

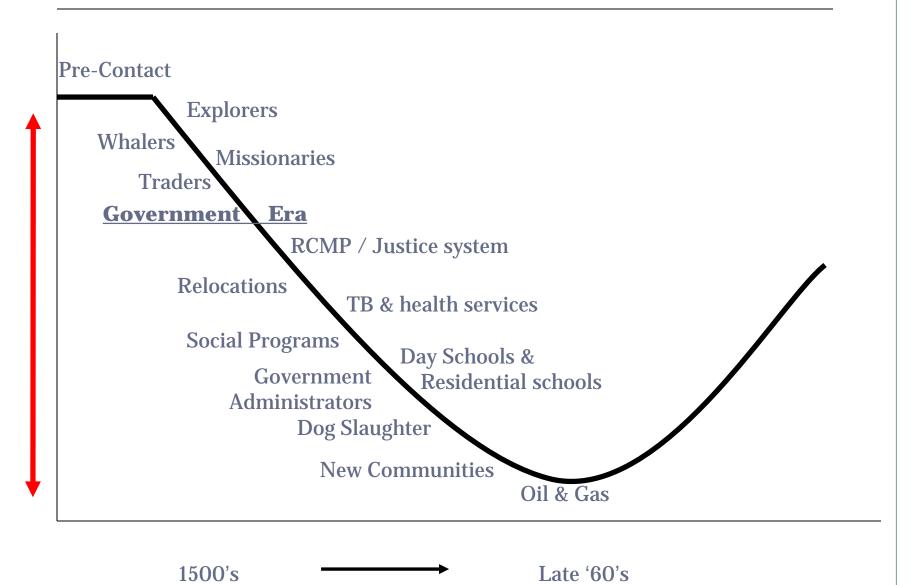
Presentation by ACYF to MMIWG Commissioners and Parties of Standing

SARAH CLARK
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

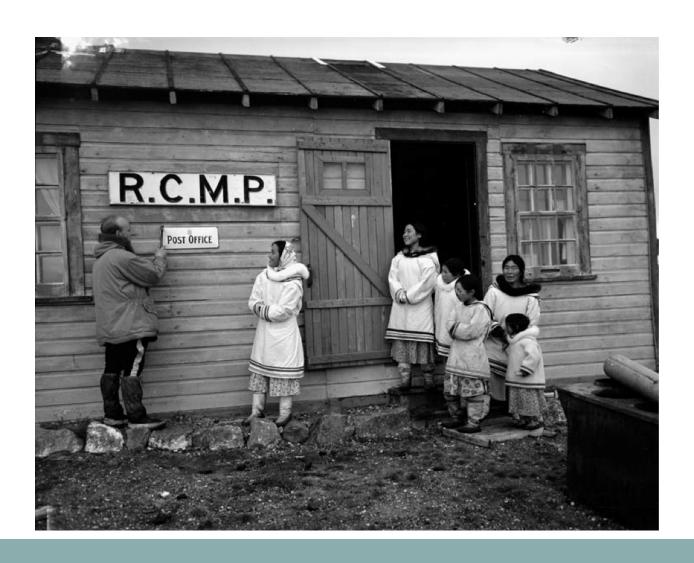
Overview of Presentation

- Brief History in Nunavut
- ACYF Work
 - Umingmak Centre Child Advocacy Centre
 - Trauma Awareness Workshop
- Recommendations

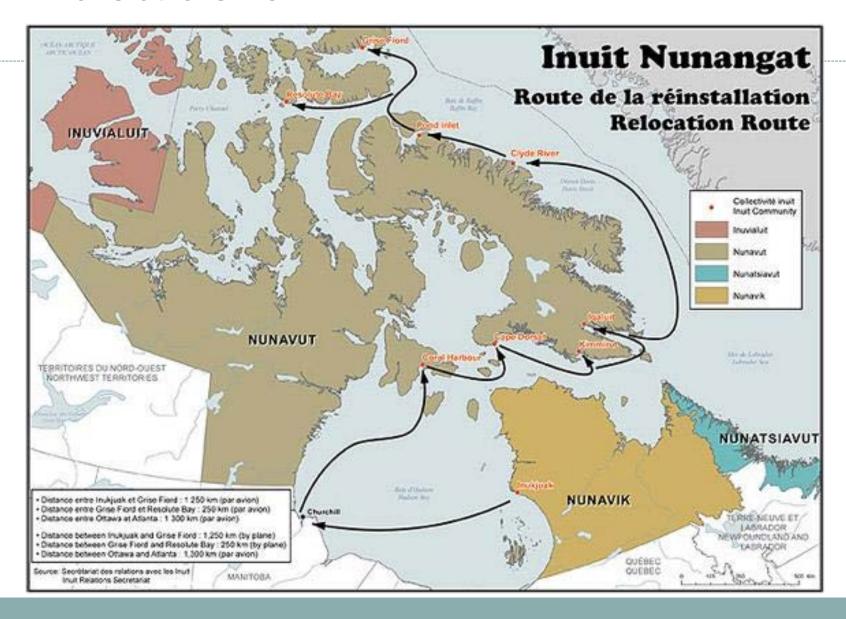
First Contact



Canadian Government RCMP



Relocations



Eskimo Identification Tags



TB in the North — 1940's – 1960's









New Communities 1950's – 1960's









Dog (Qimmiit) Slaughter – 1950's

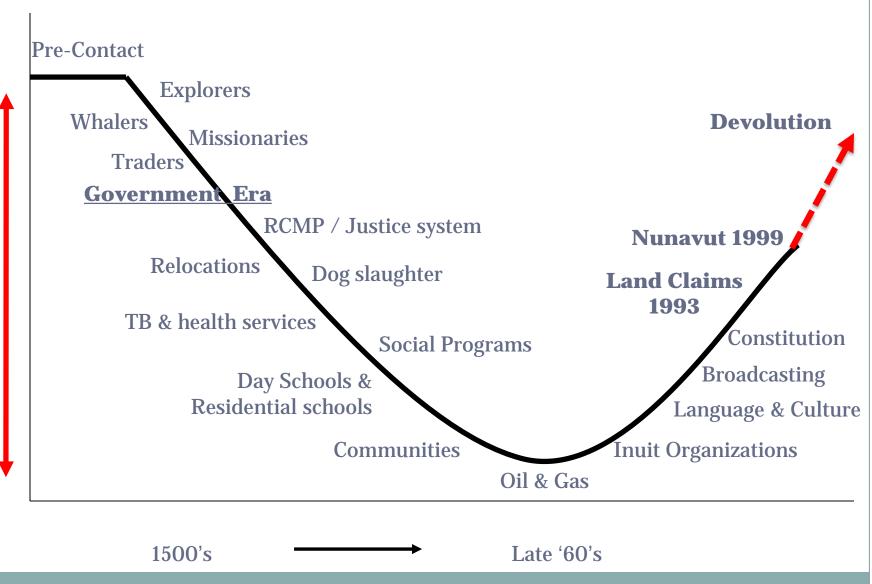
- 1960's





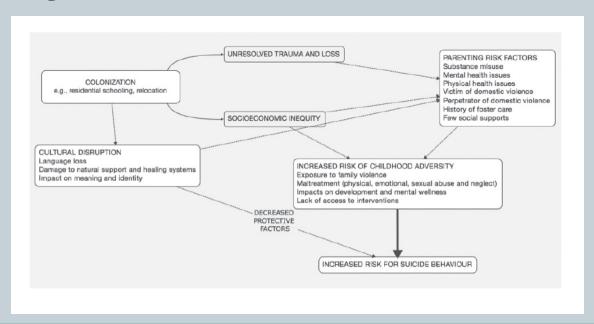


Future priorities for Nunavut



Trauma

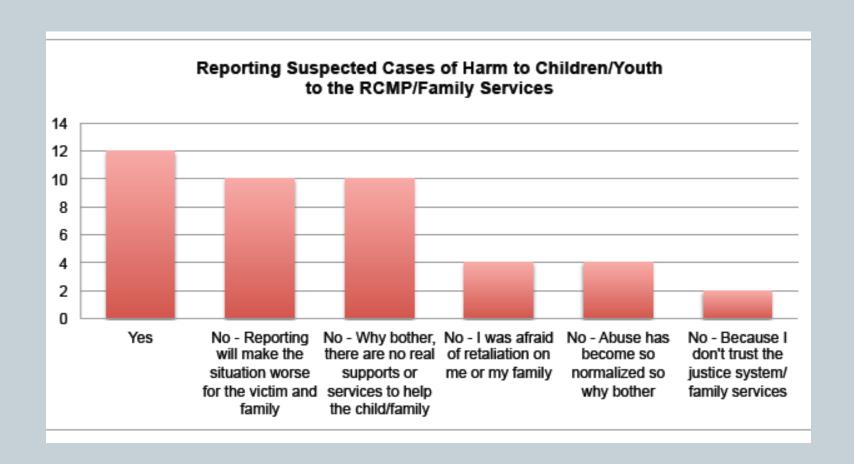
Sivulirijat aksuruunaqtukkuurnikugijangat aktuiniqaqsimaninga kinguvaanginnut
The trauma experienced by generations past having an effect on their descendants



Child Abuse in Nunavut

- Experience abuse and maltreatment at 10x the rate of other Canadian children
- Nunavut has the highest rates of child sexual abuse (CSA) in Canada
 - 52% of Inuit women and 22% of Inuit men reported having experienced severe child sexual abuse (2008 Inuit Health Survey)
 - In comparison, 20-25% of non-Indigenous Canadian women report having experienced CSA and 25-50% of Indigenous Canadian women (Statistics Canada, 2012)
- The actual rates may be much higher, as many incidents are not reported to authorities

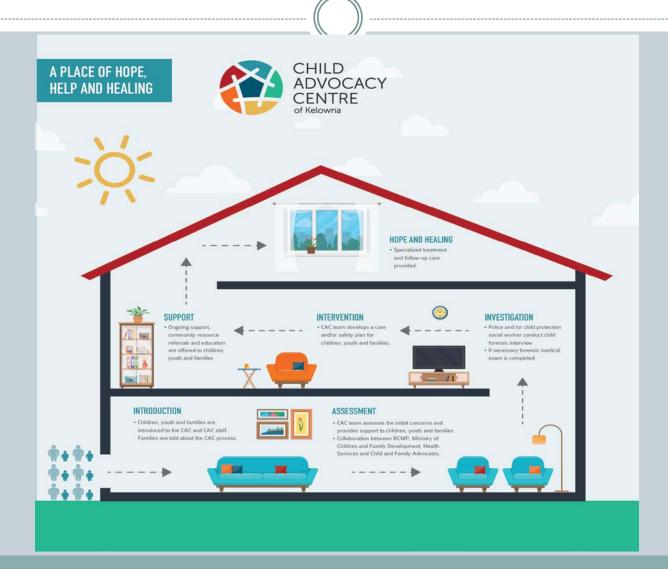
Underreporting



Recommendations from study

- 1. Have a child-friendly facility for immediate protection, forensic interviewing and trauma services
- 2. More mental health and trauma counselling supports for child/youth and immediate family
- 3. Reduce the number of people the child needs to retell his/her story to directly so they are not re-traumatized over and over again
- 4. Have more rehabilitative programs for the abuser to heal the community
- 5. Have zero tolerance approach to community retaliation and harassment of child/youth victims of abuse
- 6. Train law and medical personnel in each community in the collection of forensic evidence to support criminal prosecutions
- 7. Include traditional healing and Elders in rehabilitation programs

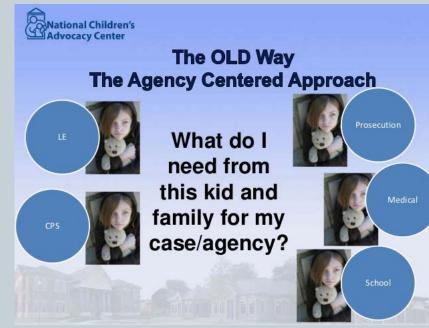
What is a Child Advocacy Centre



What Needs Does it Address?

Common Issues and Gaps:

- No child-friendly locations
- Multiple interviews
- Lack of coordination
- Lack of timely access to health/mental health care and other supports
- Lack of support for parents
- Case management is inconsistent and fragmented
 Nunavut lack of culturally appropriate, bilingual services



Our Methodology

CHILD ABUSE

PROTOCOL DEVELOPMENT

GUIDE

Guiding Inputs

- UCYSC Working Group
- Best Practices
- Alaska site visits and mentoring network
- Focus Groups
- CAC national network

GUIDE TO DEVELOPING TRIBAL CHILDREN'S **ADVOCACY CENTERS***

Produced by the Native American Children's Alliance in Collaboration with the Tribal Law and Policy Institute

RESPONDING TO SEXUAL ABUSE

DEVELOPING A COMMUNITY-BASED SEXUAL ABU RESPONSE TEAM IN ABORIGINAL COMMUNITIES





setime of any act that diminishes self and worth. It



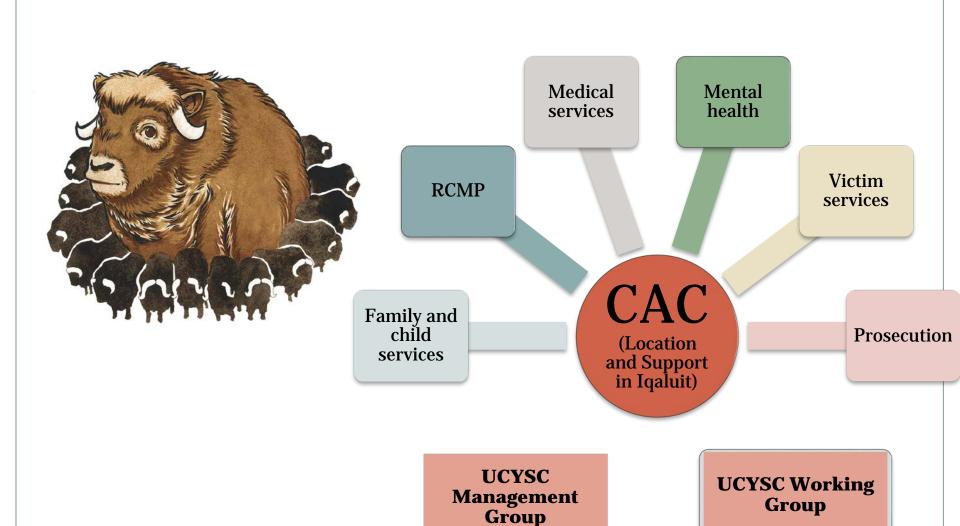
Umingmak Child & Youth Protection Centre (UCYPC) Nunavut Child Advocacy Centre

Feasibility Study Report



Developing a Children's Advocacy Center A Four-Step Methodology

Umingmak Child and Youth Support Centre



Peer Leader Mental Health Training



Lack of Awareness & knowledge

Need for more community supports

Better understanding of trauma

Better understanding of self

- Child-friendly victim services
- Vicarious trauma
- Peer response to disclosure
- Referral to training in crisis de-escalation

Tools to respond to disclosures



- Frontline worker panel series
- Q&A activity
- Canadian Victim Bill of Rights
- Community Justice Outreach Workers

Resource people in the community



- •Coping & resilience after trauma
- Appropriate youth-led activities
- Self-care
- Safe spaces

Developing coping supports



- Historical and current traumas
- Individual and society
- Physical & mental impacts, child development
- PTSD
- Consent

Understand past and present trauma



Currently...

Revisions

- 2 advisory committees
 - Youth advisory
 - Stakeholder advisory
- 2 Inuit youth hired mentored for project management

Challenges

- Capacity facilitators
- Post-program support and mentorship
- Year-round support

Recommendations

- Overcrowded housing, food insecurity and lack of access to culture and language
- 2. Education on Nunavut's history and effects of colonialism
- 3. Child and youth support
- 4. Parenting skill building
- 5. True integration of IQ principles