



The Students
Commission
*Centre of Excellence for
Youth Engagement*



GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

MARCH 2018

Gender-based violence is a reality that affects Canadians of a variety of identities, including individuals who are Indigenous, LGBTQ+, a visible minority, disabled, of a lower socioeconomic status, and many other social identities. Additionally, Canadians between the ages of 15 to 34 are most at risk (Statistics Canada, 2015). During The Canada We Want Conference, youth came from across the country to share their opinions, ideas, and personal stories related to gender-based violence in order to address this problem that takes place on both the individual and systemic level. Through building a safe space and working collaboratively, the gender-based violence theme team has designed several recommendations to address gender-based violence, as well as support survivors and empower them.



Gender-based Violence Theme Group

SUMMARY

Our team spent countless hours working towards having open discussions about problems of gender-based violence that affect many Canadians today. Through examining these issues, several recommendations were created in order to change systematic and individual beliefs that may lead to such acts.

Topics related to healthy teen relationships, missing and murdered Indigenous women, LGBTQ+ rights, and consent and sexual health awareness form the basis of this report. Our team hopes that these suggestions will be used to help survivors heal and make the Canada we want!

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Canada



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Acknowledgments

With representatives from First Nation, Metis and Inuit communities from across the country, we humbly gathered on the traditional territories of the Haudenosaunee, the Ojibway/Chippewas, the Anishinabek, and currently the Mississaugas of the New Credit First Nation. We were also surrounded by Indigenous communities: To the North were the Chippewas of Georgina Island; to the East are the Mississaugas of Scugog Island; and to the West are the Chippewas of Kettle and Stoney Point. Through Indigenous led ceremony, acknowledgement and respect, we recognized the enduring presence of Indigenous Peoples on this land, and were very grateful to have the opportunity to use it as a meeting place, and a space for knowledge sharing.

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TÊTE, COER, PIEDS, ESPRIT

*"Je pourrais donner des idées pour l'école pour régler le problème
d'harrçlement"*

Introduction

The Canada We Want conference of 2018 consisted of approximately 200 participants. While there were individuals of all ages, the majority of participants were youth (12-24) from all across Canada. The purpose of this conference was to empower youth to have a voice in policy making. This year, youth were split up into eleven theme team groups in order to discuss specific topics in a more focused manner:

1. Mental Health and Wellness
2. Youth Take Charge: Addressing Structural Racism
3. Marketing Food to Youth
4. Children's Rights in Canada
5. A Path to Reconciliation
6. Sharing the Story (Production)
7. The Justice System We Want
- 8. *Addressing Gender-based Violence***
9. Youth Identity Development
10. The Work World We Want
11. Youth Service and Volunteerism

Each group consisted of between four and twenty youth participants, as well as several facilitators to help guide discussions. Theme teams were given a general plan template for the conference and expected to develop several policy recommendations by the end of the conference.

The Addressing Gender-based Violence theme team consisted of nine youth between the ages of 14-19 of a variety of identities, such as Indigenous and LGBTQ+. The four facilitators were all between the ages of 15-24 and were tasked with guiding discussions. The following recommendations were developed following the nearly week-long youth conference.

Executive Summary

The following are direct recommendations that should be considered in order to decrease rates of gender-based violence, as well as promote healing in survivors. Several topics relating to intersecting identities will be discussed, such as Indigenous women and LGBTQ+ individuals.

Healthy teen relationships / Relations saine parmis les adolescents

- How to set and keep your boundaries / Comment mettre et garder leurs limites
- What to do if you get pregnant / parler à propos de comment faire si tu tombes enceinte
- Respecting each other / parler à propos de se respecter l'un l'autre
- How to discuss contraception, sexual history, and sexual limits with your partner before you have sex / Parler à propos du contraception, l'histoire sexuelle, et tes limites sexuelles avec ton partenaire
- How to communicate about your emotions openly / Comment communiquer sur vos émotions ouvertement
- How to make sure you are both on the same page about your relationship status / Soyez sûr que vous êtes sur la même pages à propos le status de votre relations
- How to create a strong self-esteem and don't rely on your partner for all of your happiness / Avoir un fort confiance en soi et ne mettez pas toujours votre bonheur sur votre partenaire

Indigenous Girls and Women's Reality: Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women in Canada / La Réalité des Femmes Autochtones: Les femmes Autochtones disparues ou assassinées à travers le Canada

- Increase police efforts and equipment for looking for missing Indigenous women / augmenter les efforts des policiers et les équipements pour chercher les femmes autochtones disparues
- Increase efforts to find out how many Indigenous women are missing or murdered / augmenter les efforts pour savoir combien de femmes sont portés disparues ou assassinées
- This issue is a result of racism, misogyny, homelessness, poverty, and a history of colonialism in Canada and should be discussed in schools / Ce problème est une résultat du racisme, misogynie, être sans-abris, pauvreté et l'histoire coloniale
- More government support for this issue and recognition of the responsibility of government in protecting Indigenous girls and women/ plus d'efforts du gouvernement de ce problème
- Create more long term living arrangements that are only for women (no men allowed inside) / créer plus de refuges pour femme à long terme (interdits aux hommes)

- Make more free self-defence courses so that Indigenous women and girls can feel safer / créer plus de cours gratuit pour se protéger comment ça elles se sentiront plus en sécurité

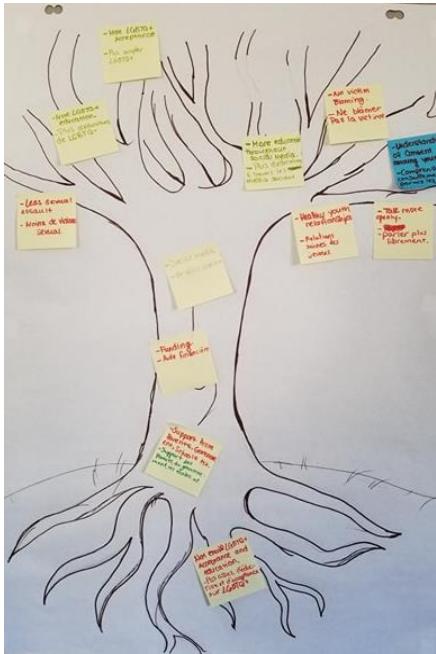
LGBTQ+ rights / les droits de LGBTQ+

- Create single stall washrooms (in schools, public, hospitals, etc.) so that transgender people are not victims of violence and discrimination when using the bathroom / créer des toilettes genrée (dans les écoles, publique, hôpital, etc.) comme ça les transgenres ne seront pas victime de violence et la discrimination pendant qu'ils utilisent les toilettes publique.
- Ensure that women's washrooms are still a safe place for women by keeping them designated as women's washrooms/ changer seulement les toilettes des hommes en toilettes genrée mais laisser les toilettes des femmes comme ils sont
- Start educating youth about LGBTQ+ identities from a young age so that they are open to different identities in order to decrease bullying and discrimination / commencez l'éducation sur les jeunes à propos l'identité LGBTQ+ envers les jeunes comme ça ils sont seront plus ouvert plus tard sur les différents identités alors l'intimidation et la discrimination seront plus bas
- Teach older generations and people who work in the health and social fields about LGBTQ+ identities / enseigner les adultes et les aînés et les personnes qui travaillent dans les services de santé et sociales sur les identités LGBTQ+

Education for consent and sexual health awareness / L'éducation sur le consentement et la santé sexuelle

- Healthy role models that show you are not defined by your trauma / Les bons modèles pour démontrer que vous n'êtes pas défini par votre traumatisme
- How to say 'no' if someone pressures you / Comment dire 'non' si quelqu'un vous fait pression
- End the taboo around talking about sex / parler de sexe devrait plus être tabous
- Provide more support for survivors of sexual assault (mental health services, support groups, legal justice) / offrir plus de support aux victimes d'agressions sexuelles (des services pour les maladies mentales, des groupes de soutien, des recours juridiques)
- End victim blaming / finir de blâmer sur les victimes
- Don't force victims to speak out, but if they want to provide them with a confidential safe space to talk to self-heal / ne pas forcer la victime à en parler, mais si ils veulent une zone de confort et que ça soit confidentielle pour un auto-guérison

Quotes and Photos from the Conference



“I will really put in an extra effort to make everyone I talk to feel safe and not judged”

"I learnt about boundaries."

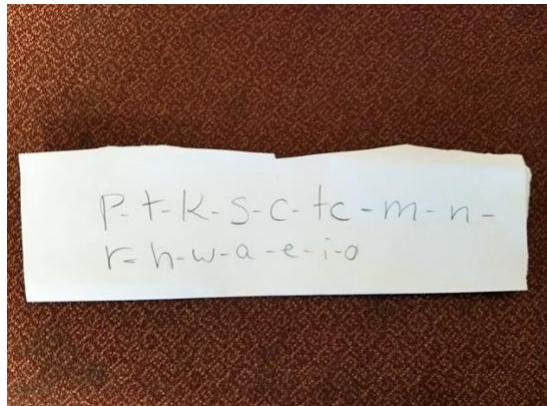
"I learned to love."

- Head, Heart, Feet, Spirit

“Respecter le ‘non’ de la personne durant l’acte.”

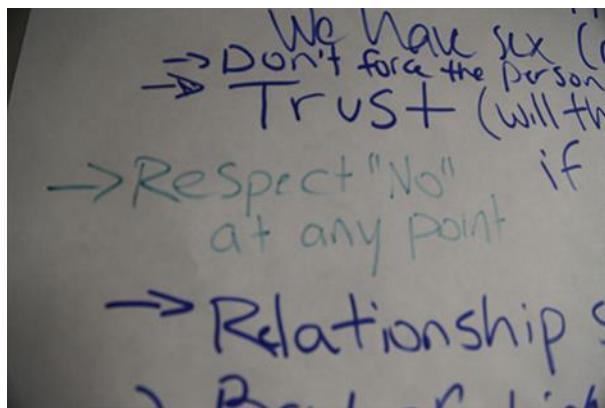
“Ne pas obliger la personne”

"Nikipe nikic katonan otci skwekw kaki niphakiniwiteik kaie kaki onihakiniwitcik, niki arimo tenan kaie iskwewokw kaie iriniwkw e mitcitotakniwitcik, ka ki ici pe nekatci hakiniwitcik ke wirwow. Nehe eki arimotimak kirika mehe ni pitc ma sikertcikatek aka ka tokok mitwi note cikwecic kaie ckinikicic e witcetisotcik mitwi tcoa nte tokonik kicterimowin kaie sakihitowin. Nehe tca kirika mireritamowin mitwi nte aci kitci mirerita man kitci totman kekoci, matci aric arotc keskat ma ntwatc katci mirerten."



The alphabet in Atikamekw

*ESPRIT – Comment ai-je créé
liens aujourd’hui?*



"Être une victime. je pourrais genre aider des gens qui on vécus aussi"

Dream Tree: Hopes for Canada as it Addresses GBV

Our dream is for all forms of gender-based violence to end. In order to reach this amazing goal, the change that we want to see falls under five main areas: end victim blaming, accept LGBTQ+ individuals, teach healthy youth relationships, decrease prevalence of sexual assault, and end the systematic issue of missing and murdered Indigenous women.

Through values of respect, acceptance, healing, and security, in combination with support from the government, educational facilities, families, and funders, we believe that this dream is possible.

Education and providing more social resources to empower survivors will be powerful tools to achieve these dreams and should be continuously used as ways to empower youth to fight gender-based violence.

Approach and Frameworks - Conference Methodology

Given the emotional weight that often comes with discussions of violence, the methodological process of the gender-based violence theme team focused on three main areas: establishing trust and safety, discussing realities, and working towards healing. Each of the three components previously mentioned were vital to creating a space of vulnerability and authenticity.

Establishing trust and safety

One issue that the theme team facilitators noticed immediately was the emotional and expressive change that the participants experienced when we switched from talking about our days to talking about gender-based violence. Participants would become more quiet, distant, and closed off. It became clear on the first day, that a safe space must be created in order to establish the trust necessary to talk about the realities of gender-based violence, as this topic is one full of trauma for nearly everyone faced by such violence. The main tools that were used to create a sensation of safety and trust were engaging in lighthearted recreational activities such as art or games and self-disclosure of the facilitators' own experiences with gender-based violence.

Talking about gender-based violence can be extremely draining, especially on individuals who are directly touched by this reality. We began each theme team meeting with at least two games that involved both the mind and body, to encourage mindfulness and positive emotions such as joy and humour. Games as simple as "Red Light Green Light" and "Duck Duck Goose" seemed silly at first, but got participants out of their heads, and thus out of their anxiety regarding the topic. Having the participants pick or design the games was a great empowerment tool to set the stage so that they would be the ones leading the groups, while the facilitators were there more for support and guidance than strict authority. When discussing topics related to the theme, conversations only occurred in approximately 30 to 60 intervals. Any more time spent directly talking about gender-based violence was much too draining on participants. In order to recharge, games were played between conversations, as well as just 'hanging out' and talking about goofy things related to being a teen. By always going back to safe and calm topics, trust was established that we were not simply there to use the participants for information without providing them a positive experience, as well as give them a chance to recharge.

Another extremely important element to the process of our theme team was facilitator disclosures and moments of wisdom that were shared with the group. Given that facilitators were placed into the role of a positive role model for the theme team participants, it was important to show them that even those faced with gender-based violence can still become empowered, authentic people. Sharing stories connected the group and discouraged feelings of shame or isolation by showing that they were not alone in their suffering and not defined by their trauma. Self-disclosure is a powerful tool and should be used carefully, as excessive amounts can be harmful, however, when it comes to gender-based violence, it is important to be open and honest about one's reality. Sharing personal experiences often led to more disclosures and suggestions from team members, as well as a stronger overall team cohesion.

Discussing realities

Discussing realities was the next step in the conference methodology and the main purpose of the theme team group meetings. Each time we discussed gender-based violence, a general topic

guideline was provided to think within. For example, one discussion surrounded teen dating violence and healthy teen relationships, whereas another discussion focused on missing and murdered Indigenous women and the intersectionality of those identities. Allowing the discussions to drift naturally off topic helped participants break free from fear-based rigidity that may have interfered with authentic discussions. Gender-based violence is a discussion topic that should in no way be forced. This means that more time will be needed for discussions related to gender-based violence than other topics may require, and should be noted for future discussions.

The participants had a plethora of information to share, but were not all comfortable sharing in front of the entire group. For this reason, different tools were used for self-expression, including visual art, music, smaller group discussions, anonymous written submissions, as well as sharing circles. Each tool provided different team members a voice, as some felt more comfortable drawing their experiences versus writing them/speaking them/etc. Art is a powerful tool for discussions of heavy emotional trauma and should be used regularly to break up verbal discussions, as these can be the most exhausting. Providing multiple options and an opportunity for the team members to decide how they would like to express themselves was an empowering way to deepen introspection and group conversation.

Working towards healing

The last main area of conference methodology was working towards healing related to gender-based violence. After hearing several disclosures related to different areas of gender-based violence, as well as seeing the effects that these realities had on participants' self-esteem, it was clear that a large portion of discussions must centre around healing. Within the context of gender-based violence trauma, healing can look like different things for different people. For this reason, body image, healthy relationships, alternative forms of justice (i.e. other than legal, which often fails), being true to yourself, and finding resources were all discussions that were encouraged in order to promote healing. By leading open discussions about such topics, the participants were able to begin taking their healing into their own hands and recognizing that they could change the way they felt about their experiences. Another tool used for healing was having vulnerable and real discussions about their emotions (including facilitators). While we acknowledged that it was okay to feel negative emotions during heavier conversations, facilitators made sure that participants always left feeling somewhat positive, by ending with checking in about emotions through game-like tools. For example, we talked about a "feeling sandwich," which is when you say one thing that made you happy, one thing that made you sad, and one thing you are proud of. This really helped participants get in touch with their emotions, without putting too much pressure on them by framing the discussion as a game.

Additionally, healing is perceived in a rather culturally sensitive manner. For an LGBTQ+ individual, healing may look different than a heterosexual and cisgender individual. For an Indigenous teen, they may use different spiritual tools than a non-Indigenous teen. For this reason, our theme team invited the elders of the conference to smudge our group (a common Indigenous practice of cleansing a space). By smudging our group, we were making a clear stance that healing is unique to a person's identity and that this is okay and should even be celebrated. Participants consented to participating in this form of healing, as once again empowering them through choice was an important step to raising their self-esteem.

Conference Summary

Three major areas of gender-based violence were considered during the conference: teen dating violence, lived experiences of violence, and designing programming related to gender-based violence.

Defining teen dating violence — what does it look like?

The place of technology

One of the major areas that teens appear to be first introduced to the normalization of teen dating violence is through technology. The two main technological aspects that youth discussed as having the largest impact were the place of pornography and social media.

Despite most pornography websites claiming that one may not enter unless they are over 18 years old, the reality is that teens begin watching sexually explicit material from a very young age. The teens in our group shared that being exposed to so much pornography has socialized teens (especially teen boys) to think of sexuality in unhealthy ways. A tendency to objectify female bodies and treat them like they only exist to pleasure males is shown in most pornography. These beliefs have now permeated into most high schools and middle schools, as it is typical to hear conversations that objectify females and promote violent sex acts (whether explicit consent was given or not). Teens tend to believe that how pornography depicts sexuality is an accurate representation of reality. Because of the often-violent scenes depicted in pornography, teens may think that it is normal to recreate violent acts with partners, often without any sort of discussion beforehand. These beliefs, in combination with a lack of sexual education, appear to often lead to gender-based violence.

Additionally, social media platforms have become a virtual setting for teen dating violence to take place. Requesting for teen girls to send pictures of their bodies and then showing friends or even black mailing them with the pictures has become a normal part of teen dating culture. Apps like snapchat allow for messages and photos to seemingly “disappear” after the receiver has viewed them, creating a breeding ground for sexual coercion and intimidation. Teens may even engage in nonconsensual exhibitionism using these apps, sending naked photos of themselves to unsuspecting victims. Teens are able to hide behind their screens, which creates a sense of disconnection from their actions, as well as the perceived lack of repercussions. Because many adults are unfamiliar with social media tools, there is a general lack of understanding and support coming from those in control of the repercussions of perpetrators on social media.

A lack of knowledge and respect

One of the major themes that came up continuously was that teens don't seem to understand the consequences of their actions. They do not know that their actions are wrong, as they are exposed to media that normalizes and promotes such violent beliefs. Teens are not taught how to discuss their sexuality with each other and are even taught that talking about it is taboo. While receiving those messages, the only somewhat sex positive messages they receive are some pornographic mediums, leaving them with false information about how to respect each others' bodies and boundaries.

Victim blaming

Research finds that when an individual discloses an experience of assault, the reaction of the confidant predicts the likelihood of the individual to disclose again, as well as their recovery process (Starzynski, Ullman, Filipas, & Townsed, 2005; Davis, Brickman, & Baker, 1991). Given this information, the best outcome for an individual who is disclosing an assault would be to be given support and compassion. Unfortunately, this is not the reality of many teens. When teens do disclose experiences of assault, they are often faced with comments or questions from their peers (or even adults) implying that they are to blame. Questions such as “what were you wearing,” or comments like “you shouldn’t have led him on” are common. Given that teens have an entire life ahead of them, these comments and questions may warp their beliefs about dating violence and what is acceptable behaviour for the rest of their lives.

Anonymously summarizing lived experiences

Note: given the sensitive nature of the topic, anonymous lived experiences will be discussed in terms of themes rather than specific instances, so as to protect the safe space created during the conference (i.e. confidentiality and trust).

Being a teen survivor

One realization that our team came to was that regardless of identity (gender, age, culture), every individual in the group had been faced with gender-based violence in some way. Additionally, each member had a unique experience, therefore, experiences could not be entirely generalized to make extremely wide statements.

A theme that became clear through discussions of lived experiences was that much of the violence faced was not followed up with the appropriate resources to heal or repercussions for the perpetrator (i.e. legal justice, community justice). This was due both to a lack of knowledge and a lack of responsibility taken by adults who were aware of such acts of violence. Given that teens do not have much life experience to navigate such trauma alone, it became clear that more support is absolutely necessary for teen survivors. Additionally, support specific to individuals of minority identities (in Canada), such as LGBTQ+ and Indigenous identities, is lacking and requires a significantly greater amount of availability.

Violence among LGBTQ+ teens

LGBTQ+ teens not only faced gender-based violence in the more commonly thought of sense (i.e. relationships, sexual assault), but also specifically based on their identity. For transgender individuals, using the washroom or presenting their gender expression in a way that feels most authentic to themselves may lead to discrimination, and sometimes physical violence. While at first it might seem less clear how this type of discrimination is a form of gender-based violence, but it is the fact that transgender individuals are being targeted due to their gender identity/expression that makes it so. This violence is often implicitly promoted by normalizing homophobia and transphobia in schools, such as not punishing a student for saying transphobic remarks, or not providing a safe option for washrooms in order to avoid physical assault in the men’s washroom.

The realities of gender-based violence in Indigenous communities

An issue that became clear through discussion was that Indigenous individuals who faced gender-based violence, often also faced racially-based violence. To Indigenous people, the two often seem to go hand in hand. Indigenous women who appear as more obviously Indigenous are often times the victims of assault and murder, leading to Indigenous youth to feel scared walking around outside simply due to their physical characteristics. The youth in our theme team felt that this was a result of racist and objectifying attitudes towards Indigenous women (essentially seeing them as less than or as objects due to their identity). Topics focusing on racism and cultural sensitivity should be included in education to normalize different racial and cultural identities.

One tragic theme that was discussed during the conference was that gender-based violence was seen as normal in some Indigenous communities. Intergenerational trauma, drug addiction, lack of education, victim blaming and a lack of support for survivors were all key elements behind the normalization of gender-based violence in some Indigenous communities. The lack of survivor support was one of the more challenging topics to discuss, as participants felt at first that little could be provided to help their healing. That said, by the end of the conference, several participants reported higher levels of self-esteem and stronger beliefs that they themselves could create supports for survivors in their communities through sharing circles and creating resource lists for the communities. This demonstrates that simply talking about one's trauma is a significant healing tool for teens and should be encouraged (in safe settings).

Informing programming, relevant topics, and realities, challenges and supports

Education — the key to systematic change

Informing programming should focus mainly on education, both for current youth, as well as adults and older adults. The reason that individuals of all ages are recommended to go through educational programming is because many stigmatizing beliefs stem from misinformation and myths that adults learned in their youth and continue to promote. For adults, this could look like community based education, either through youth-based training or community classes.

Theme team members felt that the main area that youth educational programming should focus on is the topic of sexuality in youth. This should include consent, healthy relationships, how to discuss sexuality, LGBTQ+ identities and role models, and how to access resources following a violent act. It was felt that these courses should be a mandatory part of education implemented into governmental curriculum and that there should be federal regulations rather than provincial regulations. Additionally, teens felt that those teaching such courses should be well educated on the topics themselves, rather than for example having an English professor teach about sexual health.

Intersectional discrimination and violence

A relevant topic that requires more understanding in Canada is that of intersectional gender-based violence. This means that there are qualitative differences between individuals who are, for example, Indigenous women experiencing violence compared to non-Indigenous women experiencing violence. For this reason, a better understanding of the interaction between

sexism and racism should be researched to figure out how to create educational programs to destroy such toxic beliefs that lead to intersectional-based violence.

The responsibility of facilitating gender-based violence programming

One intricate challenge that is vital to consider is the responsibility involved in leading discussions about gender-based violence. This topic will get heavy fast, meaning that facilitators of such programming must be sure that they have appropriate training in receiving disclosures, available resources, and empowering survivors. Though much of gender-based violence programming may seem intuitive, much can go wrong on the side of facilitation. The participants felt that it would be excellent to have other youth facilitate community-based programming, such as through sharing circles about relationships. This could be a powerful tool in communities, so long as facilitators have the support that they require to not burn out.

Empowering youth who have been faced with gender-based violence

Finally, the theme team participants felt that a major area in Canada that needs greater programming is that of resources for survivors. While it was agreed that we can work together to decrease rates of gender-based violence, the general consensus of the group was that in one form or another, it will likely continue to exist to a certain extent, at least until all individuals have been provided with adequate sexual health education. For this reason, in addition to preventative programming such as education, it is vital to have appropriate and healing support systems set up for gender-based violence survivors. All schools and community centres should have explicit and widely available lists of resources, such as sexual health clinics, support groups, counsellors who specialize in trauma, etc. When youth are not provided with options for healing, they may internalize negative beliefs about themselves related to the idea that they do not deserve or simply will never be able to heal. By simply providing survivors with options, communities can make a cultural change in regards to beliefs about gender-based violence and help survivors heal from their trauma.

Detailed Recommendations for the Public Health Agency of Canada

The main recommendation across all themes was to increase educational workshops and lectures surrounding the subjects of teen dating, Indigenous women in Canada, LGBTQ+ inclusion and safety, and consent/sexual health.

Healthy Teen Relationships

Create a consistent and evidence based curriculum for teaching youth about toxic versus healthy relationships. Teach adults how to talk to youth about relationships from a young age, focusing on recognizing signs of abuse and co-dependence. Encourage positive self-esteem and self-images in youth, especially young girls and transgender individuals.

Indigenous Girls and Women's Reality: Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women in Canada

Create a larger dialogue among Canadians about the reality of thousands of Indigenous women in Canada. Provide proper training and more information about appropriate resources to governmental individuals who are working towards addressing this issue (police officers, policy officials, social workers, etc.). Create long-term, female only housing for survivors so that they may escape abusive relationships.

LGBTQ+ Rights and Awareness of Identities

Creating a National Sexual Health Week across Canada would be a great way to promote discussions and moments of education in youth. By making this week mandatory in all educational institutions across the country, workshops about LGBTQ+ identities could be created for youth. It is highly recommended by youth to provide workshops to children as young as 5 years old in order to promote healthier ideas about such subjects from a young age. Create more gender-neutral bathrooms and make them mandatory in schools, hospitals, and other public areas in order to assure transgender individuals will not be victims of bathroom based violence and discrimination.

Education on Consent and Sexual Health Awareness

Canada should provide more social resources for survivors of sexual/gender-based violence, such as support groups, community role models, legal advising, and a safe space to disclose their experiences. Individuals reported having little to no knowledge or access to resources in some of their communities, specifically those that were more rural or remote. Services should be provided on an equitable, rather than an equal basis, as different communities have different needs in terms of social resources.

Roadmap for Future Engagement of Young People on This Topic

Future engagement should be focused on implementing safe spaces based on the four pillars (respect, listen, understand, communicate) within their communities. By creating a dialogue, a movement can be birthed that gives survivors a voice.

In addition, as youth age they should recognize that they will become role models in their communities and embody this role. It is important that youth recall their childhood experiences and promote values and beliefs that would have benefited them in order to empower the future of Canada.

Conclusion

The past week at The Canada We Want Conference has been a journey, exploring extremely heavy topics with complete openness and vulnerability. Each participant that was in the gender-based violence group has provided priceless information to this report. We hope that the information in this document will be used to create the Canada we want and the Canada that survivors of gender-based violence need.

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#CANADA WE WANT



The change we want to see:

- No victim blaming / Ne blâmer pas la victime
- Acceptance of LGBTQ+ / L'acceptation de LGBTQ+
- Healthy youth relationships / Relations saines des jeunes
- Less sexual assault / Moins de violence sexuelle
- No more murdered or missing Indigenous women / Moins des femmes Autochtones disparues ou assassinées

The way we want to get there (Activities):

- More LGBTQ+ education / Plus d'éducation
- Safes spaces for survivors of violence / Les zones de comforts pour les survivants de la violence

The way we want to get there (Activities):

- More education on social media / Plus d'éducation à travers les média sociaux
- National Sexual Health Week / La Semaine Nationale de la Santé Sexuelle

The way we want to get there (Activities):

- Sharing circles for youth / Des cercles de partage
- Mandatory workshops on consent / Les ateliers obligatoires

What we need to get there (Resources):

- Government support / Soutien gouvernemental
- Educational reform / Une réforme de l'éducation

The way we want to get there (Resources):

- Social Media / Média Sociaux
- Funding / Aide Financière
- Parental support / Soutien des parents

What are the values and the principles to ground our recommendations?

- Respect / Respect
- Acceptance / Acceptation

What are the values and the principles to ground our recommendations?

- Healing / Guérison
- Security / Sécurité