

encourage possibilities

PACIFIC CENTRE FAMILY SERVICES ASSOCIATION



**Truth and Reconciliation
Commission of Canada**

Introduction

At a meeting of the Capital Regional District (CRD) Family Court Youth Justice Committee (FCYJC) meeting in May 2016 a motion was passed to strike a committee to review the 95 Calls to Action of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada.

Process

A number of members of the Committee expressed an interest in supporting this work. A meeting was convened and attended by some Committee members. The Committee reviewed the Calls to Action most relevant and critical to the work of the FCYJC. The table below lists those Calls to Action with a request to the FCYJC for action in respect of those Calls.

Conclusions and Recommendations

It is recommended that this report be tabled as an Agenda Item for the Committee meeting in October 2016 for the Committee to consider each request and the response from the committee.

Respectfully submitted,

Mitzi Dean. August 2016.

	Call to Action	Request to FCYJC
30	We call upon federal, provincial, and territorial governments to commit to eliminating the overrepresentation of Aboriginal people in custody over the next decade, and to issue detailed annual reports that monitor and evaluate progress in doing so.	Ask BC government for reports – review at CRD committee. Request Federal Corrections issue annual reports that we can review.
31	We call upon the federal, provincial, and territorial governments to provide sufficient and stable funding to implement and evaluate community sanctions that will provide realistic alternatives to imprisonment for Aboriginal offenders and respond to the underlying causes of offending.	Ask Federal and Provincial governments to report on funding.
34	We call upon the governments of Canada, the provinces, and territories to undertake reforms to the criminal justice system to better address the needs of offenders with Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD), including: i. Providing increased community resources and powers for courts to ensure that FASD is properly diagnosed, and that appropriate community supports are in place for those with FASD. ii. Enacting statutory exemptions from mandatory minimum sentences of imprisonment for offenders affected by FASD. iii. Providing community, correctional, and parole resources to maximize the ability of people with FASD to live in the community. iv. Adopting appropriate evaluation mechanisms to measure the effectiveness of such programs and ensure community safety.	Ask governments what reforms are being proposed, request more integrated courts and improve FASD diagnosis process.
35	We call upon the federal government to eliminate Aboriginal healing barriers to the creation of additional lodges within the federal correctional system.	Request update on action to address this.
36	We call upon the federal, provincial, and territorial governments to work with Aboriginal communities to provide culturally relevant services to inmates on issues such as substance abuse, family and domestic violence, and overcoming the experience of having been sexually abused.	Request an update and details of a plan.
37	We call upon the federal government to provide more supports for Aboriginal programming in halfway houses and parole services.	Request an update and details of a plan.
38	We call upon the federal, provincial, territorial, and Aboriginal	PRIORITY: request details of plans.

	governments to commit to eliminating the overrepresentation of Aboriginal youth in custody over the next decade.	
39	We call upon the federal government to develop a national plan to collect and publish data on the criminal victimization of Aboriginal people, including data related to homicide and family violence victimization.	Request information of the Federal plan.
40	We call on all levels of government, in collaboration with Aboriginal people, to create adequately funded and accessible Aboriginal-specific victim programs and services with appropriate evaluation mechanisms.	Request an update and details of a plan. Lack of aboriginal – specific Victim services workers: a major gap.
42	We call upon the federal, provincial, and territorial governments to commit to the recognition and implementation of Aboriginal justice systems in a manner consistent with the Treaty and Aboriginal rights of Aboriginal peoples, the <i>Constitution Act, 1982</i> , and the <i>United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples</i> , endorsed by Canada in November 2012.	Ask for the plan for declaration.
43	We call upon federal, provincial, territorial, and municipal governments to fully adopt and implement the <i>United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples</i> as the framework for reconciliation.	Ask for the plan for declaration.
44	We call upon the Government of Canada to develop a national action plan, strategies, and other concrete measures to achieve the goals of the <i>United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples</i> .	Ask for an update on national action plan.
47	We call upon federal, provincial, territorial, and municipal governments to repudiate concepts used to justify European sovereignty over Indigenous peoples and lands, such as the Doctrine of Discovery and <i>terra nullius</i> , and to reform those laws, government policies, and litigation strategies that continue to rely on such concepts.	Ask FCYJC to ask municipal representatives what their municipal plan is to address this. How do municipalities acknowledge their privilege and what strategies do they have for their relationships with aboriginal committees?
55	We call upon all levels of government to provide annual reports or any current data requested by the National Council for Reconciliation so that it can report on the progress towards reconciliation. The reports or data would include, but not be limited to: i. The number of Aboriginal children—including Métis and Inuit children— in care, compared with non- Aboriginal children, the reasons for apprehension, and the total spending on preventive and care services by child-welfare agencies.	Ask governments to provide reports plus more advanced analysis – especially of advantage / disadvantage of Provincial / Federal funding models.

	<p>ii. Comparative funding for the education of First Nations children on and off reserves.</p> <p>iii. The educational and income attainments of Aboriginal peoples in Canada compared with non- Aboriginal people.</p> <p>iv. Progress on closing the gaps between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal communities in a number of health indicators such as: infant mortality, maternal health, suicide, mental health, addictions, life expectancy, birth rates, infant and child health issues, chronic diseases, illness and injury incidence, and the availability of appropriate health services.</p> <p>v. Progress on eliminating the overrepresentation of Aboriginal children in youth custody over the next decade.</p> <p>vi. Progress on reducing the rate of criminal victimization of Aboriginal people, including data related to homicide and family violence victimization and other crimes.</p> <p>vii. Progress on reducing the overrepresentation of Aboriginal people in the justice and correctional systems.</p>	
57	<p>We call upon federal, provincial, territorial, and municipal governments to provide education to public servants on the history of Aboriginal peoples, including the history and legacy of residential schools, the <i>United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples</i>, Treaties and Aboriginal rights, Indigenous law, and Aboriginal–Crown relations. This will require skills based training in intercultural competency, conflict resolution, human rights, and anti-racism.</p>	<p>Ask municipal representatives to ask their councils how they will provide education to public servants and how they will give recognition to cultural safety qualifications in contracts.</p>
66	<p>We call upon the federal government to establish multiyear funding for community-based youth organizations to deliver programs on reconciliation, and establish a national network to share information and best practices.</p>	<p>Request this is given priority and engage youth and youth organizations in how this is addressed.</p>
82	<p>We call upon provincial and territorial governments, in collaboration with Survivors and their organizations, and other parties to the Settlement Agreement, to commission and install a publicly accessible, highly visible, Residential Schools Monument in each capital city to honour Survivors and all the children who were lost to their families and communities.</p>	<p>How is Greater Victoria planning to address this? How can the FCYJC support this process?</p>