par la mise en œuvre de lois sur la transparence salariale, en soutenant le plan d'action du gouvernement pour lutter contre la violence fondée sur le genre et en collaborant avec les ministères pour accroître les logements de transition et renforcer les interventions du système judiciaire pour les survivants.

Les personnes et les organismes qui souhaitent en savoir plus sur les initiatives provinciales en matière d'équité entre les genres, accéder à des ressources ou explorer des possibilités de collaboration peuvent visiter la page Web du BEG à l'adresse suivante : <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/gender-equity> [Disponible en anglais seulement].

Examen systématique de la violence des partenaires intimes

La procureure générale de la Colombie-Britannique a nommé Mme Kim Stanton pour diriger un examen indépendant et systématique de la façon dont le système juridique provincial réagit à la violence entre partenaires intimes et à la violence sexuelle. L'examen considère les expériences des survivants, cerne les obstacles liés à l'accès à la justice et évalue le rôle des systèmes juridiques criminel, civil, familial et autochtone dans la lutte contre la violence fondée sur le genre.

Le gouvernement a publié des mises à jour, des rapports et des statistiques pertinentes sur la page Web dédiée à l'examen. Ces documents comprennent le contexte de l'examen, de l'aide et des ressources de soutien pour les personnes touchées par la violence et les conclusions de l'examineur. Le rapport final (juin 2025) présente un ensemble détaillé de recommandations visant à renforcer la responsabilité, à améliorer la prévention, à soutenir les travailleurs communautaires et à réformer les politiques et les structures du système judiciaire.

Pour obtenir de plus amples renseignements et avoir accès aux rapports, veuillez consulter la page Web [Systemic Review of the Legal System's Treatment of Sexual and Intimate Partner Violence](#) [Disponible en anglais seulement].

Services de protection des images intimes

Les services de protection des images intimes fournissent un soutien coordonné et tenant compte des traumatismes aux personnes en Colombie-Britannique dont les images intimes ont été partagées – ou menacées d'être partagées – sans leur consentement. Le service offre un soutien émotionnel, de l'information sur les droits légaux et des conseils sur les étapes à suivre en vertu de la Loi sur la protection des images intimes, y compris la demande d'ordonnances devant le Tribunal de résolution des affaires civiles.

Pour obtenir de plus amples renseignements ou de l'aide, consultez la page Web du Service de protection des images intimes :

<https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/safety/public-safety/intimate-images> [Disponible en anglais seulement].

L'Enquête nationale sur les femmes et les filles autochtones disparues et assassinées (FFADA)

La province de la Colombie-Britannique continue de progresser dans ses engagements pris en réponse à l'Enquête nationale sur les FFADA, dont le rapport final de 2019 appelait à des mesures transformatrices pour s'attaquer aux causes systémiques de la violence à l'égard des femmes, des filles et des personnes 2ELGBTQQIA+ autochtones.

D'autres ressources et services de soutien liés à l'exploitation sexuelle, au soutien aux victimes et aux programmes pour les jeunes sont offerts par l'entremise de partenaires provinciaux et

d'organismes sans but lucratif. Le lien se trouve sur la page de réponse du gouvernement consacrée aux FFADA.

Vous trouverez de plus amples renseignements à l'adresse suivante:

<https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/safety/crime-prevention/community-crime-prevention/taking-action-mmiwg> [Disponible en anglais seulement].

Direction de l'accessibilité

La Direction générale de l'accessibilité dirige la mise en œuvre de l'*Accessible British Columbia Act* par la province de la Colombie-Britannique, en partenariat avec les personnes handicapées et les intervenants communautaires, pour cerner, éliminer et prévenir les obstacles à l'accessibilité dans l'ensemble des programmes et services gouvernementaux.

Dans le cadre de ce travail, la Colombie-Britannique recueille les commentaires du public sur les défis en matière d'accessibilité afin d'aider à façonner les politiques, les normes et les services futurs. Les personnes peuvent faire part de leurs expériences directement à la Direction au moyen de divers formats accessibles.

Le formulaire de rétroaction sur l'accessibilité offre aux gens un moyen structuré de signaler les obstacles à l'accessibilité rencontrés lors de l'accès aux services du gouvernement de la Colombie-Britannique. Les commentaires peuvent être transmis en ligne – par texte, vidéo, enregistrement audio ou photo – et par téléphone, par courriel, par la poste ou par l'entremise du service de relais vidéo et des options ATS.

Vous trouverez de plus amples renseignements sur la Direction générale de l'accessibilité ici :

<https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/governments/about-the-bc-government/initiatives/accessibility> [Disponible en anglais seulement].

Pour soumettre des commentaires sur l'accessibilité, visitez :

<https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/governments/about-the-bc-government/initiatives/accessibility/feedback> [Disponible en anglais seulement].

Possibilités générales d'engagement du gouvernement de la Colombie-Britannique

Site de mobilisation du gouvernement de la Colombie-Britannique (govTogetherBC)

Il s'agit du carrefour central de la province de la Colombie-Britannique pour la participation du public, un endroit unique où les particuliers, les collectivités et les organisations peuvent se renseigner et participer aux possibilités provinciales d'engagement. La plateforme permet aux utilisateurs d'explorer les engagements actuels et passés par sujet, région ou statut, et offre des mises à jour sur la façon dont les commentaires du public ont éclairé les décisions, les politiques et les lois du gouvernement.

Mettant en vedette des centaines d'initiatives de mobilisation dans tous les secteurs depuis 2012, le site web offre des voies accessibles aux Britanno-Colombiens pour faire connaître leurs

points de vue sur des questions allant de la gestion des ressources naturelles et des transports à la santé, à la sécurité, au logement et au soutien aux familles. De nouvelles consultations sont régulièrement ajoutées et les résultats des consultations fermées sont publiés pour aider à « boucler la boucle de rétroaction » entre les participants et le gouvernement.

Pour connaître les possibilités actuelles de participation, visitez :

<https://engage.gov.bc.ca/govtogetherbc/> [Disponible en anglais seulement].

Consultations publiques de l'Assemblée législative

L'Assemblée législative de la Colombie-Britannique organise des consultations publiques officielles par l'intermédiaire de ses comités parlementaires, ce qui donne aux particuliers, aux organisations et aux collectivités l'occasion de contribuer directement aux examens législatifs, à l'étude des projets de loi et à l'élaboration des politiques provinciales. Ces consultations sont gérées au moyen du portail de consultation de l'Assemblée législative, où les Britanno-Colombiens peuvent accéder à des consultations ouvertes, examiner des présentations antérieures et participer aux processus des comités.

Par l'entremise de ce portail, les comités sollicitent régulièrement des mémoires écrits, des réponses en ligne et des exposés sur un large éventail de sujets, y compris les projets de loi, les réformes électorales et démocratiques, les priorités budgétaires et les examens d'enjeux particuliers. Les consultations en cours et passées, ainsi que les calendriers des réunions des comités et les documents connexes, sont disponibles pour aider les participants à comprendre la portée et les objectifs de chaque initiative.

Pour en savoir plus sur les consultations de l'Assemblée législative ou y participer, visitez :

<https://consultation-portal.leg.bc.ca/> [Disponible en anglais seulement].

Détenteurs de charge statutaire y compris le Commissariat aux droits de la personne

Les détenteurs d'une charge statutaire de la Colombie-Britannique jouent un rôle crucial en assurant la transparence, la responsabilité et la surveillance du gouvernement. Ces bureaux indépendants surveillent et évaluent les programmes, les pratiques, la prise de décisions et le respect des lois provinciales. Les hauts fonctionnaires sont nommés par l'Assemblée législative et relèvent directement de celle-ci.

Ces bureaux organisent fréquemment des consultations publiques, telles que des appels de soumissions, des consultations, des rapports publics, des enquêtes et des occasions de fournir des commentaires sur des problèmes systémiques. Pour en savoir plus sur les titulaires de charge statutaires et explorer leurs possibilités continues de mobilisation du public, visitez : <https://www.leg.bc.ca/learn/discover-your-legislature/statutory-officers> [Disponible en anglais seulement].

Île-du-Prince-Édouard

- <https://www.princeedwardisland.ca/fr/publications>
- <https://www.princeedwardisland.ca/fr/nouvelles>

Manitoba

Le Portail du gouvernement ouvert (OpenMB) offre aux personnes un espace où communiquer avec le gouvernement pour échanger des idées, des histoires et des connaissances. Il s'agit également d'un moyen facile de trouver des rapports et des données gouvernementales : [Province du Manitoba | Ouverture MB](#). Le portail OpenMB offre trois sources d'information :

- InfoMB : Dans le cadre de son engagement à accroître la transparence et la responsabilisation, le gouvernement du Manitoba publie certains types de renseignements sur son site Web de façon régulière et proactive. Parmi les exemples de renseignements disponibles, mentionnons les lettres de mandat des ministères, les rapports annuels des ministères, les rapports et les statistiques des ministères, ainsi que les consultations sur les règlements.
- Engage MB : Les membres du public peuvent discuter de sujets importants, donner de la rétroaction sur les politiques publiques, éclairer la prise de décisions du gouvernement et s'inscrire pour participer à des activités d'engagement sur divers enjeux.
- DataMB : Dans le cadre de son engagement à accroître la transparence et la responsabilisation, le gouvernement du Manitoba communique des ensembles de données en ligne.

De plus, il est possible de consulter les récents communiqués de presse émis par le gouvernement du Manitoba à l'adresse suivante : [Province du Manitoba | Communiqués de presse](#).

Les membres du Groupe de travail sur le suivi de l'examen de la CEDEF peuvent également consulter le site Web de Femmes et Égalité des genres Manitoba: [Femmes et Égalité des genres Manitoba | Province du Manitoba](#)

Nouveau-Brunswick

- [Prévention de la violence - Égalité des femmes](#)
- [Tisser nos voix ensemble - Le cheminement du Nouveau-Brunswick vers la sécurité des femmes, des filles et des personnes 2SLGBTQQIA+ autochtones](#)

Nouvelle-Écosse

Division de la violence fondée sur le genre

La violence fondée sur le genre (VFG) demeure un enjeu profondément ancré dans notre société, touchant beaucoup trop de personnes et de familles. Nous avons tous un rôle à jouer pour y mettre fin. Le ministère de la Justice de la Nouvelle-Écosse a récemment créé la Division de la violence fondée sur le genre afin de renforcer les mesures prises pour lutter contre la violence fondée sur le genre. Pour plus de renseignements, veuillez communiquer par courriel au GBVDivision@novascotia.ca.

Bureau de la condition féminine de la Nouvelle-Écosse

Au Bureau de la condition féminine de la Nouvelle-Écosse, l'avenir que nous envisageons comprend des relations saines et l'équité, des structures et des systèmes qui relient et soutiennent les personnes, ainsi que des communautés où la guérison et le bien-être sont des priorités. Nous respectons le fait que les organisations et les personnes travaillant dans la communauté comprennent les besoins, les obstacles et les solutions pour prévenir la violence fondée sur le genre et soutenir les personnes qui la subissent. Le Bureau de la condition féminine met de l'avant sa vision de l'égalité des genres en Nouvelle-Écosse en :

- Veillant à ce que les femmes et leurs enfants soient à l'abri de la violence fondée sur le genre;
- Améliorant la sécurité économique des femmes; et
- Encourageant les femmes à participer à la politique et à des rôles de direction.

Vous pouvez joindre le Bureau au women@novascotia.ca. Vous pouvez en savoir plus sur leur [site web](#) [Disponible en anglais seulement].

Nunavut

Gouvernement du Nunavut – Information publique et engagement

Le gouvernement du Nunavut fournit de l'information publique sur les programmes, les services et les priorités stratégiques par l'entremise de son site Web central. Cela comprend les soutiens sociaux, les cadres de bien-être familial et les documents d'établissements de rapports publics tels que les plans d'activités et les rapports annuels qui décrivent les mandats, les priorités et les services offerts par les ministères.

- **Gouvernement du Nunavut (page d'accueil) :** [Page d'accueil | Gouvernement du Nunavut](#)

Politiques gouvernementales et programmes de financement :

Une liste officielle des politiques gouvernementales, ministère par ministère, y compris des renseignements sur la façon de présenter une demande de programmes de financement, est disponible à l'adresse suivante : [Politiques et législation | Gouvernement du Nunavut](#).

Coordonnées :

Les membres du public peuvent communiquer directement avec le gouvernement du Nunavut par l'entremise de : [Contactez-nous | Gouvernement du Nunavut](#).

Ontario

Droits de la personne en Ontario

La [Commission ontarienne des droits de la personne \(CODP\)](#) a élaboré les guides suivants pour aider les détenteurs de droits à comprendre leurs droits et responsabilités en vertu du Code des droits de la personne de l'Ontario :

- [Approche fondée sur les droits de la personne pour l'élaboration de politiques et de programmes \(2023\)](#)
- [Guide concernant vos droits et responsabilités en vertu du Code des droits de la personne](#)

Le [Bureau des perspectives sociales et économiques pour les femmes](#) du ministère de la Communauté, de l'Enfance et des Services sociaux dirige des initiatives liées aux femmes en Ontario.

Femmes et filles autochtones

L'Ontario a lancé [l'outil de recherche de programmes et de services autochtones](#) en 2024 pour :

- accroître la sensibilisation aux programmes et services offerts par la province et qui répondent aux divers besoins des peuples et communautés autochtones; et
- fournir un point de départ précieux aux personnes, aux entreprises et aux groupes autochtones de divers secteurs pour se connecter aux services et programmes disponibles.

Les survivants, les personnes à charge, les familles et les populations à risque peuvent utiliser le Chercheur de programmes et services autochtones afin d'en savoir plus sur les mesures de soutien disponibles et sur la façon d'y accéder.

Le [Parcours vers la sécurité](#) est la stratégie de l'Ontario qui comprend une réponse de l'ensemble du gouvernement au Rapport final de l'Enquête nationale sur les femmes et filles autochtones disparues et assassinées. La mise en œuvre de la stratégie vise à prévenir et à contrer la violence à l'égard des femmes, des filles et des personnes 2SLGBTQQIA+ autochtones,

et est éclairée par le Conseil consultatif des femmes autochtones, composé de représentants de 11 organisations des Premières Nations, Inuits, Métis et des Autochtones en milieu urbain.

Dans le cadre de la [Stratégie de ressourcement pour le mieux-être des Autochtones](#), le Ministère de la Santé (MDS) investit plus de 67 millions de dollars en 2025-26 et continue de soutenir un continuum de 17 programmes et de services conçus et offerts par les Autochtones qui visent à réduire la violence familiale et la violence à l'égard des femmes et des enfants autochtones, et à améliorer la guérison, la santé et le bien-être Autochtones. Les programmes financés par le MDS comprennent, sans s'y limiter :

- [Programmes et services pour améliorer la santé, la guérison et le bien-être des personnes et des familles autochtones](#) (30 millions de dollars en partenariat avec le ministère de l'Enfance, des Services Communautaires et Sociaux) offrent des programmes adaptés à la culture des jeunes, des adultes et des familles en utilisant une combinaison d'approches thérapeutiques et autochtones pour la guérison.
- [Programme « Bébés en santé, enfants en santé »](#) – Le MDS investit plus de 25 millions de dollars sur trois ans via la Stratégie de ressourcement pour le mieux-être des Autochtones afin d'améliorer l'accès au Programme dans plus de 170 sites de prestations autochtones. Le Programme est une initiative communautaire qui vise à aider les familles et les enfants autochtones à prendre un bon départ dans la vie et à jeter des bases solides en vue de leur santé, de leur bien-être et de leur réussite. Le nouvel investissement total annualisé du MDS pour le Programme est de 12,86 millions de dollars (2024-25 et en cours).
- Financement de deux [agents de liaisons autochtones spécialisées en santé mentale et en toxicomanie contre la traite des personnes](#) dirigées par l'Ontario Native Women's Association (ONWA). Les agents de liaisons fournissent un soutien ciblé et continu à la prestation aux organismes autochtones dans les communautés et aux organismes non autochtones qui cherchent à offrir des services adaptés à la culture des survivants de la traite des personnes autochtones.

Vous trouverez plus de détails sur les conséquences des pensionnats indiens et sur les mesures prises par l'Ontario pour parvenir à la vérité et à la réconciliation, ainsi que sur le soutien offert aux survivants et aux familles, sur [Ontario.ca](#).

[Les Unités d'information et de liaison pour les familles](#) (UILF) ont été créées pour aider les familles des femmes et des filles autochtones disparues ou assassinées et les personnes 2SLGTBQI+ à accéder à l'information disponible sur leurs proches auprès de plusieurs sources gouvernementales. L'UILF sert de lien direct entre les familles, les organismes gouvernementaux et la police afin de fournir aux familles une ressource centralisée pour recueillir les informations qu'elles recherchent sur leur(s) proche(s), tout en fournissant des services avec une approche tenant compte des traumatismes et centrée sur la famille. L'UILF de l'Ontario facilite les cercles

familiaux, qui impliquent le plus souvent des membres de la famille affectés, le service de police chargé d'enquêtes et le Bureau du coronier en chef. Les Cercles offrent aux familles un espace sûr, adapté aux traumatismes, pertinent sur le plan culturel, où les familles peuvent poser des questions et recevoir des renseignements sur leur(s) proche(s). Les Cercles peuvent aider les familles à progresser dans leur processus de guérison en leur donnant aussi l'occasion d'établir un climat de confiance entre les responsables et les membres de la famille. À ce jour, l'UILF a tenu plus de 100 cercles familiaux. En 2023, l'UILF a reçu un soutien accru pour servir également les hommes et les garçons.

Le [programme de bien-être familial](#) offre des mesures de soutien, des programmes communautaires et des espaces sûrs pour les enfants, les jeunes, les familles et les membres de la communauté autochtones. Les soutiens disponibles peuvent varier, car ils sont fondés sur les besoins et les priorités locaux. Toutes les mesures de soutien sont dirigées par des Autochtones, adaptées à la culture et axées sur la prévention. Le Programme de bien-être familial est proposé dans plus de 200 sites de prestation de services.

Protection de l'enfance

Si un enfant ou un jeune de moins de 18 ans a besoin de protection, il peut communiquer avec la société locale d'aide à l'enfance. De plus, toute personne en Ontario qui a des motifs raisonnables de soupçonner qu'un enfant pourrait avoir besoin de protection a l'obligation légale de signaler rapidement à une société locale les soupçons et les renseignements sur lesquels ils sont fondés. Les services fournis par les sociétés comprennent des soutiens adaptés aux enfants et aux jeunes qui s'identifient comme 2SLGBTQIA+, ainsi que pour les enfants et les jeunes autochtones. Pour plus d'informations, veuillez consulter : [Signalement de cas d'enfants victimes de mauvais traitements et de négligence | ontario.ca](#).

Droits des personnes 2SLGBTQIA+

La [Commission ontarienne des droits de la personne](#) (CODP) a publié les politiques ci-dessous relatives à l'orientation sexuelle et à l'identité de genre :

- [Politique sur la discrimination et le harcèlement en raison de l'orientation sexuelle \(2006\)](#)
- [Politique de prévention de la discrimination fondée sur l'identité et l'expression de genre \(2014\)](#)

La CODP et la Commission de la loi de l'Ontario ont créé une [évaluation d'impact de l'IA sur les droits de la personne](#) en 2024. Cet outil est pertinent dans le contexte d'une augmentation du harcèlement et de la violence fondée sur le genre en ligne qui utilisent du contenu sexuel fabriqué pouvant être généré par la technologie de l'IA et qui ciblent particulièrement les femmes, les personnes trans et les personnes de diverses identités de genre.

Violence et harcèlement

La CODP a publié plusieurs ressources (politiques et fiches d'information) concernant le harcèlement en Ontario, notamment :

- [Politique sur la prévention du harcèlement sexuel et du harcèlement fondé sur le sexe](#)
- [Harcèlement sexuel et Code des droits de la personne de l'Ontario](#) (2011)
- [Le harcèlement sexuel dans le domaine de l'emploi \(fiche\)](#)

Vous trouverez des rapports et des documents d'information publiés par le CODP concernant la violence et le harcèlement :

- Le [document de contexte de la CODP sur le point de vue de la pauvreté \(2022\)](#) – comprend une discussion sur le lien entre la pauvreté et l'augmentation des taux de violence fondée sur le genre.
- [Pas au menu : rapport d'enquête de la CODP sur les codes vestimentaires sexualisés et fondés sur le sexe dans les restaurants](#) (2017)
- [Position politique sur les codes vestimentaires sexualisés et fondés sur le sexe](#) (2016)

En décembre 2023, l'Ontario a annoncé le Plan d'action de l'Ontario pour mettre fin à la violence fondée sur le genre, qui est un plan d'action de quatre ans visant à mieux répondre à la violence fondée sur le genre, à bâtir des communautés plus sûres et plus saines, et à soutenir le bien-être et les possibilités économiques des femmes.

Dans le cadre du [plan d'action de l'Ontario pour mettre fin à la violence fondée sur le genre](#), entre août et octobre 2024, le ministère des Services à l'enfance et des Services communautaires et sociaux a lancé un appel à propositions visant à accroître les investissements de l'Ontario pour réduire la violence fondée sur le genre au moyen de projets novateurs fondés sur des données probantes répondant aux besoins locaux et communautaires particuliers. Par l'entremise [des projets communautaires VBG du plan d'action](#), le ministère investit environ 98 millions de dollars sur trois ans (2024-25 à 2026-27) dans 85 nouveaux projets visant à construire des communautés plus sûres, à aider les survivants à rebâtir leur vie et à prévenir la violence par l'éducation et la sensibilisation.

Grâce à la page [du gouvernement de l'Ontario sur la violence sexiste](#), les utilisateurs peuvent accéder à un large éventail de services de soutien, y compris des lignes d'aide d'urgence confidentielles 24h/24 et 7j/7, des refuges d'urgence et des refuges pour femmes, des centres d'aide d'agression sexuelle et des loges de guérison culturellement adaptées pour les femmes autochtones.

La page donne également accès à des services de counseling en santé mentale, des conseils juridiques, une aide financière, un soutien au logement abordable et des services spécialisés pour les enfants et les jeunes. De plus, on y trouve des liens vers les centres hospitaliers de

traitement de la violence familiale, un répertoire des services aux victimes pour les programmes locaux et des ressources en matière de sécurité, comme des conseils sur l'utilisation d'Internet. Ces mesures de soutien visent à répondre aux besoins immédiats en matière de sécurité, au rétablissement à long terme et aux soins adaptés à la culture des survivants. Pour entrer en contact avec des personnes de soutien aux victimes et aux survivants de violence fondée sur le genre et en savoir plus sur les mesures que nous prenons pour assurer la sécurité des gens, veuillez consulter [Violence sexiste | ontario.ca](https://www.ontario.ca/violence-sexiste).

L'information est également disponible via la page "[Trouver de l'aide pour les survivant\(e\)s de violence](#)" de l'Ontario, où les utilisateurs peuvent accéder à une large gamme de services gratuits et confidentiels.

Le [Programme d'aide aux victimes et aux témoins](#) soutient les victimes et les témoins de crimes afin d'accroître leur compréhension et leur participation au processus judiciaire pénal.

Traite des personnes

En mai 2025, l'Ontario a annoncé le renouvellement de la Stratégie provinciale de lutte contre la traite des personnes et l'exploitation sexuelle des enfants et des jeunes. Cela s'est accompagné d'un investissement de plus de 345 millions de dollars sur cinq ans (de 2025 à 2030), portant l'engagement total de l'Ontario à plus de 650 millions de dollars investis sur 10 ans.

La Stratégie renouvelée continue d'investir dans des mesures qui s'articulent autour des quatre piliers de la stratégie :

- Sensibilisation à l'enjeu
- Protéger les victimes et intervenir tôt
- Soutien aux survivants
- Responsabiliser les contrevenants

La Stratégie prévoit un investissement de 100 millions de dollars dans les services communautaires pour les victimes et les survivants de la traite de personnes pendant la durée de la stratégie :

- Le Fonds de soutien aux communautés investit dans des initiatives visant à mieux répondre à la demande de services dédiés, permettre aux prestataires de première ligne d'atteindre et cibler les groupes défavorisés (y compris les survivants de la traite des personnes autochtones, ainsi que les enfants et jeunes autochtones ayant été victimes d'exploitation sexuelle) et garantir la mise en place de soutiens spécialisés, y compris des programmes dirigés par les survivants et des services directs pour les enfants et les jeunes victimes d'exploitation sexuelle.

- Le Fonds pour les initiatives dirigées par les Autochtones investit dans des initiatives visant à mieux répondre à la demande de services culturels spécifiques conçus et fournis par les Autochtones, et permet aux prestataires de première ligne d'atteindre et de cibler des groupes défavorisés, y compris les enfants et les jeunes, les victimes 2SLGBTQ+ et les survivants issus des communautés autochtones et inuites.

À ce jour, le financement des services et soutiens contre la traite des personnes a été entièrement alloué jusqu'en 2030 inclusivement.

Veillez vérifier : <https://www.ontario.ca/fr/page/possibilites-de-financement-offertes-par-le-gouvernement-de-lontario> au cas où de nouvelles possibilités de financement se présenteraient.

Pour en savoir plus sur les services et soutiens existants contre la traite des personnes, veuillez consulter : [Services et soutiens pour les victimes de la traite des personnes](#)

Handicap

En 2016, la CODP a élaboré une politique sur les personnes handicapées, [Politique sur le capacitisme et la discrimination fondée sur le handicap](#), qui comprend une discussion sur l'intersection du genre et de l'incapacité dans la discrimination à laquelle sont confrontées les femmes et les filles handicapées.

Grâce au Programme InterActions pour le changement, des organisations à but non lucratif et des municipalités ont été financées pour mener à bien des projets de sensibilisation et d'éducation visant à promouvoir la sensibilisation et l'éducation au sein de leurs réseaux. Dans le cadre du Programme InterActions pour le changement 2018/2019, Springtide Resources a créé un guide de ressources et une vidéo pour répondre aux défis auxquels les femmes en situation de handicap sont confrontées dans les refuges de l'Ontario. Les ressources devaient être distribuées aux 177 refuges pour femmes à travers l'Ontario.

Le Programme InterActions pour le changement de Springtide Resources en 2018-2019 a abordé les défis auxquels sont confrontées les femmes âgées en situation de handicap et les femmes sourdes accédant au système d'accueil pour victimes de violence envers les femmes en Ontario. Leur projet a examiné les obstacles auxquels ces communautés sont confrontées, et l'organisme a publié un guide de ressources avec des pratiques prometteuses permettant une expérience plus inclusive et accessible aux femmes en situation de handicap victimes de violences. Ces informations se trouvent dans le [rapport annuel de 2018 sur l'accessibilité pour les personnes handicapées de l'Ontario](#).

Personnes âgées

Le [Guide des programmes et services pour les aînés](#) est une ressource gouvernementale complète conçue pour les résidents ontariens âgés de 55 ans et plus—ainsi que pour leurs aidants et prestataires de services. Il donne un aperçu des principales mesures de soutien

offertes à l'échelle provinciale et fédérale, y compris des ressources sur les mauvais traitements infligés aux aînés, les escroqueries et les fraudes, et le droit à la sécurité, dont bénéficient les femmes âgées.

Elder Abuse Prevention Ontario (EAPO) organise des activités qui soutiennent la sensibilisation à la prévention de la maltraitance des aînés, renforcent les capacités communautaires et renforcent l'éducation du public pour faire face à l'augmentation des cas de maltraitance des personnes âgées. L'EAPO propose des formations sectorielles aux intervenants de première ligne et aux professionnels du service afin de renforcer leur capacité à reconnaître les situations de maltraitance, à y répondre de manière appropriée et à soutenir adéquatement les personnes âgées à risque ou victimes de maltraitance. L'EAPO propose également une variété d'outils de formation en ligne, notamment des modules tels que « Lignes directrices d'intervention pour les prestataires de services et partenaires en soins » et « Modules de formation sur la violence contre les femmes âgées ». Plus d'informations sont disponibles à l'adresse suivante : [Elder Abuse Prevention Ontario](#) [Disponible en anglais seulement]

Accès à la justice

En collaboration avec la Cour de justice de l'Ontario, les [Centres de justice de l'Ontario \(CJO\)](#) sont un modèle de tribunal communautaire qui combine les processus de justice pénale avec des soutiens multisectoriels et globaux pour cibler les causes profondes de la criminalité, réduire la récidive, accroître la sécurité publique et améliorer les résultats pour les personnes ayant des démêlés avec la justice, les victimes, les survivants et les familles. Au cœur du modèle du Centre de justice se trouve un engagement envers une approche systémique de la violence fondée sur le genre, notamment par l'entremise de services communautaires, interorganismes et de soutien tenant compte des traumatismes.

- En partenariat avec le CJO, les dirigeants des Premières Nations, les aînés, les partenaires du secteur de la justice et la communauté, le modèle du *Kenora Justice Centre* pour les personnes accusées (âgées de 12 à 24 ans) intègre des services culturellement pertinents, dirigés par les Autochtones et centrés sur la guérison, destinés aux jeunes et aux jeunes adultes autochtones accusés d'infractions liées à la violence conjugale, qui ont subi ou été témoins de traumatismes et/ou de violence.
- Le *London Justice Centre* propose un modèle intégré de lutte contre la violence entre partenaires intimes pour les jeunes adultes (18-24 ans), qui comprend des services et du soutien communautaires sur mesure pour les survivants d'actes criminels et les accusés, de même que des innovations procédurales pour donner la priorité à la sécurité et réduire le risque de délinquance.
- Au Centre de justice du centre-ville Est, le modèle du Centre de justice s'est élargi pour inclure une approche sensible au genre avec des programmes adaptés et un soutien adapté aux femmes engagées dans la justice, dont beaucoup ont vécu des traumatismes

et une victimisation affectant leur capacité à accéder à des services essentiels qui leur sauvent la vie.

La Division de la justice pour les Autochtones (DJA) [du ministère du Procureur général de l'Ontario](#) soutient les communautés et organisations autochtones à travers l'Ontario pour concevoir et mettre en œuvre des programmes de justice réparatrice ancrés dans les traditions juridiques autochtones. Ces programmes mettent l'accent sur la responsabilisation, la guérison et la résolution communautaire, et soutiennent des alternatives au système de justice pénale formel qui répondent aux besoins des femmes et des familles autochtones. La DJA soutient les programmes Gladue et Indigenous Courtwork qui aident les peuples autochtones, y compris les femmes autochtones, à naviguer dans les systèmes de justice pénale et familiale, à accéder à des soutiens culturellement appropriés et à s'assurer que les tribunaux reçoivent de l'information de fond pertinente dans leur prise de décision. La DJA propose également Bimickaway, un programme complet de formation à la compétence culturelle autochtone destiné aux professionnels du secteur de la justice, développé avec les communautés autochtones et les Aînés pour lutter contre la discrimination systémique et améliorer les résultats de la justice.

Surveillance policière

La Loi de 2019 sur la sécurité communautaire et les services policiers (LSPC) a créé l'Inspecteur général de la police. L'Inspecteur général des services de police répond aux plaintes concernant les services de police adéquats et efficaces, les politiques des conseils, les procédures établies par les chefs de police et les allégations de mauvaise conduite à l'égard des membres des conseils de services de police. Veuillez consulter le site web de l'Inspecteur général de la police <http://www.iopontario.ca/> pour plus d'informations.

En vertu de la LSPC, l'Agence des plaintes contre les forces de l'ordre (APFO) reçoit, examine et enquête sur les plaintes du public concernant la conduite des policiers, des agents spéciaux de la Commission des parcs du Niagara et des agents de la paix du Service législatif de protection. De plus, le Directeur des plaintes a le pouvoir d'engager une enquête en l'absence de plainte publique si c'est dans l'intérêt public. Le directeur des plaintes a également la capacité de mener des examens systémiques des questions liées à l'inconduite des policiers. Plus d'informations sur le rôle du Directeur des Plaintes sont disponibles sur le [site web de l'APFO](http://www.leca.ca/)<http://www.leca.ca/>.

Pauvreté

[Bâtir une base solide pour réussir : Réduire la pauvreté en Ontario \(2020-2025\) est le plan](#) quinquennal de l'Ontario pour réduire la pauvreté.

L'Ontario fournit des mesures de soutien aux personnes à revenu faible ou modéré en payant des impôts fonciers et la taxe de vente sur l'énergie par l'entremise de la [Prestation Trillium de l'Ontario](#), qui peut inclure une femme seule dans les familles chefs de ménage.

Le [Programme de soutien à l'énergie autochtone](#) [Programme de soutien énergétique aux communautés autochtones](#) favorise une participation équitable et large des communautés des Premières Nations et des Métis et des organisations des Premières Nations et des Métis au secteur de l'énergie de l'Ontario en soutenant le renforcement des capacités communautaires, y compris la planification énergétique et le développement de l'infrastructure énergétique, ainsi que le renforcement des connaissances et de la sensibilisation à l'énergie et des compétences liées aux projets énergétiques.

Le [Crédit de livraison des Premières Nations](#) en Ontario accorde aux résidents des Premières Nations sur réserve un crédit de 100 % pour les frais de distribution d'électricité (coûts de distribution et de transmission) sur leurs factures d'électricité, éliminant ainsi ce coût spécifique pour relever des défis uniques d'accessibilité.

Québec

L'information sur les actions mises en place par le Québec pour effectuer le suivi de la mise en œuvre de ses engagements internationaux en matière de droits de la personne sont disponibles sur le portail Québec.ca.

- [Droits de la personne dans les engagements internationaux et action internationale du Québec | Gouvernement du Québec](https://www.quebec.ca/gouvernement/relations-internationales/droits-personne-international)<https://www.quebec.ca/gouvernement/relations-internationales/droits-personne-international>

Saskatchewan

- [Actualités et médias | Gouvernement | Gouvernement de la Saskatchewan](#)
- [Government of Saskatchewan Publications](#) [Disponible en anglais seulement]
 - [Centre de services aux citoyens Bonjour! | Gouvernement de la Saskatchewan](#)
 - [Engagement du public | Gouvernement | Gouvernement de la Saskatchewan](#)

Terre-Neuve-et-Labrador

- [Recent News Releases - News Releases](#) [Disponible en anglais seulement]
- [Contact - Justice et Sécurité publique](#)
- [EngageNL](#) [Disponible en anglais seulement]

Territoires du Nord-Ouest

- **Gouvernement des Territoires du Nord-Ouest (page d'accueil)** : [Gouvernement des Territoires du Nord-Ouest](#)

Faire progresser l'égalité des genres

Le gouvernement des Territoires du Nord-Ouest (GTNO) s'engage à travailler avec tous les habitants du Nord et avec des partenaires partout au Canada pour commencer à s'attaquer aux causes systémiques de violence, d'inégalités et de racisme, afin que les femmes, filles et personnes 2SLGBTQQA+ autochtones puissent se sentir en sécurité et autonomisées sur notre territoire et dans notre pays.

Le GTNO rend compte annuellement de son « [Changer la relation : le plan d'action du GTNO en réponse aux appels à la justice pour les femmes, filles et personnes 2SLGBTQQA+ autochtones disparues et assassinées](#) » [disponible en anglais seulement]. Plus d'informations sont disponibles à l'adresse suivante : [Rapports et publications | ministère de l'Exécutif et des Affaires autochtones](#).

[Les Unités d'information et de liaison pour les familles](#) offrent du soutien et de la navigation dans le système aux familles dont les membres de la famille ont disparu et/ou ont été assassinés.

Le GTNO a élaboré « [Reconquérir la personne capable : nous sommes tous capables quand nous avons une communauté](#) » [disponible en anglais seulement], le cadre stratégique du GTNO pour mettre fin à la violence familiale dans les TNO. Le GTNO travaille actuellement à l'élaboration du Plan d'action qui sera déposé à l'Assemblée législative en juin 2026.

Le GTNO administre le [Plan d'action national pour mettre fin à la violence fondée sur le sexe](#) en partenariat avec Femmes et Égalité des genres Canada pour mettre fin à la violence fondée sur le genre dans les TNO.

Le GTNO appuie les initiatives conçues pour accroître le nombre de femmes qui se présentent aux élections dans les TNO, notamment par l'entremise de la campagne de marketing social « Elles sont capables » et « The Campaign School for Women ».

Pour toute demande de renseignements : EIA-FINComms@gov.nt.ca.

Engagement public et gouvernement ouvert

Le GTNO a mis en place un portail web d'engagement public comme plateforme principale pour les possibilités d'engagement public dans le territoire. Ce portail appuie la politique de gouvernement ouvert du GTNO et vise à améliorer la transparence, l'accessibilité et la participation au processus décisionnel du gouvernement.

- **Portail d'engagement public du GTNO (« Donnez votre avis ») :** [Exprimez-vous - Gouvernement des Territoires du Nord-Ouest](#)

Grâce à ce portail, les résidents peuvent accéder à :

- Information sur les initiatives d'engagement public actuelles, à venir et récemment achevées;
- Dates d'ouverture et de clôture des engagements;
- Détails sur la façon de participer; et
- Documents de référence et résumés des résultats de l'engagement.

Le portail reflète l'engagement du GTNO à partager l'information de manière rapide, transparente et cohérente et à s'engager auprès des habitants sur les décisions prises dans l'ensemble du gouvernement.

Yukon

Le gouvernement du Yukon offre au public de l'information sur les politiques, les programmes, les services et les occasions d'engagement du territoire par l'entremise de son site Web central et de plateformes publiques d'engagement spécialisées.

Consultations publiques – Gouvernement du Yukon : <https://yukon.ca/fr/engagements>

- Ce portail permet aux résidents de participer à des projets d'engagement gouvernementaux, de fournir des commentaires sur les initiatives et d'examiner les résultats des engagements achevés. Les utilisateurs peuvent rechercher des engagements spécifiques ou naviguer par sujet et statut.

Notre promesse envers vous – Gouvernement du Yukon : [Notre promesse envers vous | Yukon.ca](#)

- Cette page décrit l'engagement du gouvernement du Yukon à l'égard de l'engagement du public et fournit des renseignements sur la façon dont les résidents peuvent communiquer leurs commentaires par le biais d'outils en ligne ou par téléphone.

Numéros de contact pour l'engagement public :

- 867-667-5811 / 867-667-5812
- Sans frais (Yukon, TNO, Nunavut) : 1-800-661-0408